

represents the deposit of *crusta petrosa*, as performed by a third membrano, wholly distinct from the two others, and exterior to them all, although it follows them in all their folds. In the horse and the ox, the projecting processes of the pulp, have more of a conical form, with undulating sides; and hence the waved appearance presented by the enamel, on making sections of the teeth of these animals.

The tusks of the elephant are composed of ivory, and are formed precisely in the same manner as the simple conical teeth already described, excepting that there is no outer capsule, and therefore no outer crust of enamel. The whole of the substance of the tusk is constructed by successive deposits of layers, having a conical shape, from the pulp which occupies the axis of the growing tusk; just as happens in the formation of a univalve shell which is not turbinated, as, for instance, the patella. Hence, any foreign substance, a bullet, for example, which may happen to get within the cavity occupied by the pulp, becomes, in process of time, encrusted with ivory, and remains embedded in the solid substance of the tusk. The pulp, as the growth of the tusk advances, retires in proportion as its place is occupied by the fresh deposits of ivory.

The young animal requires teeth long before it has attained its full stature; and these teeth must be formed of dimensions adapted to that of the jaw, while it is yet of small size. But, as the jaw enlarges, and the teeth it contains admit not of any corresponding increase, it becomes necessary that they should be shed to make room for others of larger dimensions, formed in a more capacious mould. Provision is made for this necessary change at a very early period of the growth of the embryo. The rudiments of the human teeth begin to form four or five months before birth: they are contained in the same sockets with the temporary teeth, the capsules of both being connected together. As the jaw enlarges, the second set of teeth gradually acquire their full dimensions, and then, by their outward pressure, occasion