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# THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

Volume I.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER, 1858.

Number 1.

THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES,

is Published Quarterly,

BY

DRS. MACALLASTER & PAINE,  
DENTISTS,

At No. 43 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

## PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH.

Nothing is more common than a premature decay and loss of the teeth.—*Dr. Child.*

CARIES, or decay of the teeth, is common to all ages and temperaments, and is found in all conditions of society. The teeth become diseased, die, and drop away, while all other organs of the human system are in health and activity. The Creator doubtless intended that all the members of the same body should be equally durable; but, in consequence of the violation of certain laws of nature, we bring disease and premature death upon these organs. In most bones of the body, when caries takes place, the diseased parts being thrown off, and new bony matter deposited, a healthy action again commences. But it is not so with the teeth: when caries commences in them, its progress is more or less rapid, and their destruction is certain unless it is arrested by artificial means.

When the enamel (which is nature's fortification to protect the teeth against all external injuries) is broken, or worn away from a tooth, or is destroyed by some chemical agent, the bone of the tooth becomes exposed, and caries commences, which is almost universally external.—Therefore, any cause that has a tendency to break up, crack, or destroy the enamel, is the first thing to be avoided in the preservation of the teeth.

There are many causes of carious teeth, all of which may be avoided by every one, and the teeth be preserved in health and beauty even to advanced life.

*Hot drinks*, or hot food, coming suddenly in contact with the teeth, are liable to crack the enamel, by which the bony substance of the tooth is exposed; and the fluids of the mouth being admitted, and remaining there and stagnating, discoloration of the teeth, and consequent caries, ensue. Mr. Ribe says that "man is almost the only animal accustomed to hot food and drinks, and almost the only animal affected with carious teeth." Another man, equally shrewd, remarks that "the

Indians of North America knew nothing of carious teeth or debilitated stomachs till tea was introduced among them."

The extremes of heat and cold have a great influence in causing carious teeth. The enamel is exceedingly brittle, much resembling glass in its structure and properties, and is easily cracked when exposed to a sudden transition from heat to cold, and the reverse.

*Luxurious living* often causes an inflammatory diathesis in the system, deranges the general health, vitiates the secretions of the mouth, and carious teeth is the consequence. And this is one cause of the more rapid decay of the tooth at an early age now than in former times, when people indulged their appetites no farther than was necessary to sustain life.—when their aliments were what nature provided, perfectly simple and wholesome.

*Acids* of all kinds are injurious to the enamel of the teeth, as they readily unite with and destroy it. Even a natural tooth steeped in vinegar for a few hours loses its enamel, which crumbles into powder, leaving the bone entirely exposed. Care should be taken that medicines containing acids never come in contact with the teeth; if they do, the mouth should be immediately rinsed.

A crowded condition of the teeth in the mouth causes a wearing away of the enamel and induces decay, in which case it is necessary to have early attention and advice.

*Food lodged between the teeth* and in their depressions is another fruitful cause of decay,—as animal or vegetable food, when exposed to warmth and moisture, will soon generate an acid which corrodes the enamel; consequently, the teeth are very liable to begin to decay in parts exposed to pressure one upon another, and in parts most favorable to the lodgment of foreign substances.

*Mercury*, in all its preparations, when taken to salivate, (as calomel, corrosive sublimate, blue pill, and oxide of lithodeon,) causes an inflammation of the membranes about the teeth, giving rise to an acrid saliva, and is thus an indirect cause of caries. The same may be said of tartar of the teeth.

Acidity of the stomach, ill health, the contact of a decaying tooth and dead stumps with sound ones, diseased and ulcerated gums, and, above all, a filthy, un-

clean and unwholesome condition of the mouth, are fruitful causes of diseased teeth.

Some people's teeth are exceedingly frail, brittle and sensitive. This condition of the teeth may be owing to an imperfect organization, which may be hereditary; they contain more earthy and less gelatinous matter in their composition, and diseases are excited and aggravated in them by improper diet and total neglect, when they require more than ordinary care to preserve them in any tolerable state of health and soundness.

