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# THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

DEVOTED TO PHYSIOLOGY, LITERATURE AND THE LAWS OF LIFE.

Volume 2.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER, 1860.

Number I.

[Written for the Journal of the Times]

## STRUCTURE AND DISEASES OF THE TEETH.

(BY J. T. P.)

### DECIDUOUS OR TEMPORARY TEETH.

THE TEETH are not only among the most useful organs of the human system, but they are the most liable to disease of all the bones. Besides being ornamental they preserve the symmetry of the face, assist in articulation, and above all other duties they aid in masticating the food, which is the first of the three processes of digestion which it undergoes. They are firmly inserted in the alveolar cavities of the upper and under jaws by the portion called the root or fang. Another portion of the tooth, that covered by the fleshy gum, is called the neck. The crown is that portion seen above the gum, and is covered by a thin, dense, hard substance called the enamel. The enamel is the hardest substance found entering into the composition of the human body. The inner portion of the tooth, and its fangs, except a central canal, called the nerve cavity, is composed of two kinds of substance, one called the cortical, the other the ivory. There is a delicate membrane covering the fang called the periosteum, and it is often the seat of very acute pain.

Nature has provided man with two successions of teeth: the first is called the infant, temporary, deciduous, or milk teeth; and the second is known as the permanent or adult. The early development of the teeth is a subject only likely to interest the anatomist, and perhaps may be deemed out of place here. The papillæ of the teeth, we may however remark, undergo many curious changes during their transition state, or from the time the first ossific deposit commences in the cartilaginous portions contained in the membranous sacs in which the teeth are formed, till birth.

At birth the jaws contain the rudiments of fifty-two teeth,—twenty of these are temporary, and thirty two are permanent. The first teeth to make their appearance are the two central incisors of the under jaw; and in the course of four or five weeks the central incisors of the upper jaw. In the course of a few weeks more the lateral incisors of the under, then the upper jaw, make their appearance. From the fourteenth to the eighteenth month the lower first molars appear, and are soon followed by those of the upper jaw. After these the cuspidati soon appear, two in each jaw, situated just in front of the first molars. The second molars do not appear till the child is two

years or two years and a half old. Thus the whole number (twenty) of the deciduous sets is completed—ten in each jaw. Altho' this is the natural order and time in which the teeth appear,—yet often many irregularities occur as to the time, number, and even the shape of the teeth.

The durability of the teeth depends greatly upon their solidity and the materials entering into their composition. That a child's teeth and bones may be properly developed care should be taken that it has proper nourishment and exercise. Milk seems to be the nutriment designed by the Creator as best adapted to strengthen the bones,—for, by observing, we see how complete are those of the animal kingdom that live upon no other food. Children, then, should have that kind of food which gives strength to the bones, and should by no means be fed exclusively upon arrowroot and such things as merely produce fat without contributing a corresponding amount of earthy substance to the bones. The period of dentition or what is commonly called "cutting the teeth" is one of great hazard to the child; and not infrequently some one of the many diseases common to this period sweeps the little one into an untimely grave. As the constitution of a child at this age is very delicate and unusually susceptible, and easily acted upon by any of the many irritating causes which is brought to bear upon it, mothers should be unusually careful, as whatever is wrong in their diet will affect the child in a corresponding degree. Sometimes nature makes a salutary effort to lessen the febrile symptoms attendant upon this period of a child's life which should not be meddled with or suddenly checked, unless too severe. It is too often a mistaken idea of parents that as the temporary teeth are to be shed and another and stronger set supply their places there is no particular need of taking care of them or trying to prevent disease from attacking them. This, however is a great mistake. It is a well established fact among physiologists and others that as the rudiments of the permanent teeth already exist in the jaws at the eruption of the temporary ones, the former are very often seriously affected by the diseases of the latter. There are many causes which lead to the decay of the deciduous teeth. When a child has been salivated the teeth will often commence to decay as soon as they come through the gums. Children are allowed such a superabundance of sweets now-a-days that it is a wonder that more do not become diseased and die. Yet it is no uncommon thing to hear parents making enquiries as to the cause of the diseased state of their children's teeth.

Too much care cannot be bestowed by parents upon the teeth of their children from first to last. The teeth should be cleansed with a brush every day, as much as though they were the permanent teeth; and every care should be taken as to diet and cleanliness whereby disease may be warded off. Should caries attack a tooth the decay should be at once cut out or the tooth should be filled so that the disease may not spread to other teeth that are healthy. The temporary teeth should, if possible, be preserved till the proper time of shedding. Excessive pain should be the only excuse, as a general rule, for extracting. Much mischief may be done by extracting the teeth too soon, as from this cause the pulps of the permanent teeth are often exposed before they are sufficiently ossified to protect themselves from injury. On the other hand, the milk teeth should be removed as soon as the others begin to make their appearance and in no case should the new teeth be allowed to come down on the inside or the outside of the old ones; for by so doing they take a false position which is very liable to injure their appearance for all time to come. Should not the extraction of one temporary tooth be sufficient, enough should be extracted to admit of the new ones coming down or up uniformly and evenly.

Those who have the management of children's teeth never err more than when they consult the wishes or adhere to the child's opinion concerning its teeth. As a child is perfectly ignorant of the importance of preserving the teeth those who have the care of them should take the responsibility upon themselves and should enforce strict obedience in matters concerning the welfare of the teeth. Many persons neglect the teeth of their children because the little ones do not like to go to the dentist. Some urge that thousands of children grow up with healthy teeth who never see or who have never seen a dentist. We may say that we do not speak of those children blessed with healthy teeth, but those who are not. It would be much better both for the health of the child and for the reputation of the dentist that the teeth of the former have early and careful attention. Often the last thing done, which should be the first, by parents, when disease attacks the teeth of their children, is to consult a dentist. Here is a case, and not an uncommon one to illustrate our meaning. A child is brought to a dentist to have its teeth "looked at," and when he examines the mouth he finds that the child's teeth are in such a decayed and filthy state that he hardly knows where to commence operations. Upon closer examination, how-

over, he discovers that one of the teeth has an abscess formed at the apex of its root, that it is discharging through the alveolar process (the jaw), and that, as is not unfrequently the case, the abscess has involved two or three teeth in the difficulty. Now does it seem possible or even reasonable that the permanent teeth, the pulps of which are in the jaws at the time, should escape infection? In those cases which have come under our own immediate observation we have universally found that where the temporary teeth have been very much diseased the permanent ones have been sufficiently influenced to cause them at an early period to decay. This is one of the many reasons we can give why the teeth of adults decay at so early an age.

