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THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

Volume I,

HALIFAX, MARCH, 1859.

Number 3.

THE APPLICATION OF GALVANISM IN THE EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

We subjoin an article on the above subject which we find in the *Dental News Letter*, and written by J. R. McCurdy, D. D. S., of Philadelphia. It is so much to the point and so completely coincides with our views and experience, that we deem it unnecessary to write a separate article.

For some months past, there has been in this city certain persons professing to extract teeth without pain, by the use of Galvanism, and about which we have received many letters of inquiry.

Sufficient interest was felt in the matter to induce the appointment of a committee by the "Franklin Institute" of Philadelphia, also one by the "Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons," and from the report of the former we shall make some extracts, and the latter we hope to give entire elsewhere.

We had been of the opinion that the effect of the application of an electrical current to a tooth, would not lessen the amount of pain usually experienced in extractions, but simply change the character of that pain, yet causing more or less suffering; and we found similar opinions were entertained by one or more occupying prominent positions in the profession, consequently we had given but little attention to the matter; but now, from the increasing interest manifested by the profession as evidenced by personal and written inquiries made of us, and the position it has assumed, gives it an importance that requires some notice in our journal, and we propose, therefore, to give such facts in connexion with it as we have been able to collect.

Any agency that promises the alleviation of pain is to be sought after, and such an one is peculiarly desirable in the extraction of teeth; for how many there are whose health is impaired by retaining in their mouths diseased teeth and roots, rather than submit to the pain of extraction. If, therefore, by this process, the pain, if not entirely annulled, be only diminished, and that without the risk and dread sometimes attending the employment of the ordinary anæsthetics, much every way is accomplished; and for these very important considerations we trust the profession will test the matter thoroughly and report results.

The application is somewhat as follows:—The negative pole or wire of the ordinary electro-magnetic machine—which is a graduated battery—is attached to the forcep or one handle of it, and then placing the metallic handle of the other pole in the hand of the patient; by this means a circuit is at once formed, on the forceps coming in contact with the tooth. An additional appliance is used in the form of a small spring footboard, which interrupts the current, but by pressure of the foot upon it, the circuit is at once formed.*

This interruption is said to be desirable until the forcep is placed upon the tooth, when the circuit is formed and the extraction made at once.

One gentleman remarked to us that he often permitted the current to flow for a second or two before the attempt at extraction. It is given by another as his experience, that in a *protracted operation, the prolonged pain would overcome or neutralize the efforts of the electric current,* and that in such cases no exemption is afforded the patient by its use.

We witnessed the extraction of some ten teeth and roots from the mouth of an intelligent but nervous lady, whose features we watched closely throughout the operation, and who remarked that she "suffered very little pain from their extraction," and when complimented on her courage, said, in substance, that "she could not lay any claim to courage, for her endurance must be wholly attributed to the galvanism, which rendered the operation comparatively a painless one."

A peculiarity was noticeable in this case, viz:—The entire exemption from pain in the extraction of a molar tooth, the surrounding parts of which were very sensitive from being in a highly inflamed condition, and which rendered this exhibition of its effects very satisfactory. One thing, however, we could not fully understand, which was the shrinking of the patient on the application of the forceps, for, we reasoned, if no pain, why this indication of fear? But this was clearly explained to us in a subsequent experiment by another operator, (when we witnessed the extraction of several teeth and roots, the patient—a nervous female—asserting that she suffered very little pain.)

* We have a footboard so constructed that the electrical current is uninterrupted except by the pressure of the foot upon the spring. It cannot but be more convenient than the above method as it gives the operator the use of both feet; besides there is no danger of losing the current during an operation.—Ed. J. T.

by having the application made to our own mouth. The sensation, when the current was completed, being anything but agreeable, and somewhat similar in pungency to the application of fire, or a jet of flame to the living tissue, when we could readily understand why the pain of extraction would be neutralized to a very great extent under this influence, and were at once reminded of our former opinion of its merely changing the character of the pain. Still, had we any teeth requiring extraction, we should certainly test the battery, in the hope that we would be the gainer thereby.

From the report of the committee appointed by the Franklin Institute, we extract as follows:—

"One hundred and sixty-four teeth were extracted in the presence of the committee. * * * * *

"The committee is satisfied from the observation and experience of its members, that in a large majority of cases of extraction with this apparatus, *no pain whatever* is felt by the patient.

"To test the question whether the effect might not be simply mental, the circuit was broken without the patient being aware of it, when the usual pain was experienced, although, in the same patient, and on the same occasion, teeth had been removed, while the current was flowing, without causing pain. * * *

"The sensation produced by the passage of the current is not painful, it being so adjusted as to be *just perceptible* to the patient. The committee believes its use to be entirely without danger, and not likely to be followed by any unpleasant after effects. * * * The operator requires no new instrument except the battery and coil. * * * * *

"As to the theory of these very singular and unexpected results, the committee does not express an opinion; of the facts it is fully satisfied."

A gentleman out of the city, who felt a great desire to test it, reports:—

"I have extracted about 30 teeth since I returned, by the "Galvanic Process," with the most satisfactory results, some saying that it did not 'hurt a bit,' (to use their own language.)"