All tooth-powders containing gritty particles, even if very minute, are to be avoided. Charcoal is much in use for this purpose; and, were it not for the gritty particles found in it, would be valuable, both for its antiseptic and cleansing properties. That finely powdered charcoal contains particles of diamond is certain from the fact that, when it is rubbed between two pieces of glass, scratches will be found on their surfaces,—proving that it is unsuitable for the teeth. *Astringent* and *tonic* tooth-powders, as Peruvian bark, ulma, myrrh, etc., should not be used except in cases of tender and swollen gums, as they have a tendency to blacken the teeth if not perfectly removed after using.

The action of sugar on the teeth we shall consider at some length in another number of this paper. The smallness of our sheet precludes the possibility of our treating many subjects connected with the preservation of the teeth as we should be glad to do. We can only take up and consider briefly the leading ideas connected with the subject, and shall leave for future articles much valuable information and advice concerning the care, management and diseases of the teeth.

The subject of *tobacco* we shall also consider in a separate article. But we may briefly remark that the habit of smoking is liable to blacken the teeth, unless particular care is taken to rinse the mouth, or clean the teeth immediately after. Chewing tobacco may be useful in deadening the sensibility of the nerve of a decaying tooth, though this alone is not a sufficient reason for such an uncleanly and disagreeable habit, when so many other agents may be found to produce the same effect.

*Tartar* is a substance secreted from the saliva of the mouth, which is found by a magnifying power to be composed of

myriads of living animals. When first lodged around the teeth it is in a soft stato, but if not brushed away it soon hardens, and changes from a yellow to a brown, and sometimes to a black color, and often in children it becomes a dark green. It destroys the beauty of the teeth, giving them a filthy and revolting aspect; the hold of the teeth in their sockets is weakened; their appearance is elongated; the periosteum, or covering of the fang, becomes tender and inflamed; and, if not attended to, the teeth will become loosened, and at length fall from their sockets. It causes the gums to become inflamed, swollen, tender, and ulcerated, and the breath in consequence is loaded with a disagreeable fetor from the accumulation of such an offensive mass of animal matter in the mouth. Its direct influence upon the teeth is somewhat slight, but it vitiates all the secretions of the mouth, and consequently is a very efficient though indirect cause of carious teeth. In all cases it should be immediately and cautiously removed, and some astringent wash, made from Peruvian or oak bark, applied to reduce the inflammation and swelling of the gums.

[To be continued.]

**A WOMAN'S GROWTH IN BEAUTY.**

If women could only believe it, there is a wonderful beauty even in growing old. The charm of expression arising from softened temper or ripened intellect, often amply atones for the loss of tone and coloring; and, consequently, to those who never could boast either of these latter, years give much more than they take away. A sensitive person often requires half a life-time to get thoroughly used to this corporeal machine, to attain a wholesome indifference, both to its defects and perfections, and to learn, at last, what nobody would acquire from any teacher but experience, that it is the mind alone which is of any consequence; that with a good temper, sincerity, and a moderate stock of brains—or even the two former only—any sort of body can, in time be made useful, respectable, and agreeable, as a travelling-dress for the soul. Many a one who was absolutely plain in youth, thus grows pleasant and well-looking in declining years. You will hardly ever find anybody, not ugly in mind, who is repulsively ugly in person after middle life.

So with the character. If a woman is ever to be wise and sensible, the chances are that she will become so somewhere between thirty and forty. Her natural good qualities will have developed; her evil ones have been either partly subdued, or have outgrown her like rampant weeds; for however we may talk about people being not a "whit altered—just the same as ever"—not one of us is, or can be, for long together exactly the same; no more than the body we carry with us is the identical body we wore born with, or the one we supposed ours seven years ago. Therein, as in our

spiritual self which inhabits it, goes on a perpetual change and renewal; if this ceases, the result would be, not permanence, but corruption. In moral and mental, as well as physical growth, it is impossible to remain stationary; if we do not advance, we retrograde. Talk of "too late to improve"—"too late to learn," &c. Idle words! A human being should be improving with every day of a life-time; and will probably have to go on learning through all the ages of immortality.

