

with cocoa, flour with mustard, or even turmeric with cayenne; but to be desiccated with alum, dyed with red lead, choked with plaster of Paris, burnt with caustic lime, is more than can reasonably be endured. Take notice that, according to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, people are poisoned or cheated, as follows:

Arrowroot is mixed with potato and other starches.

Bread with potatoes, plaster of Paris, alum, and sulphate of copper.

Bottled fruits and vegetables with various salts of copper.

Coffee with chicory (adulterated), roasted wheat, beans, and mangold-wurzel.

Chicory (to adulterate the coffee) with roasted wheat, carrots, sandust, and Venetian red.

Cocoa with arrowroot (adulterated), potato-flour, sugar, chicory, (adulterated), and ferruginous red earths.

Cayenne with ground rice and mustard husk, colored with red lead, Venetian lead, and turmeric.

Cin with grains of paradise, sulphuric acid and cayenne.

Lard with potato-flour; mutton suet, alum, carbonate of soda, and caustic lime.

Mustard with wheat flour and turmeric.

Marmalade with apples or turnips.

Porter and stout with water, sugar, treacle, salt, alum, cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, nux vomica, and sulphuric acid.

Pickles and preserves with salts of copper.

Snuff with various chromates, red lead, lime, and powdered glass.

Tobacco with water, sugar, rhubarb, and treacle.

Vinegar with water, sugar, and sulphuric acid.

Jalap with powdered wood.

Opium with poppy capsules, wheat-flour, powdered wood, and sand.

Scammony with wheat-flour, chalk, resin, and sand.

Confectionery with plaster of Paris, paint with deadly pigments, and essential oils containing Prussic acid.

WHAT FEMALE EDUCATION SHOULD BE.

Now what ought all young ladies to learn? First, to speak and write English correctly and to read it aloud and fluently. Next to do plain needlework. It is a great mistake to think that wealth can supersede the necessity for this. In the first place this is the most feminine of occupations; next it affords even the stupidest person an opportunity of doing one thing well without being attracted by the display that usually attends excellence; and lastly, it is a most valuable preparation for a useful intercourse with the poor. Then must come the rudiments of history, geography and ciphering, and, as much French as the natural ability of the student renders possible. Nothing

more is necessary except dancing—all else should depend upon natural gifts and personal tastes.

Scarcely any woman can ever be so learned or clever that it becomes a matter of indifference whether she is good looking, yet she may easily acquire a proficiency which will be a source of genuine satisfaction to herself and her friends. It must, however, be conceded that it is not possible to range all under the head of stupid and clever, and that common ground of general education is wanting which shall test, awaken and develop their powers as they grow into young women.

Uncomparably the best instrument for meeting this want is to be found in the study of standard English literature. This will elevate, excite and steady them, and make them rationally proud to think that they are called on to "suckle fools and chronicle small beer" in a great and free country. Accomplishments are quite a secondary matter. If men do not get tired of the songs, they soon get tired of the singer if she can do nothing but sing. What is really wanted in a woman is, that she should be a permanently pleasant companion.

THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER, 1859.

How long should dentists warrant their work? As this is a question often mooted both in and out of the profession, we propose to devote what little time we have to the consideration of this question. We are aware that some dentists are in the habit of warranting their work. Now from principle we disclaim all connection and sympathy with such persons, from the fact that we look upon them as no better than quacks. It shows either one of two things—either that the dentist so doing is not in the habit of doing good work, or that his patients have no confidence in him. Every dentist who intends to deal fairly by the public will feel himself in duty bound to do the best he can in every case. Patients think if they can only get a set of teeth warranted, they are at liberty to use them as they please. This should not be so. A set of teeth needs just as much care and attention to keep it clean and in good working order as does a watch or any other piece of mechanism.

No physician of education and any standing either in society or his own profession, asserts boldly and authoritatively that he can cure every or any case that is presented to him. It is the quack who pronounces a speedy and permanent cure, no matter whether he has seen the case or not. Now every physician as well as every dentist knows that cases often present themselves that cannot be successfully treated. The intelligent dentist cannot promise with certainty that he can ef-

fect a cure. He can only use the reagents which nature and art have put in hands. If he be a man he will do the best he can, both for his own reputation and for good of his patient; therefore we deem greatest insult that can be put upon a respectable dentist is, to ask him to warrant that; as if he had power beyond his strength to make a thing last and stand against an or abuse.

It is very difficult to please everybody we have often thought that a dentist more than human powers to combat the judices and bear with the foibles of humans. But persons undergoing an operation should never forget, even amidst their sings, that the operator too, like themselves has feelings, whatever may appear to the contrary.

We do not warrant our work, as saying is; nevertheless, every set of that leaves our hands we determine shall satisfaction; and if perchance such should be the case—for everyone is sometimes liable to failure—we can always satisfy our patients with less trouble to ourselves and inconvenience to them than we could if we merely warranted the teeth for a certain length of time. We think, has demonstrated the propriety of this method of doing business, therefore we shall adhere to it.

NEW KIND OF TEETH.—We are now introducing a new style. They differ from teeth formerly used by us in this respect; they are more natural. They have none of the artificial appearance which may at once be detected by an experienced eye. Chemically prepared, they resist the secretions of the mouth, and are equally as strong as any hitherto used.

THE CINCINNATI DENTAL LAMP.—The Editor Mr. J. M. Brown, has sent us the thirteenth quarterly number of the above named journal. It is well filled with articles pertaining to Dentistry and is well printed. We extract a very readable article entitled "Mechanics of Dentistry," which we re-publish in our next page.

We beg to apologize for the short-comings of our present number. Things over which we have no control have prevented us from supplying our usual amount of original matter; but we hope to make amends in our next issue.

A new supply of Dental TOILET ARTICLES just received and for sale at the complete Dental Establishment, No. 49 Granville Street.

In our next number we shall present an article upon the relative merits of the different styles of inserting artificial teeth.