In the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal* for June, we find a communication from D. S. Chase, M. D., D. D. S., detailing his experience in extracting "more than fifty teeth" with electricity, from which we extract as follows

"The *First Case* in which I tried it, I

removed seven teeth, all firmly set—five molars and two cuspidati or eye teeth. In extracting the first tooth, too much electricity was applied, and the patient complained of pain from the shock, but not from the removal of the tooth. In the second tooth too little was applied, and the tooth itself gave pain. After this, we were able to regulate the quantity, so that neither the electricity nor the extraction of the tooth gave much pain. Patient not at all nervous, and frequently expressed herself highly pleased with the operation. The feeling experienced during the extraction of the teeth, as she expressed it, was a benumbing sensation about the tooth, which appears to be attached only to the gum.

"Second Case.—Extracted six teeth. Patient somewhat debilitated from previous suffering with her teeth, and quite nervous. Suffered considerable pain during the operation, but would not allow one to be extracted without electricity.

"Third Case.—Extracted four teeth. Patient suffered but little pain.

"Fourth Case.—Extracted a molar tooth, that had been previously broken, for a highly intelligent gentleman, from a neighboring village. He was much pleased with the operation, and was very enthusiastic in his praises of electricity as applied to Dental Surgery.

"Fifth and last Case, that I will report at present.—Extracted ten teeth for an elderly lady. Expressed no fear or pain during the operation, and seemed to treat the affair as a mere trifle, which might be attended to any morning, without much inconvenience.

"The general expression by those who have tried it, seems to be decidedly in favor of electricity in extracting teeth.

(From the Dental News Letter.)

AMERICAN DENTISTS ABROAD.

BY W. L. TINKER.

I am a constant reader of your valuable journal, with the rest of the profession who are anxious not to be found in the back ground, in regard to the advanced and advancing state of American Dentistry. I use the word American Dentistry to denote the highest perfection of the art, a distinct term now used by the scientific world abroad, voluntarily conceded to us for our merit of discovery, improvement, and scientific attainment.

I regret to see it now too often abused by foreigners claiming to be American Dentists, in foreign countries. Having resided abroad a number of years, I have often met with many of these "genuine American" dentists. Upon a strict inquiry, I have found some to have resided only six months, others a year, and, in one or two cases, two years in the United States. All have studied with our most

eminent dentists in New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Baltimore. One or two had diplomas—by what means I do not know. all were "Doctors in Dental Surgery," as a matter of course. They seemed to have been apt students who had discovered the royal road to dentistry, leaping, Minerva-like, to full-grown D.D.S.'s (in their modest opinion, in most cases,) from our Dental Colleges, the doors of which they had never entered, not wasting their precious time or money (if they ever had any) in these preliminary studies, deemed of the utmost importance. Some had assumed English names. A Pole called himself "Johnson." A Frenchman belonged to the vast family of "Smiths." A Dutchman or Swede belonged to the "Browns." None of them could speak good English. I found a Spaniard, who had worked at mechanical dentistry, in Madrid, with an American Dentist, announcing himself as a "Dista Americano." I asked him what part of the United States he had seen? what cities he had practised in? and found, to my surprise, that Havana (Cuba) was the only American city he had lived in. He could not even speak two words of English.

Let the dentists in the United States be more careful in taking students, and especially foreigners, and extremely guarded about granting certificates, that the name of an American Dentist may continue to retain that elevated position it has heretofore had, and American Dentistry still continue to be held as the true distinction of superiority in the art.

"Have you an 'American Dentist' in this place?" is the first question asked by all enlightened travellers in foreign countries, when they require any operations in the art. The word American is always prefixed, to denote the best; and if there is not any, the answer is, "Well, I'll wait until I get to another place where I may find one;" unless the urgency of the case will not admit of any delay.

It is the greatest evidence of our estimation abroad, and let us still labor to keep that high rank which the world has conceded to us of its own accord, and be extremely cautious that the term American Dentistry shall ever be understood as heretofore.

"CHLOROFORM IN DENTISTRY.

There is an impression abroad amongst dentists that every man is his own keeper, and that his life is in his own hands. Lamartine says that it is strongly characteristic of the weakness and imperfection of humanity, and typical of our earthly nature, that man comes into the world impotent to save himself, or to add one day to his life when beneath the edge of the mortal shears, destitute and helpless, but armed with the power of annihilation and

self-destruction. This privilege the dentists of some sort are disposed to grant freely to their dupes. Chloroform is undoubtedly a mortal agent, an agent which may become inimical to life. Its risks have but too frequently and too fatally been shown by many recent accidents, and especially by the unhappy death at Epsom, on the 27th ult., of a person, to whom it was administered by a druggist. There is a moral as well as an intellectual side to our art, and to the art of the true dentists. It is time that the ethics of chloroformization were established. The extraction of a tooth is not an operation which in any way bears upon life; it is not in itself attended with any risk. The deaths which chloroform has occasioned, when administered to facilitate this process, are unbalanced by any corresponding gain of equal import. The moral duty of the dentist is therefore clear. He has not the right to risk the patient's life for the extraction of teeth. The timidity of the patient or her pressing entreaties are not more germane to this consideration of duty than her rank or her wealth would be. In the cause of life everything is permissible. It is justifiable to refute the arguments of her ladyship; it is right to give a flat denial to her grace. However crooked those cruel fangs, they are less pitiless than the fangs of death; and though the patient turns rebellious from the door, it is better than that she should have found there 'that bourne whence no traveller returns.' It is chiefly our fashionable ladies who demand chloroform. This time it was a servant girl who was sacrificed; the next time it may be a duchess. If a patient should press urgently for any dangerous poison it would not be administered to her, notwithstanding her own personal responsibility. Nor should chloroform, although only probably dangerous to life. Henceforward we think that this must be looked upon as a matter of conscience amongst operators. To our thinking they are bound to withhold chloroform for the extraction of teeth by every consideration of right and moral responsibility."—*Lond. Lancet.*