**AIR AND WATER.**

A quart of water is daily passing through the skin of a sound person. It evaporates through the minute openings which cover the whole surface, and if these be plugged up, is compelled to travel through the kidneys, and gives rise to internal disorder. Ablution, therefore, if sound health is to be preserved, is a duty of the first importance. Pure air is also essential to health, and at night the free supply of it is of especial moment. Each sleeper draws into the chest about fifteen times every minute, a certain quantity of the surrounding atmosphere, and returns it, after a change within the body, mixed with a poison. One hundred and fifty grains by weight of this poisonous ingredient are added to the air of a bedroom in one hour by a single sleeper, more than one thousand during the night. Unless there be a sufficient quantity of air to dilute this, or unless ventilation provide for a gradual removal of foul air, while fresh comes to take its place, health must seriously be undermined.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

**BIRDS SPEAKING ENGLISH.**

A traveller in South America, speaking of the birds of his native land, says it is pleasant to notice that, into whatever strange countries they may have wandered during winter, and whatever strange tongues they may have heard, they nevertheless come back speaking English. Hark:—"Phoebe! Phoebe!" plain enough. And hie and bye the bobolink, saying, "Bob o' Lincoln;" and the quail, saying, "Bob White." We have heard of one who always thought the robin said, "Skillet! skillet! three legs to a skillet! two legs to a skillet!" A certain facetious doctor says the robins cry out to him as he passes along the road, "Kill 'em! cure 'em! physic! physic! physic!"

**FREE LOVE OR UNINARYRY HOUSES IN NEW YORK.**

According to a correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, Free Love Institutions are rapidly increasing in the city of New York. At present there are two on Thirteenth St., one on Stuyvesant, four on Broadway, one very large one on Second Avenue, two on Third Avenue, three on

Fifth Avenue, one at Yorkville, under the supervision of Lola Montez, who indoctrinated the good Bavarians long ago, one on Eighth street, and one on Union Square, a fine palatial residence,—besides a number of smaller ones. The Stuyvesant street house has about forty inmates. They furnish a table in common, out of a common fund, living on the "cost principle;" i. e., the actual expenses are summed up and apportioned pro rata—a difference, however, being made in the prices of room-rent as to accommodations, &c. Conducted on these principles, and with the strictest integrity, the inmates live luxuriously well at fabulously low prices—say from \$1 25 to \$2 per week each. Is it a wonder, then, that this feature alone of cheap living should attract and add immensely to their numbers?

**THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.**

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER, 1858.

WE undertake the publication of this little sheet as a mere matter of experiment. The object we have in view is to make ourselves more extensively known to the great business public, and to discuss those matters pertaining to our profession, which we believe must be of interest and importance to every person, young or old. It will be our aim to give from time to time what we consider a common sense view of the all-important subject of Physiology, and in so plain a manner that all may understand and weigh the matter for themselves. We shall also try to keep pace with the improvements in DENTAL SCIENCE, and enlighten our readers in regard to the newest and latest developments of our art, as set forth by the principal dental colleges and associations. Moreover, we shall endeavor to eradicate, if possible, some of the false ideas that now exist in relation to the practicability and utility of dental operations. In the United States there are several periodicals and reviews devoted to dental science; and they are conducted, too, by men of substantial abilities, who have given their time and the resources of a thorough education to elucidate, modify and lessen an evil which seems of late years to beset the whole human race.

The field we propose to canvass is an extensive one; and if, in our humble efforts, we should fall short of what may be required of us, it will be for the want of experience, not the lack of zeal.

Should any find a little foundling upon their door-steps, let them take it in and care for it,—for who knows but that the child may live, grow, and become strong; till, reaching the age of maturity, it shall become an instrument to sway, fashion, and guide these great life-events as they sail on the tide of time. It is the young plant that

And the frosts and frowns of early spring. So we leave our little bantling with you, hoping it will find a host of kind fathers and mothers; that it will be called all sorts of pretty names, be fed upon the milk of human kindness, and— But to leave the metaphor. We hope to make our little paper a receptacle of short, readable and racy articles; to make its pages sparkle with gems of thought and humorous anecdotes, so that it will both amuse and instruct, and thus prove an agreeable companion for a leisure half hour.

