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JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

DEVOTED TO PHYSIOLOGY, LITERATURE AND THE LAWS OF LIFE.

Volume 2.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER, 1859.

Number 2.

Poetry.

THE SECOND WIFE.

They told me he had won before
 Another heart than mine,
 And laid his first and deepest love
 Upon an earlier shrine.

They said my spirit oft must grieve
 If I my lot would cast
 With one who held so sacred still,
 Remembrance of the past.

I heeded not—my bark was launched
 With his, on life's swift tide;
 And earth holds not a happier heart
 Than mine, his—second bride.

I know that he has loved and lost
 What life may ne'er give back;
 The flowers that bloomed in freshness once
 Have withered on his track.

I know that she, the angel called,
 Looks out from yon blue heaven,
 A watcher o'er the earth-bound soul,
 From which her own was riven.

Together do we oft recall
 This dream of other years;
 Nor do I love him less to know
 He once had cause for tears.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

The distinction, as commonly interpreted, between the leading divisions of Dental practice, Operative and Mechanical, has led many to unjust and indefensible conclusions in regard to the essential character of these different departments. While the *objects* contemplated in their practice are strikingly diverse, the nature of the requirements brought into requisition are, in all important respects, the same. A bare knowledge of the *principles* involved will not suffice in the practice of either; hence neither the one or the other is strictly a *scientific* pursuit; nor is either strictly *manipulative*; therefore neither is strictly *mechanical*. To practice intelligently either mechanical or operative dentistry, presupposes a knowledge of both science and art. It requires an informed and cultivated judgment to determine precisely the very best *method* of constructing artificial dentures for the never-ending variety of cases, differing always, in some respect, in their requirements. An intelligent perception of such individual requirements, and a ready capability of accurate discrimination, involves purely an act of the understanding based on a knowledge of correct principles; it is indeed science, as distinguished from merely manipulative skill or art. Having determined by the application of such aids as science affords, the most approved method of procedure, it is

only for the hand to give form to the conceptions of the mind;—and this is simple *mechanism*. Mechanical Dentistry, therefore, involves alike the application of science and art.

The same remarks apply strictly to what is termed Operative Dentistry. Before an instrument is applied the educated practitioner takes into account all the conditions of decay, and all the surrounding circumstances that may in any way affect the success of his operation. He determines upon the necessity of preliminary treatment; the precise form he intends to give his cavity; the particular manner in which he designs to introduce, consolidate, and finish his filling; and all these are purely mental acts predicated on an acquired knowledge of the principles of his art;—it is the *science* of operative dentistry. The hand now follows with such instruments as are necessary to accomplish the pre-determined purposes of the operator, and this is the *mechanism* of operative dentistry.

How plainly, therefore, is there a *unity* of requirements and a *unity* of practice in the various functions of these departments.

How often has it been said, "Oh! he is a good *mechanical* Dentist." It is too often, in one form or another, an expression of implied disparagement, and that too upon the lips of those whose reputation and interests are deeply concerned in vindicating, rather than in depreciating, this branch of our common profession in the popular mind. The plain import of such an expression is, that the one referred to is a clever-enough craftsman,—*nothing more*. Now there is nothing in this branch of our art that will justify for a moment any one devoted to another department of dental practice in expressions which, either in manner or matter, convey to the public or professional mind a diminished sense of its dignity and importance, or the high character of the qualifications concerned in its practice.

To be a good mechanical operator, embracing all the varied functions incident to its complete practice, implies such measure of capacity and attainments as fit him for all the departments of Dentistry. It implies educational attainments, skillfulness, a ready and accurate judgment, and great integrity. Suppose for a moment that Dental practice contemplated nothing more than the substitution of artificial for the natural teeth. Would we wish to know less of anatomy than now? Could we dispense with a knowledge of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics? Would we be content to ignore chemistry and trust to blind chance in the

laboratory? On the other hand, would not the demands of these collateral branches upon our attention be just as urgent and imperative if we would aspire to a higher success than usually follows empiricism?

The introduction of unworthy and incompetent practitioners into the ranks of the profession we believe is, in a great measure, attributable to the estimate of qualification which some have sought to fix upon those deemed fit to practice mechanical Dentistry, namely, that its chief requirement is *mechanical tact*. There are multitudes of those, most generally of mean capacity and destitute of aspiring impulses, who imagine themselves endowed with a natural and peculiar aptitude for mechanics. They enter the profession under a complacent and good-natured agreement with themselves to subordinate all other pursuits in the profession to merely manipulative dentistry. They fancy themselves peculiarly fitted for the practice of Mechanical Dentistry, and impertinently thrust their self-styled *natural genius* forward as an equivalent for educational attainments, and the healthier products of a laborious experience. Golden visions of future thrift and independence fill up the measure of their aspirations,—and this is the beginning and end of their professional life; for such, certainly, we can have no words of encouragement. We would not disparage that faculty which confers upon its possessor the power to execute readily and skillfully with the hands; it is indispensable to the Dental artisan. But in and by itself, it is but the part of a harmonious whole that must go to make up the qualifications of the Dental manipulator. A man trusting to this faculty alone, may act, automaton-like, at the bench or over the crucible, with another head and other brains to direct, but there is no margin for expansion or enlarging usefulness—he wastes his life in the ignoble capacity of *imitator* or *copyist*. Such fitness, unsupported by liberal, scientific attainments, will cut but a sorry figure in these stirring times, when the intellects of men are striking out so sharply in the race for distinction and eminence.—*Dental Lamp*.