MORAL GREATNESS.

ONLY moral greatness is truly sublime. The gladiator may discipline his sinews, and almost compete in strength even with his maddened adversary. And there are modern as well as ancient names, which awaken pity, if not contempt, for their owners, on account of the fearful perversion of their splendid talents. But when we read or hear of Howard, the illustrious philanthropist, the soul—debased as it may be—bends with instinctive homage, and feels as if a ray from his beatified spirit illumined and purified its purposes.—*Dr. Warland.*

GENIUS OF ENERGY.

THERE is no genius of life like genius of energy and industry. You will learn that all the traditions so current among very young men—that certain characters have wrought their greatness by an inspiration, as it were—grows out of a sad mistake.

And you will further find, when you come to measure yourself with men, that there are no rivals so formidable as those earnest, determined minds, which reckon the value of every hour, and which achieve eminence by persistent application.

Literary ambition may inflame you at certain periods, and a thought of some great name will flash like a spark into the mine of your purposes; you dream until midnight over books; you set up shadows and chase them down,—other shadows, and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing makes the “scent lie well” in the hunt after distinction, but labor.

And it is a glorious thing, when once you are weary of the dissipation and the ennui of your own aimless thoughts, to take up some glowing page of an earnest thinker, and read, deep and long, until you find the metal of his thought thinking on your brain, and striking out from your flinty lethargy, flashes of ideas, that give the mind light and heat. And away you go in the chase of what the soul within is creating on the instant, and you wonder at the fecundity of what seemed so crude. The glow of toil wakes you to the consciousness of your real capacities; you feel sure that they have taken a new step towards final development. In such mood it is that one feels grateful to the dusty tomes, which, at other hours, stand like curiosity-making mummies, with no warmth and no vitality. Now they grow into the affections like new found friends; and gain a hold upon the heart, and light a fire in the brain, that the years and the mould can not cover nor quench.—*H. Marvel.*

DID YOU EVER SEE THEM.

There are people who get up in the morning for the express purpose of making somebody uncomfortable before the day is out. They generally pitch upon some sunny-faced, happy, singing human lark, carolling high above the ditches and marshes of life, soaring in the blue ether of his happiness, nearer Heaven than he knows anything about, and taking practised aim at some vulnerable point, bring him plump down, with maimed wing, to flutter in the dust. Now what is good enough for such a miscreant?

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man it is an instrument of happiness.—*Dryden.*

FRETFUL PEOPLE.

Men make themselves uncomfortable, destroy the peace of their families, and actually make themselves hated by fretfulness.” Beecher says:

“It is not the work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy. You can hardly put more on a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acid, but love and trust are sweet juices.”

We know a man with a patient, good, Christian wife, and we never heard him speak a kind or pleasant word to her, and doubt if he ever did in the half century they have lived together.

He is always in a fret. Every thing goes wrong. You would think that he was made of cross-grained timber, and had always been trying to digest a cross cut saw. He is eternally cross, and thinks that his wife and children, hired hands, and all the domestic animals have entered into a combination to worry him to death. He is not only rusty but fairly crusted over with it. He is encased in a shell of acid secretions, through which no sweet juices ever distil. Friction has literally worn him out, and he will soon worry himself to death. Of course he has never worked to any advantage to himself or anybody else. With him every thing always goes wrong. He superstitiously believes “it is because the devil has a spite against him,” when in truth it is nothing but his own fretfulness.

POVERTY THE ALLY OF GENIUS.

Homer was a beggar; Plutus turned a mill; Terrence was a slave; Bæthius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Camens, the writer of the “Lusaid,” ended his days in an almshouse; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser died in want; Milton sold his copyright of “Paradise Lost,” for £15, and died in obscurity; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Steele was in perpetual war with the bailiffs; Goldsmith’s “Vicar of Wakefield” was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law, Richard Savage died in prison at Bristol for a debt of eight pounds; Butler lived in penury and died poor; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

VANITY.—The man who boasts of his knowledge, is usually ignorant, and wishes to blind the eyes of his hearers. Merit and Literature are always discovered—in few instances unnoticed, unrewarded.

MISCELLANY.

A lady requested the celebrated Dr. Whewell, author of one of the famous Bridgewater Treatises, to favor her with his autograph or cipher. He replied thus:

You O my O, but I O thee;
Then O no O, but ah! O me,
Pray let not my O a O go,
Give back O O I love thee so.