To operate for children is seldom if ever the most pleasing duty devolving upon the dental surgeon; and yet, somehow, parents are not, as a general rule, willing to compensate him for the trouble he has been put to, or for the good he has done the teeth, simply, as we suppose,—from what we hear, because “they are only the first set.”

From what we have said it will be seen that we place a high value upon the temporary teeth as intimately connected with the happiness of every being, and that they are worthy of far more attention than they usually receive.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### EXTRACTS FROM LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

“The zebra, giraffe, eland, and kukman have been seen mere skeletons from decay of their teeth, as well as from disease. The carnivora, too, become diseased and mangy; lions become lean and perish miserably by reason of the decay of the teeth. When a lion becomes too old to catch game, he frequently takes to killing goats in the villages; a woman or a child happening to go out at night falls a prey too; and, as this is his only source of subsistence now, he continues it. From this circumstance has arisen the idea that the lion, when he has once tasted human flesh, loves it better than any other. A man-eater is invariably an old lion; and when he overcomes his fear of man so far as to come to villages for goats, the people remark, ‘His teeth are worn, he will soon kill men.’ They at once acknowledge the necessity of instant action, and turn out to kill him. \* \* \* The Bahimpe tribe knock out both upper and lower front teeth as a mark of distinction. \* \* \* The people who came with Sheakondo to our bivouac had their teeth filed to a point by way of beautifying them, though those which were left untouched were always the whitest. Other tribes also adopt this same custom, and Livingston observes, in relation to the people of Tamsja, that ‘they file their teeth to a point, which makes the smile of the women frightful, as it reminds one of the grin of an alligator.’ \* \* \*

“All the Batoka tribes follow the curious

custom of knocking out the upper front teeth at the age of puberty. This is done by both sexes; and though the under teeth, being relieved from the attrition of the upper, grow long and somewhat bent out, and thereby cause the under lip to protrude in a most unsightly way; no young woman thinks herself accomplished until she has got rid of the upper incisors. This custom gives all the Batoka an uncouth old-man-like appearance. Their laugh is hideous, yet they are so attached to it that even Sebastianus was unable to eradicate the practice. He issued orders that none of the children living under him should be subjected to the custom by their parents, and disobedience to his mandates was usually punished with severity; but notwithstanding this the children would appear in the streets without their incisors, and no one would confess to the deed.

“When questioned respecting the origin of this practice, the Batoka, reply that their object is to be like the oxen, and those who retain their teeth they consider to resemble zebras. Whether this is the true reason or not, it is difficult to say; but it is noticeable that the veneration for oxen which prevails in many tribes should here be associated with hatred to the zebra, as among the Bakwains; that this operation is performed at the same age that circumcision is in other tribes, and that here that ceremony is unknown.

“The custom is so universal that a person who has his teeth is considered ugly. The disparaging remark would be made respecting boys or girls who still retained their teeth, ‘Look at the great teeth!’ Some of the Makololo give a more factious explanation of the custom; they say that the wife of a chief, having in a quarrel bitten her husband’s hand, he, in revenge, ordered her front teeth to be knocked out, and all the men in the tribe followed his example; but this does not explain why they afterwards knocked out their own.

“A child who cut the upper front teeth before the under, was always put to death among the Bakaa, and, I believe, also among the Bakwains. \* \* \* The women here are in the habit of piercing the upper lip and gradually enlarging the orifice until they can insert a shell. The lip then appears drawn out beyond the perpendicular of the nose, and gives them a most ungrainly aspect. \* \* \* This custom prevails throughout the country of the Maravi, and no one could see it without confessing that fashion had never led women to a freak more mad.”

Near Teto, on the Zambesi river, “the women have only a small puncture in the upper lip, in which they insert a small button of tin. The perforation is made by degrees, a ring with an opening in it being attached to the lip, and the ends squeezed gradually together. The pressure on the flesh between the ends of the ring causes its absorption, and a hole is the result. Children may be seen with the ring on the lip, but not yet punctured.”

#### LONDON DENTAL REVIEW.

Those who feel a deep interest in the advancement of Dental Science, will be gratified to learn that our English brethren after an ably contested struggle, have at last succeeded in establishing a *Dental College in London*. By the advertisement of this institution, we find that six professors constitute the Faculty. Dr. W. B. Richardson, who delivered a valuable course of lectures (extracts from which have been published in some of our magazines,) during the past winter, before the College of Dentists, occupies a chair in the institution. The following, from an able editorial, gives an encouraging account of the pleasant state of feeling between the hitherto hostile parties:—*The Dental Cosmos for Aug.*

“*Future Prospects.*—To those who have taken an interest in the progress of Dental Politics, the prospects of the profession at this moment must afford supreme satisfaction. The year 1859 has brought with it a success little anticipated, and hopes little hoped for. Animosities have been signally quelled; those who differ agree to differ in friendship; the tone of our literature has undergone improvement; personalities are well nigh extinguished; and from the peace which is thus being established, progress, liberal, refined, and steady, is the result.

