stances; and that their destruction is effected by chemical and not by inflammatory action. He supports this view of the subject by many weighty facts. A single one only we shall notice, but that seems to us almost conclusive as to caries being the result of chemical action. He states that when artificial teeth are fixed to a gold frame or the fangs of natural teeth, "if any crevice or interval, however small, be allowed to exist between the frame and teeth, a recess will then be made for the reception of minute particles of food, and a *process of caries will commence in the extraneous teeth*, exactly like that which takes place in the teeth naturally contained in the jaw." Page 83.

Cruvelhier, one of the latest writers on the anatomical relations of the teeth, regards them as appendages of the epidermic tissue, analogous to the nails, hair, &c., and like these structures, not endowed with vitality, and we believe that the weight of evidence will be in favour of this view.

We have not space to enter into further details on this subject, but must refer those who are interested to the volume of Mr. Robertson. This is evidently the production of one who has had much experience in dental surgery, and we strongly recommend it to those who practice that art.

ART. XX.—*An Essay on the connection of Mental Philosophy with Medicine.* By NATHAN ALLEN, A.M., M.D., editor of the American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany. Philadelphia: 1841. 8vo. pp. 32.

THE objects proposed by the author of this essay, is to inquire, 1st. Why the cultivation of metaphysics is so generally neglected by medical men? 2d. To point out the intimate connection of mental philosophy with medicine; and, 3d. To offer some remarks upon the importance of a knowledge of this science to the physician. These are important topics, and Dr. Allen has discussed them in an able manner. His essay is sensible and well written, and will be read with pleasure and advantage.

ART. XXI.—*Boylston Prize Dissertation, for the years 1838 and 1839, on Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Erysipelatous Inflammation.* By EDWARD WARREN, M.D., Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Philadelphia: 1840. pp. 122.

THESE dissertations furnish a very excellent summary of the existing knowledge in relation to three highly important diseases, and will be considered a valuable contribution to our medical literature.