Reading the lines literally they stand thus:—

You cipher my cipher, but I cipher thee;
Then cipher no cipher, but ah! cipher me
Pray let not my cipher a cipher go,
Give back cipher cipher I love thee so.

But they should read thus:—

You sigh for my cipher, and I sigh for thee.
Then sigh for no cipher, but O! sigh for me.
Pray let not my sigh for a cipher go,
Give back sigh for sigh, for I love thee so.

THE most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness—who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—*Lessing.*

WHAT I HAVE SEEN.—“I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride for fear of the horse running away—afraid to sail for fear the boat might upset—afraid to walk out for fear that the dew might fall—but I never saw one afraid to be married!”

A member of the Indiana Legislature who has been “coughed down” on several occasions, recently offered a resolution instructing the door-keeper to buy twenty dollars worth of cough medicine for the use of the members.

Shun a man who doesn’t pay his compliments to the ladies. He who is wanting in honor towards curls, will invariably attempt to dodge the grocer, tailor, and butcher. Faithlessness to the dimity institution, is a sure sign of a want of principle, piety, and a good bringing up.—*Portsmouth N. H. Chron.*

Alum and common salt in equal quantities, powdered and applied to the cavity of an aching tooth, is said to be a certain cure for that terrible ailment.

Nothing more completely baffles one who is full of tricks and duplicity, than straight-forward and simple integrity in another.

There is many a good wife who cannot dance or sing well.

Physic, for the most part, is nothing else but the substitute of exercise or temperance.—*Addison.*

[For the Journal of the Times.]

VALHALLA'S CHIEF.*

BY KATIE.

Joy reigns in Valhalla's hall to-day—
Loud rings the summoning call:
Go forth! go forth thro' the bright land of life—
GIVE ye a warning to all.
King Death on his pale horse sallied out,
And Odin's hall echoed shout after shout.

By the side of a tiny cot he stands—
The infant is passing fair;
One sweep of his sable wing, and the child
Lays withered and blighted there.
The frail little soul gone, is free from strife,
And he enters its name in the book of life.

Clear is the light in yon maiden's blue eye—
Her cheek with fever is flushed;
Valhalla's dead chieftain beckons her forth,
And her throbbing heart is hushed.
She has gone, from a world of care and sin,
Where none but the righteous can enter in.

An old man sleeps sound in his easy chair—
Lines of care are upon his brow;
But a child-like suite plays around his lips:
He's thinking of by-gones now.
His every thought to the past is given—
Still he sleeps and dreams, then wakes in heaven.

A cheerful adieu the sailor-boy gave
To his mother tender and fair;
But the waves roll over his manly form,
And sport in his clustering hair.
Well knew Odin's king no hand could save,
So he heaped for the boy a coral grave.

Ho of the dancing plums rode forth—
High thoughts fill his warlike breast;
Death pauses an instant before his steel,
His form the green turf has press'd.
Ho has heard and obeyed the chieftain's call—
There are warrior's needed in Odin's hall.

* Valhalla, or the Palace of Odin, supposed by the ancients to be the residence of the King of Terrors. (See "Mallet's Northern Antiquities.")

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THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

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EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND INDORSEMENT.

WHAT can be more wearing, harassing, and perplexing to the human frame than an editorial life! Surely there is no class of men under the sun that has so much responsibility, perform so much real hard work, and yet, as a general thing, receive so small a compensa-

tion for their services as editors. Go where you will, you will find them a hard-working set of men—busy early and late—for an editor's work is never done. He must visit places of amusement, public lectures and meetings, take notes of the proceedings and glean new ideas, from which he must sift the chaff and condense the wheat into a readable paragraph. Then what a heap of exchanges he is obliged to read—labor enough for half-a-dozen men—to say nothing of the new books and writing reviews; and yet, with all this reading he must never be weary, never pause to look back; but, on the contrary, he must look ahead, be ever ready to write upon any and every subject demanded by the public, without stopping to consider his own ease and comfort. What slave is so subject as the one whose thoughts, even, are not his own, and who labors day and night incessantly to please a master whom no one can please. Even the sleep of one tied to the press, though generally but of a few hours duration, is not refreshing,—he thinks while in his sleep, and thoughts unbidden crowd his over-worked brain; and, when he should be lost to the world in slumber, he hears a faint cry echoing in his ear of—"copy."

Some people are so ignorant as to suppose that an editor is responsible for everything that appears in his paper, whether it be extracted or compiled news, advertisements, communications or editorial matter. It is certainly wrong in the extreme to suppose that an editor can indorse everything he prints; though in the main he is and ought to be held responsible for what appears in his paper; and, moreover, he could not reasonably be expected to expend time and money to hunt up evidence to prove the truth of all the reports, items and news that reach him. For should he attempt to do this, news would not be news, and general intelligence not worth reading by the time he would be able to print it in its certified form.

But there should be some dividing line between what is and what is not, indorsed by the editor of a newspaper. The "we" should have a space allotted to itself, so that the reader might know the difference between an editorial item and an advertisement.