“It must have been felt during the late disputes which have marked the organization of our chaotic body, that the exertions made to secure such organization were rather for the future than for the passing time. We know that this has been felt, and have heard many express the belief that the anxieties and labors to which they were being subjected, were but the bases of an after-structure, which, in their own time, would not appear before them. Without giving way to hopes over-sanguine, we feel that the dark side of the picture is not in reality so long to be dreaded. To us it seems that the realizations of a bright and useful future are at hand, and that those young men who are now actually before us in our work-rooms, are the coming representatives of a profession such as we have not yet seen in any country where dentistry is practised; a profession educated, liberal, and fraternal. The event which promises most towards this consummation is given out in the establishment of the School of Dental Science, now fully organized and announced. Nothing could be more opportune, nothing more beneficial than this organization. When, in our last, we briefly commented on the formation of this school, we were not prepared for the fulfillment of the engagement in that completeness in which we now accept it. The advantages of a complete school, with all the accessories required, are now placed within the reach of our students. The American Colleges, with their years of growth, are not more comprehensive. \* \* \*

“Meanwhile, it is an encouraging fact, that the public are not uninterested spectators of our progress, and that public opinion.

which, in this country, always goes in favor of independence, favors the earnest exertions now being made. That which has given the American dentist his standing, has been public opinion. Rightly or wrongly, the public has believed that the American dentist, having had the advantage of a systematic education in his science and art, is better qualified than he who has learned by stray lessons and intuitive skill; and the public faith thus raised has given to American dentistry an *ecclat* attended with many substantial advantages. There can be no doubt that the common belief thus expressed is not without a measure of common sense. There is no denying the fact that the man who is educated in general things, and is equally educated in any particular branch with one who is *only* educated in the same particular branch, stands at all times, and in all places, the best chance of success. To this fact the dentists of England are now fully alive, they are sensible of the defects of their past educational system, and are prepared to second, by their advice to their pupils, any new system that shall lead to effective reforms in the future. At last the facilities they themselves would have prized so much, are opened to their followers, and if we do not mistake our brethren altogether, the projectors of the School of Dental Science will be met by the profession throughout the length and breadth of the land, in a spirit of honest, hearty, and effective co-operation."

**HUMORS OF THE SANCTUM.**—The editor of the *Polo Transcript* gets off the following:—  
 "Another Editor Dead.—Wm. Fiske, Esq., editor of the *Mendota Press*, is dead. Mr. F. was a poet of no mean pretensions, as our readers will testify from the specimens we have given them. For some reason or other Mr. Fiske did not like our views upon the merits of his poetry, and so cut us off from his exchange list. We, however, continued to send him the *Transcript*, and yesterday it was returned to this office marked: 'Send this paper to h—l. This was the first intimation we had of Mr. Fiske's death, and we suppose that he left word with his son to send on his exchanges to his new abode.'

**MILLION.**—The human mind has but a faint idea of the magnitude of the sum total included in the term million. As an illustration it may be stated that if a man should reach the extreme age of hundred years, he would not have lived for a million hours, the number falling short one hundred and twenty-thousand of thouammytffe.

The young ladies of St. Catharine's have passed the following resolution:—  
 'Resolved, that if we, the young ladies of St. Catharine's, don't get married this year, somebody will be to blame.'

**NEW AMALGAM FOR PLUGGING TEETH.**—In the *Journal de Chimie Medicale* is the formula for an amalgam invented by M. Gerheime, which is thought to possess remarkable properties, both as to its softness when first made and its great hardness afterward, and also as to the facility with which it unites metals and even glass and porcelain. It is susceptible of a high polish, and is not acted on by the weak acids. Take 20, 30 or 36 parts (according to the hardness desired) of pure copper, obtained by precipitating it from the oxyde by means of hydrogen, or from the sulphate by means of zinc parings. Place the copper in a cast iron or porcelain mortar, and sprinkle it thoroughly with concentrated sulphuric acid (density 1.85), and add 70 parts, by weight, of mercury, stirring continually. When the copper is completely amalgamated, the composition is to be washed with boiling water, to remove the sulphuric acid. It is then allowed to cool, and in ten or twelve hours it becomes sufficiently hard to receive a brilliant polish, and to scratch tin or gold. Its density remains the same, whether it be hard or soft. When it is to be employed as a mastic, it is rendered soft by heating it to about 675°, and then triturating it in an iron mortar, heated to 225°, until it acquires the consistency of wax. In this state, if placed between two clean metallic surfaces, it unites them so perfectly that ten or twelve hours afterward the pieces can be wrought as if solid.

[We have not tried this preparation, but from its compounds we should deem it superior to that generally now in use.—  
 Ed. J. T.]

**THE LOVE OF A TRUE WOMAN.**

Oh, the precious value of the love of a true woman! Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious!—Titles and honor confer upon the heart no such serene happiness. In our darkest moments, when disappointment and ingratitude, with corroding care, thickly cluster around, and the gaunt form of poverty menaces with his skeleton finger, it gleams around the soul with an angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy, distance but strengthens its influence, bolts and bars cannot limit its progress; it follows the prisoner into his dark cell, and sweetens the home morsel that appeases his hunger, and in the silence of midnight it plays around his heart, and in his dreams he holds to his bosom the form of her who loves on still, though the world has turned coldly from him. The couch made by the hand of a loved one is soft to the weary limbs of a sick sufferer, and the potion administered by the hand of a loved one loses half its bitterness. The pillow carefully adjusted by her, brings repose to the fevered brain, and her words of kind encouragement revive the sinking spirit. It would almost seem that God, compassionating woman's first frailty, had planted this jewel in her breast, whose heaven-like influence should cast into forgetfulness man's remembrance of the fall by building up in his heart another Eden, where perennial flowers forever bloom, and crystal waters gush from exhaustless fountains.

**TEETH INCORRUPTIBLE.**

HERE is an item which we came across in a newspaper. It refers to the remains of the killed at the battle of Marston-Moor, in the county of York, England, which took place in 1614. In making excavations in this locality 213 years after the battle, the following was found to be the condition of the bones and teeth:—

"The skulls had preserved their shape, but crumbled away when exposed to the air. One poor fellow's passport to eternity was picked up by the foreman. He says: 'There was a bullet in one skull, which dropped out when the skull fell to pieces; the bones, especially the large ones, did not crumble away but were very brittle when touched with the spade. The teeth were quite perfect, and many of them taken away by the drainers.' This is true with regard to the teeth that were sound at the time of death, but the carious teeth in many jaws gave unmistakable evidence that tooth-ache was in the ascendant and dental surgery at a discount in those days."—*Dental News Letter.*

**LINES  
 ADDRESSED TO A SKELETON.**

The following beautiful verses were found in the skeleton case of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, more than thirty years ago, placed there by some unknown hand. Breathing alike the true spirit of poetry and religion, we take pleasure in perpetuating the anonymous production:

Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull,  
 Once of ethereal spirit full;  
 This narrow cell was life's retreat,  
 This space was Thought's mysterious seat.  
 What beauteous pictures filled this spot!  
 What dreams of pleasure—long forgot!  
 Nor love, nor joy, nor hope, nor fear,  
 Has left one trace or even here.

