

passing into the lungs at every respiration. We breathe, in twenty-four hours, twenty thousand times; and for days, months, and years, the air which is drawn in upon the lungs (which are exceedingly delicate in their texture) is rendered poisonous by its passage through this depository of filth.

Intermittent fevers, so common in the west, are caused by the marsh miasmata which fills the atmosphere with decomposed vegetable matter; but the pernicious effects arising from these natural sources of disease are not more destructive to health and life, than those resulting from the impurities and corruption generated in the mouth, when it is wholly neglected, as is too often the case, while other parts of the body receive that attention which is considered so necessary to health and comfort in washing and cleansing.

Dr. Hare says that "no species of animal matter is so offensive to the health and vitality of the adjoining substances, whether nerve, muscle or membrane, or any part or portion of the living body, as decaying bone."

Phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption of the lungs, is estimated, in the United States, to sweep into eternity its forty or fifty thousand victims a year! and it is now said that one of its most fruitful causes is the inhalation of the putrid effluvia arising from defective and ulcerated gums.

Sympathetic headache is often the consequence of carious teeth, when not the least suspected by the patient. While the teeth are free from pain, dull and disagreeable sensations may be excited in the head by exposure and diseased condition of their nerves. Dyspepsia is not uncommonly caused and aggravated by a bad condition of the mouth; and pain and abscesses in the ear, swelled face, tumefied gums and gum-boils, weak and inflamed eyes, malignant diseases of the jaw-bone, which for their cure require a formidable operation; nervous affections are occasionally excited, as epilepsy, hysteria, hypochondriasis, rheumatic affections, tic douloureux, palsy, &c.

The teeth form a link in a series of organs, whose united healthy functions are necessary to the health of the animal,—a link which, if struck, the whole chain vibrates,—a link which, if weakened, the strength of the whole series is impaired. Never, then, on any condition allow decaying roots to remain in your mouth to produce disease, but have them removed at once if they are offensive, and, by so doing, you will be conferring a favor upon yourself, and adding to the happiness of your friends.

In the brief space we have allotted ourselves to dilate upon the various subjects considered in this and former numbers, it is needless to say that we must necessarily be very concise in our remarks. We endeavour to throw out such hints and observations as we think will best explain and give a general idea of what we mean; and in so doing we are enabled to speak of many things which we should not otherwise do if we were obliged to write long articles which are wholly unsuited to our columns.

TOOTH ACHE is generally caused by an exposure of the nerve which fills the internal cavity of the tooth, which exposure is caused by a carious opening or fracture. The nerve is extremely sensitive; and, by coming in contact with the air and acrimonious substances, inflammation is excited and tooth-ache is the consequence. Teeth sometimes ache when

they are, to appearance, perfectly sound; which may be caused by tic douloureux, rheumatic affections, long enlargements of the end of the fangs, inflammation of the periosteum of the same, and a peculiar irritability of the face and teeth.

Pain in a sound tooth is sometimes caused by sympathy with a decaying one, a disordered stomach, scurvy, tartar, pregnancy, and painful affections of the nerves of the face and jaw. Pains of the face and jaws, when not the consequence of carious teeth, may be relieved by holding brandy or hot water in the mouth and by external applications of laudanum, Oliver's plaster, a blister behind the ear, or hops steeped in alcohol. But, for teeth decayed too much to be filled, there can be no remedy more advisable than extraction.

DENTAL ETHICS.

It may and it may not be known to many of our readers, especially those who reside in the States, and to whom we regularly send our little paper, that there is such a person in Halifax as L. E. VAN BUSKIRK, M. D., Dentist. ("Long may he wave!") Nevertheless, it is true; and it is also true that he sent a defamatory letter, signed by himself, to the *Bridgetown Western News*, in which he made many false accusations against ourselves. We answered the letter through the same journal, and would gladly transcribe our reply to these columns if space would permit. Now, we have no desire to quarrel with a brother professional, be he ever so good or bad; and, on the whole, we think he has injured himself more by writing the letter in question than he has us; therefore we should be selfish indeed not to forgive him. But we cannot help pitying that heart that is so cankered and corroded that it must ever be envious and jealous of another's success.

We care nothing about the personal abuse contained in his letter; but when he reflects upon our capacity to manufacture sets of artificial teeth, he touches us more nearly. And to show that we are willing to meet him in a fair trial of skill, we offer to wager one hundred pounds that we can make a better artificial substitute for the natural teeth than he can, provided he is willing to take up the offer within a reasonable time, and show to our satisfaction that he did the work with his own hands.—the trial to consist of not less than half a dozen different cases, two of which shall be to fit full sets of single gum teeth, "on the atmospheric pressure principle," to the most difficult and irregular jaws that can be found. Two cases shall be to insert partial sets on the atmospheric principle, consisting of one and two teeth. The decision to be made by twelve competent, disinterested persons,—six to be chosen by each party.

We also bind ourselves to pay to L. E. VAN BUSKIRK, M. D., Dentist, the sum

of one hundred pounds, if we cannot prove that we made the specimens in our showcase, and if we cannot find persons wearing one or more duplicates we have manufactured for them of the before-mentioned specimens; and also if we cannot make others equally as beautiful and durable,—provided he will give us a written acknowledgment of his error, should we be successful. We do not say this to make him "tremble;" but if he can do better work than we can, let it appear so.

Stephen Girard.

COMPLETE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

DRS. MACALLASTER & PAINE,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

9 Granville Street, at the Sign of the Golden Tooth,

Respectfully announce to their patrons, friends and others, that they are fully prepared to treat by case in Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry, the most approved manner.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from one to an entire set, inserted on the improved "Atmospheric pressure" principle, without the use of springs or clasps, or in any other style known to the dental profession.

Beautiful specimens of Gold and Silver PLATE work may be seen at their rooms, which for style, finish, and durability, they believe cannot be surpassed.

FILLING TEETH.—This is the most certain and only sure remedy for Carious or Decayed teeth. When the operation is performed before the vitality of the tooth is injured, its preservation may be regarded as certain.

By the use of a new preparation of *Adhesive Gold*, a tooth is not only arrested from further decay, but it is restored to its original form and utility.

CLEANSING TEETH.—There is nothing that will be so sure to destroy the teeth as to allow the tartar to remain around their necks, for it sooner or later works its way under the gums, loosening the teeth and causing their premature loss. The tartar can always be removed, without injury to the teeth, restoring them to their original color and whiteness.

EXTRACTING TEETH.—By the application of *Electrocity*, a local insensibility is produced in the region of the tooth to be extracted, thereby rendering the operation painless, or nearly so. This new process has been in operation but short time; but it is believed that it is destined to supersede the use of chloroform and ether, which have proved fatal in many instances.

The Proprietors of this Dental Establishment

THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES is distributed among our patrons *gratis*. Those who desire copies can have them sent to any address by notifying us in season, or they can call and get them at our office. We have received many letters passing flattering encomiums on our paper; and, besides, it is pleasing to be assured, again and again, as we have been, that "the ladies" are pleased with our paper. It shall be our aim to make "the Journal" a spicy little paper, as sparkling as ever, and, by admitting only such articles as will prove acceptable to our friends and many readers, we hope to sustain and confirm the favorable opinion that has been formed of our undertaking.