THE GENERAL POISONER.

It would be worth while to enquire whether any connection exists between the defective intellect of the baker and the sulphate of copper he puts in his bread? And whether that defect entitles him to mercy? And what is to become of the population, supposing that to be the case? It may not be very lamentable to eat potato-starch with arrowroot, roasted wheat with coffee, sugar

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

Arrowroot is mixed with potato and other starches.

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

Bottled fruits and vegetables with various salts of copper.

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

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

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

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

Cin with grains of paradise, sulphuric acid and cayenne.

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

Mustard with wheat flour and turmeric.

Marmalade with apples or turnips.

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

Pickles and preserves with salts of copper.

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

Tobacco with water, sugar, rhubarb, and treacle.

Vinegar with water, sugar, and sulphuric acid.

Jalap with powdered wood.

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

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

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

WHAT FEMALE EDUCATION SHOULD BE.

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

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

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

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

THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER, 1859.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

remedial Our friend Dr. Codman, of Boston, has kindly sent us the following item for our best paper, which we gladly insert:

EXPERIENCE WITH A NEW SET OF TEETH.
 We have been very much amused in listening to an acquaintance of ours when describing his experience with a new set of teeth. He remarks:

"I have had all my teeth pulled out, for to any use! the truth I think they have been a curse to me always rather than a blessing. Now in their place I have had false ones put in, and I must tell you my experience with my new masticators. I felt, when the "set" was the first put in, as though I had a couple of wheelbarrows full of paving stones laying around loose in my mouth, and it seemed as if they were going to be spilled out at every motion. The first day I waited till every one had done themselves, then I dined, not daring to make an exhibition of my teeth, and run the risk of their dropping on the table.

Well, I chewed a little and stopped, and finally went to my room and laid the darned things on the back part of an upper shelf, thinking they were no go. The next day I tried them again, but with no better success, and after this I would carry them in my pocket, occasionally trying them on, and every time experiencing some new emotion. One day they would feel as much like a great horse shoe, with nails in, as anything else. Some of my experience was very comical. They served me so many times, and I was getting tired of my bargain; but by perseverance I have become used to their ways, and now they cannot get away from me, as I know just how to manage them, and how to bite on them, and bless from the bottom of my heart the inventor of false teeth."

The continuation of the article on the structure and diseases of the teeth, unavoidably omitted in this, will be continued in our next number.

HOW PEOPLE TAKE COLD.

The time for taking cold is after your exercise; the place is in your own house, or office, or counting-room. It is not the act of exercise which gives the cold, but it is the getting cool too quick after exercising. After any kind of exercise, do not stand a moment at a street corner—for anybody or anything; nor at an open door or window. Among the severest colds known, were those resulting from sitting down to a meal in a cold room after a walk; or being engaged in writing, and having let the fire go out, their first admonition of it was that creeping chilliness, which is the ordinary forerunner of severe cold. Sleeping in rooms long unused has destroyed the life of many a visitor and friend; our splendid parlors, and our nice "parlour rooms" help to enrich many a doctor. Cold, sepulchral parlors bring diseases, not only to visitors, but to the visited. But how to cure a cold promptly? that is a question of life and death to multitudes. There are two methods of universal application: first obtain a bottle of cough mixture or a lot of cough candy—any kind will do; in a day or two you will feel better, and in high

spirits; you will be charmed with the promptness of the medicine; making a mule of yourself by giving a certificate of the valuable remedy; and, in due course of time, you may depend upon another certificate being made out for your admission into "the Cemetery." The other remedy is, consult a respectable physician.

HAVING A TRADE.

By all means have a trade. Do not go up and down the world, and find nothing you can put your hand to. You may not always be as prosperous as you are now. Thank heaven we live in no land of primogeniture, hereditary succession. Each man is morally bound to labor. Have something you can turn your energies to when times pinch—have a trade, we repeat. Educate your hands; it will be an everlasting resource. We never knew a man who, with a good trade, failed of getting a good living, and much more with right application. What though you are going to college, or into a profession? The case is not altered—you need it just as much. It will come in play every day in your life. Discipline of the hand should always go before that of the head. We never knew a college boy that wasn't better for a substantial trade. He always graduates with the highest honors. He is sure to be a scholar. The fact is, he knows how to work—to conquer. He but transfers himself from the shop to the study.