Here, in this silent cavern, hung  
 The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue;  
 If falsehood's honey it disdained,  
 And where it could not praise, was chained;  
 If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,  
 And gentle concord never broke:  
 That tuneful tongue shall plead for thee  
 When death unveils eternity.

Beneath this round'ring canopy  
 Once shown the bright and busy eye;  
 Yet start not at the dismal void!  
 If soe'il love that eye employed;  
 If with no lawless fire it gleamed,  
 But with the dew of kindness beamed—  
 The eye shall be forever bright;  
 When stars and suns have lost their light.

Say! did those fingers delve the mine?  
 Or with its envious rubes shine?  
 To hew the rock or wear the gem,  
 Can nothing now avail to them;  
 But if the page of truth they sought,  
 And comfort to the mourner brought;  
 These hands a richer need shall claim,  
 Than all that waits on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,  
 These feet the path of duty trod?  
 If from the bowers of mirth they fled,  
 To soothe (?) affliction's humble bed,  
 If grandeur's guilty bride they spurned,  
 And home to virtues lap returned;  
 These feet with angel's wings shall vie,  
 And tread the palace of the sky!

THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

Circulation, 2,000 copies.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER, 1859.

How soon may artificial teeth be inserted after the natural ones are extracted? This is a question put to us so very often that we think a few remarks upon the subject will not be amiss. There is no set rule to go by as to the length of time a person should wait, after the old teeth have been removed, before the new ones are inserted. Some dentists require their patients to wait (for a full set) six months, others eight months or a year: others again only two months or one month. In our own practice we have been guided by each individual case; and have stated the time according to the condition of the jaws, the age or constitution of the patient. The bones of some people readily absorb, while those of others change slowly, and as in the case of persons at an advanced age, where the bones are dry and hard, they change less readily than those of youth or middle age. Dr. White, of Philadelphia, says—"there is no such thing as setting a permanent set of teeth, in the strict sense of the word, as the mouth is changing during the whole life-time of the patient after the teeth have been extracted." We are aware that many changes take place in some cases during life, yet the changes during the first year that a person goes without teeth are greater than at any other period.

The most proper way to proceed, we think, is to insert a temporary set of teeth as soon as the gums have sufficiently recovered from the operation of extracting—say in six or eight days, or in from one to four weeks. The advantages accruing from this method of procedure are two-fold; first, the shape of the face will be preserved, which would otherwise be sunken, and the lips compressed in such a manner as to spoil the appearance of the countenance for all time to come. The second reason is, that the plate will cause the gums to contract if properly made, equally and evenly, so that the second set will better fit the mouth, feel more comfortable, and be more useful, as an artificial substitute for the natural teeth.

We think a temporary plate should be worn a year, if not two—the longer the better, as in cases where the second or what is commonly called the permanent set, is inserted too soon, it is found that after a time it does not fit: from the fact that it was inserted before the absorption of the alveolar process had taken place.

In regard to partial sets of teeth, we will say that a few weeks or months will suffice, in all ordinary cases, to prepare the gums so they will be in a fit state to receive the plate. Some times artificial teeth are inserted

without removing the roots of the old ones, and in such cases no delay is necessary, as the impressions for the plate may be taken at the patient's first visit to the dentist. To those coming to town to have us insert artificial teeth, we desire to state, that they had better if possible, have their mouths prepared by having the old teeth and roots extracted before they come, as it will cause less delay and often save them the trouble and expense of coming twice.

With the present number commences the second year of our paper. By past experience we hope to improve in the future; and to make each number of the "Journal" more readable than the last. We shall make such improvements in our paper as time and experience may dictate. In the present number we have discarded all the advertisements, except our own, formerly occupying the eight page.

Not unmindful of past errors and shortcomings, it is nevertheless very gratifying to know that our efforts in a literary way have been so well appreciated; and we heartily assure our readers that we shall "leave no stone unturned" to present such a choice array of matter that our paper may prove acceptable to all.

In our profession, as with our paper, we shall make every effort to keep pace with the improvements in the Dental art—profiting by past experience and by studying the wants of the community we hope for a continuance of that class of patronage with which we have thus far been honored.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—If a good book is called "a good thing" we do not see why a newspaper may not be called "a good thing!" or even a *better thing*,—especially when the paper so spoken of is really good.

The first six numbers of the new series of the *Scientific American* are now before us; and we have no hesitation in saying that there is not another paper published on this side of the Atlantic to equal it in appearance. When we say that its mechanical execution is faultless, we must also add that it is a splendid specimen of typography. Edited as it is with skill, industry, and talent, to say nothing of the practical and scientific character of its articles, we acknowledge that we cannot conceive of a position in which a man can be placed, no matter what his trade, profession, or occupation, where he would not be benefited by a perusal of its columns. In its pages may be read real practical articles upon the subjects of mechanics, agriculture, chemistry, manufactures, art and literature.

Send and get a specimen copy; and, should you not conclude to subscribe, it will be worth something to look at. Published by Munn and Co., 37 Park-row, New York. [Halifax: Hall & Beainish.

THE GREEK SLAVE.—It is impossible to remember a parallel instance of so much cruelty and imposition as has been practiced upon this poor slave girl. Hiram Power commenced the chapter of wrongs by driving the poor girl out of a block of marble. And, not satisfied with that, he put chains on her, then placed her on exhibition in a state of perfect nudity, regardless of all the laws which govern the finer feelings. There stood, day after day, "chained in the marketplace" exposed to the gaze of the vulgar, the scoffs and jeers of the crowd, without uttering a sigh or a complaint. But her master regarded filthy lucre more than beauty; so he sold her as a slave, and thereby not only became a slave-dealer, but was actually the first to re-open the slave trade. Then the Art Union got hold of her, and not being satisfied with exhibiting her "front" to the public gaze, they must needs go and publish "a back view" of her. Could anything be in worse taste? We cannot tell through how many hands she has passed, or how many have owned her during the last dozen years.