Every journal must in some measure be a daguerrotype of its conductor's idiosyncrasies, and it will be no difficult matter to discern the character of the man from the character of his paper. If the man who conducts a public newspaper sinks below his profession, and mistakes blackguardism for smartness, and puts no period to his vulgarities and abuses, and thinks by so doing he will be esteemed and respected by respectable men, leave him to his glory. Of such it is not our purpose now to speak. Rightly conducted, the press has a great mission to perform. It is the great educator of the masses and of

many who are taught by no other teacher; and, besides, it is its office and duty to be a daily counsellor; to improve the public taste; to disseminate knowledge, wisdom, and furnish intellectual food for the understanding. Scarcely any one can read a respectable paper without learning something he would have deemed it a loss not to have known. Nor is newspaper literature of the present day without its value in a literary point of view.

"We do not hesitate to say," the New York Tribune well remarks, "that the best writing now in England or America, is in its newspapers, and not in books. The style is bolder, freer, fresher, and less diffusive in the one than in the other. There is less verbiage, less unnecessary expression on what should be taken for granted, which disfigures more or less nearly every popular treatise. Journalism gets at facts without indirection, and throws out generalization and theories on them, which are afterwards paraded in books as original. In the materials of law it is more suggestive than the law-makers. In the extent of its powers to do good, a newspaper is equal often to five hundred or five thousand ordinary lecturers or declaimers."

Perhaps the reason why literary, labor, and more especially newspaper writing, is undervalued, is, that the brain is silent in its movements and makes no clang as it performs its multifarious duties. If the brain made as much noise as a thrashing machine, or, if an author or writer could be concealed within such a machine, so arranged that newspapers, facts, dictionaries and encyclopedias could be thrown in for him to digest and incorporate into essays and reviews, and paragraphs could be formed by a wooden instead of a living hand, then there would be a high value set upon the expression of thought because the machinery would seem to indicate that it cost something.

The editorial profession is a noble one if rightly understood and followed with a laudable ambition to serve the best interests of society; to dispense knowledge and justice; to open the eyes of the bigoted; to encourage the development of the useful, beautiful, and the good that is in the community. No editor can please every one, therefore it is useless for him to attempt it. Do as well as he may he will have his detractors and calumniators. Let him, therefore, have fixed principles of justice on which to think and act, ever bearing in mind that on him rests a great responsibility. And, too, let him indorse only such facts as he knows to be true, for, by so doing, he ennobles his calling and gives his journal a character and a name. Finally, if an editor has done his duty through life, he has been a useful member of society—he can then give a goodly account of his stewardship, and look back upon a life well spent.

INFLUENCE OF DISEASED TEETH UPON OTHER ORGANS OF THE SYSTEM.

THE bad effects of a diseased and unclean mouth upon the general health, are of more serious consequence than most people are aware. There are constant effluvia, from the decayed and diseased matter in the mouth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DENTAL ETHICS.

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

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

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

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

Stephen Girard.

COMPLETE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

DRS. MACALLASTER & PAINE,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

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

Respectfully announce to their patrons, friends and others, that they are fully prepared to treat by case in Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry, 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 clasps, or in any other style known to the dental profession.

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

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

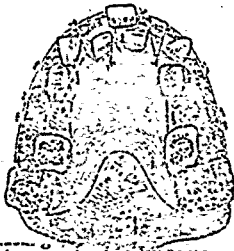
By the use of a new preparation of *Adhesive Gold*, a tooth is not only arrested from further decay, but it is restored to its original form and utility.

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

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

The Proprietors of this Dental Establishment

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



le enters its name in the book of life.
 is the light in yon maiden's blue eye—
 check with fever is flushed;
 ulla's dead chieftain beckons her forth,
 d her throbbing heart is hushed,
 as gone, from a world of care and sin,
 e none but the righteous can enter in.
 d man sleeps sound in his easy chair—
 es of care are upon his brow,
 s' the world's joys around his lips;
 s' s' thinking of by-gones now,
 very thought to the past is given—
 e sleeps and dreams, then wakes in heaven.

erful adieu the sailor-boy gave
 his mother tender and fair;
 e waves roll over his manly form,
 l sport in his clustering hair.
 new Odin's king no hand could save,
 heaped for the boy a coral grave.
 e dancing plume rode forth—
 h thoughts fill his warlike breast;
 o pauses an instant before his steed,
 o form the green turf has press'd.
 i heard and obeyed the chieftain's call—
 e warrior's needed in Odin's hall.
 i—
 ihalha, or the Palace of Odin, supposed by the an-
 to be the residence of the King of Terrors. (See
 t's Northern Antiquities.)

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they are not saved, they soon fade away and are
 lost to us forever. Such an one is the following,
 which we find among our papers, but are unable
 to say from what source it came:

We advise all young people to acquire in early
 life the habit of using good language, both in
 speaking and writing, and to abandon as early
 as possible any use of slang words and phrases.
 The longer they live the more difficult the ac-
 quisition of good language will be; and if the
 golden age of youth, the proper season for the
 acquisition of language, be past in its abuse, the
 unfortunate victim of neglected education is
 very probably doomed to talk slang for life.
 Money is not necessary to procure this education.
 Every man has it in his power. He has merely
 to use the language which he hears, instead of
 the slang which he hears; to form his taste from

the best speakers and poets of the country; to
 treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and
 habituate himself to their use—avoiding, at the
 same time, that pedantic precision and bombast
 which show rather the weakness of a vain ambi-
 tion than the polish of an educated mind.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We desire to re-
 turn our thanks to M. E. M., Cambridge,
 Mass., and to F. C. for papers.