**PROFESSOR FOWLER.**

We understand that Prof. Fowler, of New York, is to lecture in this city upon the subject of Phrenology. It is always a pleasing privilege to speak a good word in favor of a worthy man. We have for a long time been acquainted with the excellence of Professor Fowler's lectures, and it is with pleasure that we recommend him to the citizens of Halifax as a man full of practical wisdom—able to teach the great truths of that sublime science of which he professes to be master. All we can now say is, go to his lectures, and there you will learn more about human nature than you ever dreamed you could learn.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Although we are not dependent upon advertising patronage to carry out our design, we shall be happy to insert a few advertisements, which we will do at a low figure. It will be an excellent chance for those who are looking for a good advertising medium, as our paper will be circulated through various parts of the Province; also in the cars, steamboats, hotels, &c. We believe in advertising, and if there are any who desire to share our privileges, let them step up to the dough dish.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

W. J. (BRIDGETOWN).—It would require more room than we can spare to give you an explanation. We can purchase and forward the books for you, if you will send the money.  
 Mrs. R F.—A set of teeth such as you describe will cost you £25. Let him extract the remaining roots. It will save you the trouble of coming to town, at present.  
 M.—It shall appear some time. Much obliged to you.  
 W. W.—No!

**HEALTH IS NECESSARY TO HAPPINESS.**  
 Some one,—Romeo, we think,—remembered an apothecary, and there are many who know the care and medical skill of Henry A. Taylor, and remember that he keeps a nice little store on the corner of Hollis and Sackville streets, where all the usual articles of an Apothecary and Druggist's store are sold at fair prices. Prescriptions carefully prepared at this place by scientific hands.

**OUR PARLORS** need one thing to make them pleasant, and that is a good piano. Messrs. Fraser & Son have a good assortment of instruments, and we advise all who contemplate getting a piano to call and examine their stock. They have recommendations from many distinguished professors of music, whose names may be found in the advertisement of the above-named firm in another column.

**DRS. MACALLASTER & PAYNE** still continue to insert those Artificial Teeth of incomparable beauty, at No. 49 Granville street.

**"DO LEAVE YOUR PICTURE!"**—If you want to give your picture to a friend before you leave town, or if you wish one to take into the country with you, go to Mr. Oxley's rooms in Bell's Lane, opposite H. M. Ordnance, and he will give you both a good picture and a good likeness. We see by Mr. Oxley's advertisement in another column that he takes first-rate Ambrotypes for three shillings and nine pence. Surely every one can afford to have a picture at that price.

**TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.**—If you would delight the little ones and make home the abode of peace and joy, go to Charles J. Cooke's, and from his splendid assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods select some present, and even in the hardness of the times it will give you joy to make another happy.

It will also be well if country dealers will give Mr. Cooke a call, as he imports his goods direct from England, France and Germany, and will wholesale them cheaper than any other house. See his card in another column.

**TEETH EXTRACTED** with or without pain (Paine), at Drs. Macallaster & Paine's, 49 Granville street.

**THE WAY TO GET MONEY**, in these times, is to patronize those who either have the best goods or sell the cheapest,—and those who advertise are the very men. Messrs. George Smithers & Son, whose card appears in another column, have on hand the largest and best assortment of Room Papers to be found in this city. If you want a costly or cheap paper for a room, you can find something that will suit you at 101 Granville street.

**CUSTOM MADE GARMENTS.**—Gentlemen who have a fancy for garments possessing that not altogether common virtue of a good fit, should call upon Farquharson & Carter, corner of Cheapside and Hollis street. The garments made at this establishment are noticeable for grace, finish, thoroughness, and durability; and therefore are better looking and more economical than the general run. Those who prefer will find garments ready made, and of styles and fabrics not surpassed at any other establishment, together with furnishing goods in the mode. The prices at Farquharson & Carter's have always been very reasonable.

**SHOW OUR LITTLE PAPER** to your friends.

**A PORTRAIT OF THACKERY.**

Mr. W. M. Thackery and Mr. Edmund Yates are or were both members of the Carrick Club in London. Mr. Yates, having thus learned to know Mr. Thackery, wrote in *The Town Talk*, a weekly paper of London, an article on that gentleman, which contained the following description of him:

"Mr. Thackery is 46 years old, though from the silver whiteness of his hair he appears somewhat older. He is very tall, standing upwards of six feet two inches, and as he walks erect his height makes him conspicuous in every assembly. His face is bloodless, and not particularly expressive but remarkable for the fracture of the bridge of the nose, the result of an accident in youth. He wears a small grey whisker, but otherwise is clean shaven. No one meeting him could fail to recognize in him a gentleman; his bearing is cold and uninviting, his style of conversation is either openly cynical, or affectedly good-natured and benevolent; his *bonhomie* is forced, his wit is biting, his pride easily touched—but his appearance is invariably that of the cool, *suave*, well bred gentleman, who, whatever may be rankling within, suffers no surface display of his emotion."