The last act of inhumanity towards this poor unfortunate was perpetrated by a London auctioneer, who *knocked her down with a hammer*. The Duke of Cleveland being present, took compassion on her and purchased her for the snug sum of \$9,000. We sincerely hope that the poor girl has at last found rest for her weary feet, and that his Grace of Cleveland will give her a good home and make her comfortable.

We have received from the publishers (Jones & White, Philadelphia), the first number of the *Dental Cosmos*; a monthly record of Dental Science. It is filled with interesting articles, neatly printed, containing fifty-six pages, and is edited by J. D. White, M. D., D. D. S., J. H. McQuillen, D. D. S., and Geo. J. Ziegler, M. D. After enumerating names of such high standing in the profession it is useless to make further comment.

WHERE IT CAN BE HAD.—Our friends can find the "Journal" at the Bookstores of Messrs. Hall & Beainish, in this city; C. S. Sturms, Truro; James Patison, Pictou; and at Mr. J. T. McLatchey's, Windsor.

We are always happy to explain the different methods of inserting artificial teeth, to those who may favor us with a call, whether they intend to have teeth inserted or not.

THERE are twenty-four different kinds of tooth-ache. So says a recent medical publication.

DR. MACMASTER will return from Newfoundland at the end of September, and remain in the office during the winter months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—N. C., Long Point, C. B. Have filled your order, and sent by mail.

W. G. P.—e. Can supply you now, — price ten shillings each.

A. S. T. desires to know how that little quarrel between the "eminent brick-maker" and ourselves turned out. Well, as he did not see fit to come forward and compete with us in manufacturing sets of artificial teeth, we have come to the conclusion that he thought he had got hold of the wrong customers, and that it was best to "keep shady." We did not desire a dispute; but when a man comes forward and makes such statements as he did, it is but just to give him a chance to prove the truth of his assertions and his capabilities, or to back down. He has seen fit to do the latter, and we think his conduct speaks for itself; therefore we leave it for the public to draw such inferences as it may. We were absent from town as the last number of our paper was going through the press, or else we should have said something upon the subject.

STRONG'S LIBRARY.—The effort Mr. Strong has made to furnish reading matter—and that, too, of a good order—for the citizens of Halifax, is deserving of all praise. In his library may be found books to suit every taste, such as biography, travels, history, science, art, and also a choice selection of the lighter kinds of reading, suitable for those who have not time or inclination to read heavy books.

Few can estimate the benefits arising from the perusal of a good library. If a man can but once acquire the taste and habit for reading good books, he never need be at a loss for a companion. His mind will be enriched and his intellect strengthened, and he will every day be made a better man, by the very thing that is his pastime. We sincerely hope that Mr. Strong may have a strong list of subscribers, so that he will be encouraged to add to his library all the new books as fast as they appear, which doubtless will be the case. The library is at No. 33 Hollis street.

JUST THE RIGHT AGE.—Marriageable young women are in great demand out West. A Yankee writing from that section to his father, says:—"Suppose you get our girls some new teeth and send them out."

After getting the girls ready, the father writes to his son to let him know that they are coming, and says: "With their new teeth, and in their new wigs, you would never know them. They appear to be only about eighteen."

"Cannon" laughs at this, and says it is very fortunate that "our girls" have not many poor teeth.

[We can only add that he is not far from right, for there are some thousands of teeth in this vicinity that we know to be good.—ED.]

CHOICE LITERATURE.—We give the following extract from an elegant letter received sometime ago. Comment is unnecessary.—

Editor. —————, THURSDAY, May 17.

Mr McKalister & Pain: Sir,—i tak my pen to wright you a feu lines & i hop god wil direct this letter to you for i have got a retched toth ake, i hav bin sufferin all winter along with mi teath and i sene by yor adversment that you pul teath without pain or anything else. now I want to Ne if you put reeal teath in befour the others is drawd out. Them what has sene your teath speaks well of them wich is a good rekomendashun & if you kould do it i kould cum to halifax or you kould fitch your office hear for A fue dase . . . . . i am 26 y. old & suferd wus Last sunday then i did the most of the winter. i spose i heve suferd fur with the toth ake than enney mortal on the fase of the Erth or enney where else i have got tue Brothers what keeps a stower.

doctor ——— sez He thinks it is mi teath what akes & i thort ide see if you hed enney medsun what would stop my teath. If i have the teath put in the atmospear way i dont want you to give me enney thing what will make me sleap fer if you give me kloroform or enney other toxikatin liker what kills me i shal certain prosikute you—mi Brothers is Kristians & would not steel a pennie from you if you shold gif them. a chance they wil be to halifax to bi goods for thar bisnis & you can let them hav the medsun & i will Pay you rite soone & let me no at onet.

i Am, sir, your obidunt survant,

DR. W. H. HOBBS has opened a Water-Cure Establishment, at No. 138 Gottingen Street, opposite the Rev. Mr. McGregors.—This will prove a source of gratification to those who believe in the Hydropathic method of treating diseases. It is the only place of the kind, we believe, in Nova Scotia.

A writer in a late number of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, speaks of one of his patients as enjoying poor health.

Several newspapers have copied articles or items from our columns without duly acknowledging the same. This should not be so.

[From the Charlestown City Advertiser]  
The *Journal of the Times* is the title of a small quarto, published by Drs. Macallaster and Paine, Dentists, Halifax, N. S. The paper is filled with quite a choice selection of matter of interest to the profession as well as to every class of readers, and is printed very neatly. The editorial department is well managed by the junior member of the firm, formerly of Charlestown. We are glad to learn that Messrs. Macallaster & Paine are doing an excellent business in Halifax, for they are accomplished dentists.

MELANGE.

"THE conclusion at which I have arrived, after years of observation and experience," said the late John McDonough of New Orleans, "is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the sum of our being is, to live wisely, soberly, and righteously."

A MAN who is seventy years old, has spent twenty-three years of his life in bed, and five years at table!