Our thanks are also due to J. M. R. and
 J. P., Pictou; T. D. H., Annapolis; N. T. H.,
 Hantsport; C. C. H., Canard; J. F. C., New-
 this port; W. H. H., Canning; J. A. H., Lower
 paus Horton; A. W. M., Londonderry; Robt. M.,
 must Sydney, C. B., for kindnesses we have re-
 ceived at their hands.

Exchanges noticing our paper are politely
 and requested to send a copy marked to this
 office.

We would call attention to the various ad-
 vertisements on the eight page which space
 Ever will not permit us to particularize.

An excellent-astringent Tooth Wash, for
 spongy and inflamed gums, is manufactured
 and for sale at the "Complete Dental Estab-
 lishment," No. 49 Granville Street.

BOOKS.—It is always well for the peo-
 ple in the country to have some good place in
 their minds-eye when they send to town for books
 that a place where they are sure of having their
 that orders filled in the most careful and prompt man-
 ner. Such a place is Hall & Beanish's Book-
 store in Hollis St. The above named gentlemen
 have been in business for some months and du-
 tainly that time they have given evidence of a
 desire to please and serve the public by keeping
 constantly on hand the latest Newspapers and
 magazines, together with a large assortment of
 held all the new books to be found in the American
 market. They are about receiving a splendid
 supply of spring goods; and it is to be hoped
 that the patronage bestowed upon them by the
 public will be commensurate with their efforts to
 please. Success to them.

For Mr. J. CORNELIUS whose card appears
 or the first time in another column, manu-
 factures and imports all kinds of Jewelry,
 to articles made by him have every appearance of
 Being constructed in a neat and durable manner.
 Ladies desiring hair set in bracelet-clasps or
 tweezers should not fail to give him a call as he
 the does his work both well and cheap. He also
 has calms in Masonic emblems, hair work, spectacles
 ce, and also repairs lockets, pins, rings and
 readedatches, at the shortest notice. His place is 65
 editor Barrington St., opposite St. Paul's Church.

PEARLS OF EDITORIAL FAVOR.

We give below a few of the complimentary
 notices we have received at the hands of our
 editorial brethren in regard to ourselves and our
 paper:—

"The Journal of the Times" is the title of a
 small work, the first number of which has been
 sent to us by its publishers, Drs. Macallaster
 & Paine, the skillful and well-known dentists, in
 Halifax. It is written in a style at once sensible
 and unpretending; gives excellent advice on
 points very important to both health and com-
 fort, and is admirably printed. It is to appear
 quarterly, and we think will meet with that suc-
 cess which we can conscientiously state that it
 merits.—*Bridgetown Examiner.*

"The Journal of the Times" is the
 little sheet issued by Drs. Macallaster & Paine.
 They propose to continue it quarterly. It
 contains several articles referring to dentistry,
 the care of the teeth, besides others of a
 miscellaneous character. Their extensive ex-
 perience indicates that a necessity exists
 for scientific practical dentistry as we
 wish.—*Christian Messenger.*

Drs. Macallaster & Paine, in the spirit of
 enterprise for which they are so well known,
 introduced electricity as a sense-destroying
 into their establishment. The ease with
 it is applied, and the perfect control they
 over the apparatus while extracting teeth,
 renders the operation almost inviting. Their
 in the manufacture of teeth is, we believe
 surpassed.—*Ibid.*

DENTISTRY.—There is no profession which
 witnessed greater changes in its mode of
 tion than dentistry. The rough instru-
 ments formerly used have been replaced by others
 capable of every position of the teeth,
 accomplish their work speedily and surer-
 render almost painless what was formerly a
 turing operation. We were struck with a
 remarkable changes from the past to the pres-
 while spending a few moments in the de-
 office of Drs. Macallaster & Paine, Hanover-st.
 Boston, examining the various finished in-
 struments now in use, whose structure, corre-
 sponding with that of the teeth, show how nicely they
 are adapted to the purpose. A perfect set
 upper and lower teeth, just finished for a
 were such beautiful specimens of professional
 science as to awaken the highest admiration.
 ture is fairly rivalled in this respect.—*Char-
 lotown City Advertiser, September, 1857.*

We would call attention to Drs. Macalla-
 & Paine, Dentists. These gentlemen have been
 in business for some time in this city, and
 believe have given evidence of skill in their
 profession.—*Halifax Morning Sun.*

"The Journal of the Times" is the name
 of a very small but neat quarterly sheet issued
 by Drs. Macallaster & Paine, Dentists, No. 49
 Granville street, Halifax. The number before
 contains an admirable article on the preser-
 vation of the teeth, which we shall transfer to
 our columns next week.—*Bridgetown News.*

Drs. Macallaster & Paine, Surgeon Dentis-
 have opened a dental establishment in Mr. S-
 den's new building, Granville street, where they
 intend performing all operations in the den-
 tistry profession. We have examined a full set
 of teeth in gold, and the workmanship is truly
 deserving of all praise.—*Halifax Morning Jour-
 nal, April, 1853.*