Mr. Thackery, learning who was the author of this piece of portraiture, wrote Mr. Yates a sharp letter, demanding an apology. Mr. Yates said he was sorry, but couldn't apologise under such a letter. Mr. Thackery appealed to the governing committee of the club, among whom Mr. Dickens condemned the course of Mr. Thackery; finally, however, after an animated discussion, the committee voted to request Mr. Yates to resign. Whether he has done this is not reported.

**VARIETIES.**

The subjoined beautiful thoughts are from Sir Humphrey Davy's "*Salmonia*."

"I envy no quality of mind or intellect in others, be it genius, power, wit, or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe what would be most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing: for it makes life a discipline of goodness; creates new hopes when all other hopes vanish; and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of ill-fortune, and shames the ladder of ascent to Paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amarantus, the Gardens of the Blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the skeptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation, and despair."

**DRESS.**—Beware of a woman who worships dress. In nine cases out of ten, such a woman is without a redeeming qualification. Dressy people are generally those who lack brains and education, and cheat themselves into the belief that the world, in admiring their gewgaws, forgets that their hearts are untenanted by a single womanly emotion. A man who is attracted by mere dress is undeserving of the name, and is a dear bargain, even to the fool who entraps him.

The following is a verbatim copy of a southwestern sign over the door of a miscellaneous store:—"No credit for shaving here By industry we live and by shaven we thrive Cakes spruce bier mince pyes for sale here N B No Credit also James Kink barber and hare dresser to his honour the mare N B No Credit."

POETRY.

COME.

BY ALICE CARY.

Come from your long, long roving  
On the sea so wild and rough;  
Come to me tender and loving,  
And I shall be blest enough.

Where your sails have been furling,—  
What winds have blown on your brow,  
I know not, and ask not, my darling,  
So that you come to me now!

Sorrowful, sinful, and lonely;  
Poor and despised though you be;  
All, all are nothing, if only  
You turn from the Tempter to me.

Of men though you be unforgiven;  
Though priest be unable to shrive;  
I'll pray till I weary all Heaven,  
If only you come back alive!

THE OMNIBUS.

—Satire is an ugly weapon in the work of reform. It tears asunder, it cauterizes, it blisters. No one is really made better through it. The one assailed, though he may fear the sting, will never be better through its application, though he may seem so. A satirist lives all the time in boiling water.

—The following advertisement appears in an Illinois paper, from a man in the pursuit of business under difficulties:

"Take Notice.

"I have moved my residence, my shop is in the fore room of the Jail. All persons wishing to see me will please call, as my business is so, that I can't leave.

"Yours most truly, CHARLES R. JOHNSON."

—A gentleman having occasion to call upon an author, found him at home in his writing-chamber. He remarked the great heat of the apartment, and said it "was as hot as an oven." "So it ought to be," replied the writer, "for it is here where I make my bread!"

—Those who depend on the merits of their ancestors may be said to search in the roots of the tree for those fruits which the branches ought to produce.

—When Caesar was asked by Brutus how many eggs he had ate for breakfast, he answered, "Eti tu Brute."

—We do not want precepts so much, as patterns, says Pliny; and example is the softest and least invidious way of commanding.

—By doing good with his money, a man, as it were, stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass current for the merchandise of heaven.

—A lady advertising for a husband is particular to have it understood that "none need apply who are under six feet;" upon which an exchange remarks, "That lady is strongly in favor of hy-men."

—A countryman was dragging a calf by a rope in a cruel manner. An Irishman asked him if that was the way he treated his fellow-creatures.

—As two of our children were playing together, little Jane got angry and pouted. Johnny said to her, "Look, out, Jane, or I'll take a seat up there on your lips." "Then," replied Jane, quite cured of her pouts, "I'll laugh, and you'll fall off."