"MAY I leave a few tracts?" asked a missionary of an elderly lady who responded to his knock.—"Leave some tracts? certainly you may," said she, looking at him most benignly over her spectacles; "leave them with the heels towards the house if you please."

SIR JOHN SUCKLING is more remembered for a single pretty conceit than for his various poems.

"Her feet beneath her petticoat,  
Little mice, stole in and out,  
As if they fear'd the light."

"WAITER, I'll take my hat," said a gentleman, at a party one evening, as he was about going home. "What kind of a hat did you wear?" "A bran new hat that I paid ten dollars for this morning." "Well, sir," said the waiter, "all the good hats have been gone for more than two hours."

THERE is a woman in Iowa so homely that they won't allow her to travel on the railroad for fear she will frighten the locomotives. She is the natural parent of that interesting youth who insisted the first time he peeped into a looking-glass, that his father had brought home a cub—a young bear—"Cause he seed it in the chest."

EDUCATION.—Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows; with birds' nests admired, but not touched; with creeping and almost imperceptible emmets; with humming bees and glass bee-hives; with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, and to deeds of virtue.

THE PASSIONATE MAN.—He submits to be seen through a microscope, who suffers himself to be caught in a fit of passion.—Lavater.

ANECDOTE OF ERSKINE.—Mr. Justice Ashurt had a long, lanky visage, which led Erskine to pen the following couplet:

"Judge Ashurt with his lantern jaws,  
Throws light upon the English laws."

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense, is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor.—Pope.

## MAKE A CHARACTER FOR YOURSELF.

It is related of Girard, that when a young tradesman having bought and paid for a bag of coffee, proceeded to wheel it home himself, the shrewd old merchant immediately offered to trust his new customer to as many more bags as the latter might desire. The trait of character revealed by the young man in being his own porter, had given the millionaire confidence in him at once. His reputation was made with Girard. He became a favored dealer with the enterprising merchant, thrived rapidly, and in the end amassed a fortune.

No mere capital will do so much for young men as character. Nor will always even capital and connection combined. In our own experience, we have known many beginners who have utterly failed, though backed by ample means, and assisted by the influence of a large circle of friends. In some cases, indeed, considerable experience, as well as industry and perseverance, have been added to these advantages, yet without securing success. We have known such persons, after a failure in their pursuit, to try a second, and even a third, yet with no better result, although still assisted by capital, by friends, and even by their own activity. The secret was that they had missed, somehow, making a character for themselves.

On the other hand it is a common occurrence to see young men begin without a cent, yet rapidly rise to fortune. They achieve this triumph by establishing, at the outset a reputation for being competent business men. Few are so fortunate as to do this by a single characteristic act, like the purchaser who won Girard's good will by wheeling home the bag; for generally neither veteran merchants are as shrewd as the famous millionaire, nor young dealers as energetic as his customer. But a consistent life of sagacity, economy and industry, invariably establishes the right kind of reputation in the end. Confidence grows up in influential quarters, towards the young beginner. Old merchants shake their heads approvingly, and say, "he is of the right stuff and will get along." Credit comes, as it were, unsought. Connection follows. The reputation of the new aspirant widens and deepens; his transactions begin to be quoted as authority; trade flows in on him from every quarter; and in a few years he retires with a competence, or remains to become a millionaire. All this is the result of establishing, at the outset, a character of the right sort.

We may say to every young man, about to start in life, make a character for yourself as soon as possible. Let it also be a distinctive one. It is better to have a name for excelling all others in some one thing than to enjoy simply a notoriety for merely general merit. Are you a mechanic?—outstrip your fellows in skill. Are you a young lawyer?—become superior in a particular branch. Are you a clerk?—be the best book-keeper your employers have. Are

you in a store?—make yourself acquainted with the various buyers. In short, become known for an excellence peculiar to yourself; acquire a speciality, as it is called; and success is certain, because you will have, as it were, a monopoly, and can dictate your own terms.

Money may be lost, without fault of our own, by some one or another of the accidents of life. Connections may be broken up, by death, or failure, or change of interests. But character remains through all. It belongs to the individual, and is above the chances of fate. Thousands who have lost all else, have recovered themselves, by having a character to start anew with; but no man, without a business character, has ever risen from the ruin caused by the loss of capital, or the destruction of connexion. [Philadelphia Ledger.]

## FEMALE MANNERS.

SCARCELY anything is so offensive in the manners of a lady who moves in good society, as that of ostentation. By this is meant that kind of manner which savors too much of self-appreciation and display,—indicating a disposition to make herself over conspicuous,—and which, in short, is the acting out of a spirit of self-confidence and conceit. This appears badly enough when exhibited by one of the opposite sex, but, when seen in a young lady, it is quite intolerable. Liability to embarrassment from every slight change of circumstances, and an awkward bashfulness, are of course not at all desirable; but between these and ostentatious manner, there is a happy medium, consisting of a due combination of confidence and modesty, which renders a lady pleasing to all with whom she associates. If, however, either of these extremes must be followed, it will be found that diffidence will always be more readily pardoned than ostentation. And yet, while ostentatiousness of manner is to be avoided, it is necessary to guard against any appearance of studied reserve. Persons are not unfrequently met with, whose manners leave upon the minds of those with whom they came in contact, the painful impressions of being regarded with distrust or suspicion. Wherever this trait appears, it is almost certain to excite feelings of anger or prejudice. Most persons will bear anything with more patience than to be told, either directly or indirectly, that they are unworthy of confidence. A significant smile, or nod, or look, with a third person, which is intended not to be understood by the individual with whom conversation is being carried on, is a marked violation of propriety, and has often cost a deeply wounded sensibility, and sometimes a valuable friendship. While a lady should studiously avoid everything of this kind, her manners should be characterised by a frankness, such as will, in whatever circumstances she may be placed, leave no doubt of her sincerity.