Dr. Macallaster & Co. are eminently suc-
 cessful in their operations, and receive unquali-
 fied praise from those who place themselves un-
 der their care. We advise those who are in need
 of dental services to give them a call.—*Temperat
 Visitor, Boston, 1857.*

DENTAL.—We would call the attention of
 readers to Drs. Macallaster & Paine, and the
 well-known dental rooms. The skill with which
 the doctors operate, and the polite attention they
 pay to their visitors, render them successful as
 popular practitioners. Some very fine speci-
 mens of dentistry may be seen at their rooms,
 which all interested are invited.—*Merchand-
 and Manufacturers' Magazine.*

DENTISTRY.—Scientific operations will
 specify themselves in any branch of surgery, but
 dentistry, we believe, there must be very great
 knowledge to produce such results. A few days
 since we were shown specimens at the rooms
 of Drs. Macallaster & Paine, the popular Den-
 tist Surgeons, which so resembled Nature's work-
 manship that we could hardly accredit it to man-
 —*Boston Weekly Despatch.*

MEDICAL.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

CHLOROFORM LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
Bergiacchi states that he has found extreme suffering produced by bad burns completely removed by means of a liniment composed of chloroform and cod-liver oil.

PREVENT CONVULSIONS.—The following curious mode for preventing convulsions—commonly called a "fit,"—is given in the *Charleston Medical Journal* in a long article on the treatment of Epilepsy, by Wm. Cornell, M.D. Boston:

I have employed various means to prevent an epileptic attack for the time. Stretching the muscles powerfully generally prevent an attack; for when the aura commences in the toe or in the leg, great traction or rubbing the toe, or stretching the muscles of the leg, will carry the patient through the threatened attack for the time; when the patient has premonitory signs of an attack, opening the jaws widely as they can be done, and placing a lead substance between the teeth, to keep the mouth open, will have the effect."

HEALTHINESS OF HOT BREAD.—J. B. Bunting has published some interesting and useful facts in relation to the digestion of food in the human stomach, deduced from his experiments on St. Martin, the man with an enlarged hole in his side, through which can be seen all the progress of digestion. In consequence of the nutritious property of farinaceous food, and the proper state in which it is most easily digested, he gives the following excellent advice:

Hot bread never digests. Bear this in mind, reader, if you are accustomed to the light and tempting biscuit at tea, or a warm loaf which looks so appetizing upon your breakfast table. Hot bread never digests. After a long season of being and working about in the stomach it will begin to ferment, and will be excreted out of the stomach as an unwholesome tenant of that valuable organ, but never digests—never becomes assimilated, or absorbed by, the organs that require nutrition to the body. It is a rate dyspepsia producer. The fact is truth, as it has been repeatedly proved from actual observation through the case of Alexis St. Martin.—*Scientific*

TO EXTRACT STAINS FROM SILKS.—Essence of lemon, 1 part; spirits of turpentine, 5 parts; mix, and apply to the part by means of a linen rag.

BRUNSWICK BLACK FOR GRATES.—Asphaltum, 5 pounds; melt, and add boiled oil, 2 pounds; spirits of turpentine, 1 gall. Mix.

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.—White kid gloves may be kept nice by rubbing them where they are soiled with India rubber. If it become necessary to wash kid gloves, take a piece of flannel, moisten it with a little milk, rub it on a cake of nice hard soap, and apply it to the soiled part of the glove. As soon as the dirt is removed, rub the spot with a dry piece of flannel. It should be done on the hand.

TO MAKE WASHING FLUID.—Add 1 pound of unslacked lime to 3 gallons of soft boiling water. Let it settle, and pour off. Then add 3 pounds of washing soda, and mix with the lime water. When dissolved, use a large wine-glass full to each pail of water. Add soft soap, say 1 gill to a pailful of water.

TO MAKE COLOGNE WATER.—To a pint of alcohol add sixty drops of lavender, sixty drops of bergamot, sixty drops of essence of lemon, and sixty drops of orange water. Let it be corked up and well shaken.

TO CLEAN A CARPET.—Shake and beat it well; lay it upon the floor, and tack it firmly; then with a clean flannel wash it over with one quart of bullock's gall mixed with three quarts of soft cold water, and rub it off with a clean flannel. Any particularly dirty spots should be rubbed with pure gall.

TO PREVENT TEA-KETTLES COATING WITH LIME.—Put the shell of an oyster in the tea-kettle, and the lime will adhere to it instead of coating the sides.

PRESERVING EGGS.—If M. H. C. wishes to preserve eggs for the table in winter, let her dip them, according as she gets them, (the fresher the better) in warm lard, and then lay them in a small barrel in layers, filling up the spaces with salt. I brought some in this way to Melbourne, in 1857, and had but three eggs out of two hundred that I used on the voyage that had not "milk" in them, and only one uncatchable.—*M. T., in London Field.*

The skeleton of leaves may be obtained by soaking them in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, which eats away the body of the leaf, leaving only the fibres, in the form of a delicate network.