—Dr. Johnson used to call the great and virtuous actions of mankind the white bears of society.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM FRASER & SON,  
No. 70 BARRINGTON STREET,

Beg to thank their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage extended to them of late, and to announce that they have on hand an assortment of PIANOS which are generally pronounced to be of a very superior quality, both as regards tone and finish, as a proof of which several lady and gentlemen amateurs have kindly given Messrs. Fraser & Son permission to refer to them personally. They have also received very flattering testimonials from the following gentlemen, Professors of Music, of whose capabilities to judge, the public are well acquainted:

- Mr. Charles Elliott, Violinist.
- Senior Louis U. Caseres, Pianist to the Earl and Countess of Mulgrave.
- Mr. H. J. Lang, Pianist, Boston.
- Mr. E. C. Saffery, Pianist, Halifax.
- Messrs. F. & O. H. Robinson, Professors of Music and Piano Tuners.
- Monsieur Doels, Professor of Music.

Messrs. Fraser & Son would respectfully invite the public to call and inspect a number of instruments recently finished, which are superior to any yet offered, and at very moderate prices. Particular attention paid to Repairing.

Old instruments altered and remodeled to suit the recent improvements. Piano Fortes tuned in any part of the city.

HALIFAX, August 24, 1868.

AMBROTYPES,

For Three Shillings and Nine Pence.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the rooms formerly occupied by W. D. O'Donnell, Bell's Lane, opposite H. M. Ordnance, and will hold himself in readiness to wait on those persons who may favor him with their patronage. Having on hand a large supply of AMBROTYPE MATERIAL, he is prepared to take Ambrotypes for the low sum of Three Shillings and Nine Pence! Persons wishing a good picture of themselves or friends would do well to embrace this opportunity.

Best Likenesses neatly inserted in Rings, Lockets, and Broochets; Union, English, Morocco, Papier Machie, Jewel, and other Cases.

A. OXLEY.

Halifax, September 1, 1868.

HENRY A. TAYLOR,

DRUGGIST AND BREWSTER,  
Halifax.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, BRUSHES, COMBS, TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c.

GARDEN and FIELD Seeds, imported each season, from the most successful growers and reliable sources. ALWAYS ON HAND, The celebrated Edinburgh Cough Lozenges, "The Tonic and Family Pills," "The Corall Syrup" for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c. Orders from all parts promptly attended to.

GEORGE SMITHERS & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ROOM PAPERS, PAINTS, OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.

101 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

FARQUHARSON & CARTER,

TAILORS,

Corner of Cheapside and Hollis Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Always on hand, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Rubber Clothing, &c.

COMPLETE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

DRS. MACALLASTER & PAINE,

SUCCESSOR DENTISTS,

40 Granville Street, at the Sign of the Gold Tooth,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their patrons, friends and others, that they are fully prepared to treat any case in Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry, in 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 Clamps, or in any other style known to the Dental profession.

Beautiful specimens of PLATE WORK, on Gold and Silver, 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 sooner or later works its way under the gum loosening the teeth and causing their premature loss. The tartar can always be removed, restoring them to their original colour and whiteness.

EXTRACTING TEETH.—Experience has taught them that the best and surest way of Extracting is by the application of well made forceps nicely adapted to the shape and condition of the tooth to be removed. The superiority of their new instruments (manufactured expressly for them) over those in use previously, is acknowledged by all for whom they have operated.

THE BENUMBING PROCESS.—By the application of a benumbing agent, the principal element of which is ice, they are enabled to produce a local insensibility in the region of the tooth to be extracted, thereby rendering the operation painless, or nearly so. This new process has been in practice nearly three years, and they believe is destined to supersede the use of chloroform, which has proved fatal in many instances.

The Proprietors of this Dental Establishment (the largest and most complete in the British Provinces) will always be happy to explain the different methods of inserting Artificial Teeth, and they would here improve the opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope, by keeping pace with the improvements in the profession, to desert a share of public consideration, and the continuance of that class of patronage with which they have thus far been honoured.

HALIFAX, September 1st. 1868.

CHARLES J. COOKE,

Importer and dealer in

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