## A YANKEE'S IDEA OF HEAVEN.

A WRITER in the N. Y. Times has given some conversations with a queer fellow down in New-Hampshire:—

"Now," said the old man, "I've my own idea of heaven, and I don't think that we shall be forever and ever attending prayer-meetin's and singin' psalms—it will be rather monotonous. I don't think death is anythin' but a kind o' change of place. Now, for instance—we'll say we four have all started from New-York-Boston; that 'ere gentleman come from a high-toned family; these 'ere two are a down-town tavern, and I'm from the Pints. When we get to Boston, this gentleman will go naturally to the R. House; these two to some other house, and I shall go straight to Ann St. or the Five Pints of Boston. So I think it will be when we journey off to the world—we shall go straight to the same o' things we liked here. Don't you see?"

## LUXURY OF A KISS.

ALMOST any second-rate writer can describe the common emotions of the heart, but it needs a master-hand to describe the exquisite intensity and thrillingly warm, affectionate kissing. It is a test-bar for poetic writing. Few can do it. We copy below a few of the best attempts we have ever seen. The first is a young lady in the last year of her schoolship:

"Let thy arm twine  
Around me like a zone of love,  
And thy fond lips, so soft  
To mine be passionately pressed,  
As they have been so oft."

The next is by a lady, who, perhaps superior to the preceding one in capability, is still far more graphic, and production smacks of experience. It opened during her engagement; but time of her inspiration is not certain:

"Sweetest love,  
Place thy dear arm beneath my drooping  
And let me lowly nestle on thy heart;  
Then turn those soul-lit orbs on me and  
My parting lips to taste the ecstasy,  
Imparted by each long and lingering."

## THE AUTOCRAT.

Dr. Holmes said, some years ago,

"I wrote some lines once on a time  
In wondrous merry mood,  
And thought, as usual, men would say  
They were exceeding good.

They were so queer, so very queer,  
I laughed as I would die;  
Albeit, in the general way,  
A sober wam am I."

He then relates the awful effect of lines upon his servant man, who was commissioned to carry them to the printer; then adds in conclusion—

"Ten days and nights, with sleepless  
I watched that wretched man,  
And since, I never dare to write  
As funny as I can."

Health Department.

HEALTH.

Heaven never granted a richer boon than health; and without it, all other blessings are comparatively valueless. Yet it is often lightly esteemed and carelessly thrown away, and I never fully appreciated until it is gone. I have seen the mistress of a splendid mansion, surrounded by every luxury which wealth can command, lying upon her couch, pale and miserable, fretful and unhappy. With her feet reached were the most delicate viands and the most exquisite fruits, yet she could partake of none. Health was no longer hers. She moped and pined with it for the sake of gratifying her vanity, by wearing thin shoes, to display the beauty of her foot, and now, when consumption was preying upon her, she repents that she folly, but it was too late; and thought she would willingly give all that she possessed, for the priceless treasure could not be recalled. The thin, ghastly-looking gentleman, who reclines in his luxurious easy chair with his gouty foot upon a pillow, sighs and groans in anguish, and thinks of the many weary nights of pain, when the bed of down and the silken covering could bring him no repose. How he envies the plough-boy who whistles on the green fields, whose step is elastic and whose heart is light and gay at his toil, while his sleep at night is sound and refreshing.

What is wealth to the invalid but a bitter mockery which can yield no happiness. Then let the rich boon of health, ye who possess it, and lift your hearts in gratitude to God, even though your lot may be one of poverty and toil.

COLD WATER FOR THE EYES.

Every now and then a paragraph appears in the papers stating how had a practice it is to open the eyes in cold water every morning, or oftener, as a part of our personal ablutions. Bathing all over in cold water, eyes and all, is recommended almost universally; wet sheets and douches by many; and yet somebody seems to be excessively afraid, lest the eyes should suffer from this natural and salutary application of the purifying element. Can any possible reason be assigned, why cleansing all parts of the person, where a liquid can readily and easily be produced, should not be as wholesome as a partial washing?

We wonder whether the author of this paragraph, so tenacious of life, as to have made a periodic appearance in the journals any time within the last ten years, has any words to adduce in its corroboration? We have one in opposition to it, for whose authority we vouch. In 1808, the Rev. Dr. Austin, a distinguished minister in his day, in Worcester, Massachusetts, said to a friend, then a youth, "Remember, young man, to plunge your face deep in a bowl of water, and keep your eyes open in it, as I do now," adding the action to the word, "one every day at least. I have done it for many years,

(we forget how long,) and have found it a strengthener and preserver of the health and sight of the eye." He was then an old man. That young man is alive now, began and continued the practice from that time to this, bathing his open eyes in water, always once, frequently several times a day, especially in warm weather. His eyes are free from inflammation, are strong and healthy; and he is able at the age of upwards of sixty-five to read newspapers fluently, and write without glasses.

SINGING CONDUCTIVE TO HEALTH.

It was the opinion of Dr. Rush that singing by young ladies, whom the customs of society debar from many kinds of healthy exercise, should be cultivated, not only as an accomplishment, but as a means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady, and states, that besides its salutary operation in soothing the cares of domestic life, it has a still more direct and important office. "I here introduce a fact," says Dr. Rush, "which has been subjected to me by my profession, that is, the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing contributes to defend them very much from diseases to which climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor have I ever known more than one case of spitting blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education."

"The music master of an academy," says Mr. Gardner, "has furnished me with an observation still more in favor of this opinion. He informs me that he has known several instances of persons strongly disposed to consumption, restored to health by the exercise of the lungs in singing." In the new establishment of infant schools for children of three or four years of age, everything is taught by the aid of song. Their little lessons, their recitations, their arithmetical countings, are all chanted; and as they feel the importance of their own voices when joined together, they emulate each other in the power of vociferating. This exercise is found to be very beneficial to their health. Many instances have occurred of weakly children, of two or three years of age, who could scarcely support themselves, having become robust and healthy by this constant exercise of the lungs. These results are perfectly philosophical. Singing tends to expand the chest, and thus increase the activity and powers of the vital organs.

Never dispute about trifles, even though you are certain of being in the right. The truth will come to light sooner or later, and then your opponent will not only respect your wisdom, but love your meekness.