To wash hair brushes, never use soap.—Take a piece of soda, dissolve it in warm water, stand the brush in it, taking care that the water covers only the bristles. It will almost instantly become white and clean. Place it in the air to dry with the bristles downward, and it will be as firm as a new brush.

For washing fine and elegant colors, the *Scientific American* advises ladies to boil some bran in rain water, and use the liquid cold. Nothing can equal it for use upon colors, and for cleaning cloth.

TO REMOVE THE TURNIP FLAVOR FROM BUTTER.—Use nitre, 1 part; water, 20 parts. Dissolve, and put a little into the milk warm from the cow.

I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth.— And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out: as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.— Stephen Girard.

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

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

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

The Proprietors of this Dental Establishment (the largest and most complete in the British Provinces) will always be happy to explain their 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 deserve a share of public consideration, and the continuance of that class of patronage with which they have thus far been honored.

HALIFAX, March, 1859.

JAMES BOWES & SONS,
BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTERS AND
PAPER RULERS,
6 and 7 Barrington Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE CHALMERS CHURCH,
Halifax, N. S.

All orders personally and punctually attended to

POETRY.

THE LITTLE GIRL AND THE STATUE.

Walter Savage Landor has contributed many poetical gems to our literature. There is a touching simplicity in this brief poem, of little Aglae to her father, on her statue being called like her:

Father! the little girl we see
Is not, I fancy, so like me:
You never hold her on your knee.

When she came home the other day,
You kiss'd her; but I cannot say
She kiss'd you first and ran away.

THE LITTLE ONE IS DEAD.

Smooth the hair and close the eyelids—
Let the window curtains fall:
With a smile upon her features,
She hath answered to the call.
Let tho' children kiss her gently,
As she lies upon the bed;
God hath called her to his bosom,
And the little one is dead.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Care in our coffin drives the nails, no doubt;
But mirth, with merry fingers, plucks them out.

"PAX me that two dollars you owe me, Mr. Mulrooney," said a village attorney. "For what?" "For the opinion you had of me." "Faith, I never had any opinion of you in my life."

A COUNTRYMAN having purchased a gallon of mountain dew, for want of a more business-like label, wrote his name upon a common playing card, which happened to be the four of clubs, and tied it to the handle of the bottle. A way coming by observed, "That's an awful careless way to leave liquor." "Why so?" says Tom. "Why? because some one might come along with the five of clubs and take it." Tom seized the bundle and left.

A STUDENT of medicine out in Michigan having courted a girl for a year, and got the mitten, has turned round and sued her father for "visits" he paid her.

"WILT has brought you here, sir?" asked a magistrate of a prisoner. "Two policemen, please your honor." "Then I suppose liquor had nothing to do with it?" "Yes, sir: they were both drunk."

STRANGE, Moore, and Wright, three notorious punsters, were, on a certain occasion, dining together, when Moore observed,—"There is but one knave amongst us, and that's *Strange*." "Oh, no!" said Wright; "there's one *Moore*." "Aye," said Strange, "and that's *Wright*."

THE lady who could read the following, and not "pity the sorrow of a poor young man," deserves to live and die an old girl:

"I wish I was a turkey-dove,
A-seetin' on your knee;
I'd kiss your smilin' lips, love,
To all e-ter-ni-tee."

A SUBSCRIBER to a moral reform paper called at the Northampton post office the other day, and inquired if the *Friend of Virtue* had come! "No," replied the Postmaster, "there has been no such person here for a long time."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARQUHARSON & CARTER,
TAILORS,
Corner of Cheapside and Hollis Streets,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Always on hand, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Rubber Clothing, &c.

W. CHASE,
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 51 Hollis Street, Victoria Block,
HALIFAX, N. S.

CITY FANCY STORE,
North Shop, McLeod's Building, Hollis St.

CHARLES J. COOK
Is daily expecting from London and Liverpool a splendid Spring Supply of FANCY GOODS, such as Dolls; Toys, Beads and Bracelets of all kinds, Port Monies, Money Bags, Looking Glasses, Soaps, Oils, Combs and Brushes; a good assortment of Jewelry and Cutlery; also MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including Symphonies, Flutinas, Accordions, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets; a large supply of Violins, Bows, Strings, &c.
Country dealers can be supplied (wholesale or retail) at the shortest notice by sending in their orders accompanied by the cash.
HALIFAX, March, 1859.

1850.....SEEDS.....1850.

Supplies of fresh and reliable SEEDS, for the kitchen-garden and field, have been ordered from England, Scotland, and the United States, to meet the requirements of the farming and gardening population of Nova Scotia, and may be expected early in the season.

Orders for Garden and Field Seeds, Drugs, Medicines, &c., will be attended to with great care, and forwarded without delay.

Agricultural Societies supplied, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

Address, as heretofore,

H. A. TAYLOR,
84 Sackville st.
HALIFAX, March, 1859.

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;
Senor Louis G. Cassere, Pianist.
Mr. D. J. Laug, Pianist, Docton.
Mr. E. C. Saffery, Pianist, Halifax.
Mr. G. H. Bezzan, Professor of Music and Piano Tamer.
Monsieur Bois, Professor of Music.
J. P. Hagarty, Organist of St. Mary's.

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