POSITION IN SLEEPING.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back bone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it arouses us; that sends on the stagnating blood, and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the effort made to escape the danger. But when we are unable to escape the danger, when we do fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes us,—what then? *That is death!* That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in their bed in the morning, "They were as well as they ever were the day before;" and often it is added, and *de heartier than common!* This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed well to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhoea, or cholera, or bilious colic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to a late, large meal. The truly wise will take the safer side. For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it, while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.—*Journal of Health.*

PAY OF MAGAZINE WRITERS.—The *Saturday Press*, in an article on "Literary Pay," says: After Bonner's \$100 a column to Fanny Fern, Harper's Magazine pays its writers from \$7 50 to \$10, per page; the *Atlantic Monthly* from \$6 to \$10; the *Knickerbocker* \$3, which is equal to \$5 for Harper, and \$6 for the *Atlantic*, while the *North American Review*, still sticks to the liberal pay of \$1 50 per page, in which extruded matter is not measured. Appleton's *Cyclopaedia* is paying \$10 a page to some of its "star" writers, but only \$2 for the "heavy work" done anonymously for its pages.



Scintillations.

LOVE.

Oh! would I had the wealth of worlds,  
The monarch's crown of gold—  
And all the gems in secret caves  
This wondrous earth doth hold—  
The countless pearls that gleam unknown  
Beneath the deep blue sea—  
Oh! would I had such wealth, that I  
Might scorn it all for thee.

Oh! would I were, in courtly halls,  
The bright and shining star—  
The glittering magnet, for a world  
To gaze on from afar—  
That I might scorn the kingly throng,  
The world, on bended knee—  
All for a simple cottage home,  
With nought but love, and thee.

I care not for the golden wealth  
Nor sigh in courts to shine—  
I only care, I only sigh  
To know thy heart is mine.  
Far more to me than gem, or gold,  
Or jewel of the sea,  
Would be that simple cottage home,  
With nought but love and thee.

LINES.

As distant lands beyond the sea,  
When friends go thence, draw night,  
So Heaven, when friends leave thither gone,  
Draws nearer from the sky.

And as those lands the nearer grow,  
When friends are long away,  
So Heaven itself, through loved ones dead,  
Grows dearer day by day.

Heaven is not far from those who see  
With the pure spirit's sight,  
But near, and in the very hearts  
Of those who see aright.

C. D. STUART.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The gloomiest day has gleams of light;  
The darkest wave hath bright foam near it;  
And twinkles through the cloudiest night  
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not all gloom;  
The saddest heart is not all sadness;  
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom  
There shines some lingering ray of glad-  
ness.

Despair is never quite despair;  
Nor life, nor death, the picture closes;  
And round the shadowy brow of care  
Will hope and fancy twine their roes.

MRS. HEMANS.

MORNING.

But who the melodies of morn can tell?  
The will brook babbling down the mountain  
side;

The lowing herd; the sheepfold's simple bell;  
The pine of early Shepherd dim descried  
In the lone valley; echoing far and wide  
The clamorous horn along the cliff above;  
The hollow murmur of the ocean tide;  
The hum of bees, the linnet's lay of love,  
And the full choir that wakes the universal grove.

PRAYER.

True prayer is not the noisy sound  
That clamorous lips repeat;  
But the deep silence of a soul  
That clasps Jehovah's feet.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Miscellany.

LONGFELLOW POETRY.—An enquiry has for some time been carried on as to the English genealogy of Professor Longfellow, the American poet. In its course the following lines have been produced by some kind investigator in Wales, certainly not very flattering to their subject. They are copied from a window shutter of an inn at Brecon called the Golden Lion, kept by Thomas Longfellow, about half a century ago.

Tom Longfellow's name is most justly his due,  
Long his neck, long his bill, which is very long too;  
Long the time ere your horse to the stable he led,  
Long to fire he's rubb'd down, an' I much longer till fed;  
Long indeed may you sit in a comfortable room,  
Long from kitchen long dirty, your dinner shall come,  
Long the often I tell tale that your host will relate,  
Long his face while complaining how long people eat;  
Long may Tom 'fellow long ere he see me again—  
Long 'till he ere I long for Tom Longfellow's Inn.

VULGARITY.—We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expression—allude to no sentence that would put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your hearts. When you grow up you will find at your tongues end some expression you would not use for any money. By being careful, you will save yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have taken 'sick, and become delirious. In these moments they have used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it, after a restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had given their friends, and stated that they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impression had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves.

SCOLDING.—A great deal of injury is done to children by their parents scolding. Many children have been nearly or quite ruined by it, and often driven from home to become vagabonds and wanderers by scolding. It sours your temper, provided it is sweet, which is a question; if you scold, the more you will have to scold, and because you have become crosser, and your children likewise. Depend upon it, they cannot love you, as well after you have berated them, as they did before. You may approach them with firmness and decision, you may punish them with severity adequate to the nature of their offences, and they will feel the justice of your conduct, and love you, notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up bad blood, while it discloses your weakness, and lowers you in their estimation. Especially at night, when they are about to retire, their hearts should be melted and moulded by acts of kindness that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love stealing around their souls, and whispering peace.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

ARTIFICIAL TEETH:

TEETH FILLED!

TEETH EXTRACTED!

TEETH CLEANSED!

TEETH REGULATED!

NERVES OF TEETH DESTROYED!

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SEPTEMBER, 1850.

DENTAL TOILET ARTICLES.

ROSE TOOTH POWDER.—For cleansing, preserving the Teeth and Gums. This is not only answers all the purposes of a Dentifrice for daily use, but it possesses such healing properties as will render, in a short time, any common case of diseased or spongy gums, hard healthy. Price, 1s. 6d. and upwards.

TOOTH WASH.—A superior article, designed as a wash for the mouth, teeth and gums, for purifying the breath, but more especially inflamed and diseased gums. It is free from acid or anything liable to injure the teeth. Price 2s. 6d.

TOOTH-ACHE DESTROYER.—A specific for tooth-ache, when arising in hollow carious teeth. Price 1s. 3d.

LADIES' RUBBER TOOTH-PICKS, TOOTH BRUSHES, &c., for sale at the COMPLETE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 49 Granville street (up stairs.)

HALIFAX, September, 1850.

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