Young man, decide at once to learn a trade, apply yourself with all your mind and heart, and be its master, and if you are not obliged to work at it, you have laid by so much, and such a kind of wealth can never be taken from you.

GOOD BREEDING.

The following anecdote is related by Mr. Walker, in his amusing and instructive publication, "The Original," as affording a fine instance of the value of good breeding or politeness, even in circumstances where it could not be expected to produce any personal advantage:

"An Englishman making the grand tour towards the middle of the last century, when travellers were more objects of attention than at present, on arriving at Turin, sauntered out to see the place. He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from the parade, and taking a position to see it pass, a young captain, evidently desirous of making a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water courses with which the city is intersected, missed his footing, and in trying to save himself, lost his hat. The exhibition was truly unfortunate—the spectators laughed, and looked at the Englishman, expecting him to laugh too. On the contrary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly advanced to where the hat had rolled, and taking it up presented it, with an air of unaffected kindness, to

its confused owner. The officer received it with a blush of surprise and gratitude, and hurried to rejoin his company. There was a murmur of applause, and the stranger passed on. Though the scene of a moment, and without a word spoken, it touched every heart—not with admiration for a mere display of politeness, but with a warmer feeling for a proof of the pure charity "which never faileth." On the regiment being dismissed the captain, who was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms related the circumstance to his colonel. The colonel immediately mentioned it to the general in command; and when the Englishman returned to his hotel, he found an aide-de-camp waiting to request his company to dinner at head-quarters. In the evening he was carried to court—at that time, as Lord Chesterfield tells us, the most brilliant court in Europe—and was received with particular attention. Of course, during his stay at Turin, he was invited everywhere; and on his departure he was loaded with letters of introduction to the different states of Italy. Thus a private gentleman of moderate means, by a graceful impulse of Christian feeling, was enabled to travel through a foreign country, then of the highest interest for its society, as well as for the charms it still possesses, with more real distinction and advantage than can ever be derived from the mere circumstances of birth and fortune, even the most splendid."

WHERE SHALL I DINE?

One evening, Sheridan, not knowing where to go for a dinner, sat down by Michael Angelo Taylor, in the house of commons, and said,—"There is a law question likely to arise presently, on which, from your legal knowledge, you will be wanted to reply to Pitt, so I hope you will not think of leaving the house." Michael sat down with no little pleasure, while Sheridan slipped out, walked over to Michael's house, and ordered up dinner, saying to the servants, "Your master is not coming home this evening." He made an excellent dinner, came back to the house, and seeing Michael look expectant, went to release him, saying—"I am sorry to have kept you; for, after all, I believe this matter will not come off to-night." Michael instantly walked home, and heard, to his no little consternation, when he rang for dinner, "Mr. Sheridan had it, sir, about two hours ago." —*Life of Wilberforce.*

"**BORN WITH TEETH.**"—A woman in the western part of San Francisco gave birth to a child which had twelve teeth! Each one of them could be distinctly seen, and the little "chap" was very much inclined to bite. We have been frequently excited upon to notice the remarkable productions of California, and we are anxious to know what she will produce next.

Poetry.

THE LITTLE HAND.

I.

Thine is a little hand—
A tiny little hand—
But if it clasp
With timid grasp
Mine own, ah! me, I well can understand
The pressure of that little hand!

II.

Thine is a little mouth—
A very little mouth—
But oh! what bliss,
To steal a kiss,
Sweet as the honeyed zephyrs of the south,
From that same rosy little mouth!

III.

Thine is a little heart—
A little fluttering heart—
Yet is it warm
And pure and calm,
And loves me with its whole untutored art,
That palpitating little heart!

IV.

Thou art a little girl—
Only a little girl—
Yet art thou worth
The wealth of earth—
Diamond and ruby, sapphire, gold and pearl—
To me, thou blessed little girl!

Wit and Humor.

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men."

A country carpenter, a few days ago, carried a bill for work to a well-known farmer in Middlesex county. Among other charges appeared the following item,—and, considering the job, his charge, we think, was certainly moderate: "To hanging two barn-yard gates and myself, seven hours, one dollar and twenty-five cents." The farmer paid the bill.

An Irishman was about to marry a Southern girl for her property. "Will you take this woman for your wedded wife?" asked the minister. "Yes, your rivinece, and the naggers too," said Pat.

A man greatly in debt, on his death-bed, said to his friends: "I only wish to live till I have paid my debts." His friends commended the motive of his prayer, and the sick man in a low tone proceeded: "And if heaven would grant me this favor, I know my life would be very long indeed."

A Mr. Delafote, supposing his name to be more generally well known than it was, gave it somewhat indistinctly to the servant, and was horrified to hear himself announced to a full dinner party as a Mr. Hellafloat.

"WHAT are they talking about?" said a member, during a debate on the money question. "Theology," was the reply. "Theology! Why, I thought it was the money question." "Well, sir, money is their deity, and they are discoursing about that."

Miscellany.

ANTIQUITY OF THE POLKA.—The description of the lavolta, in Sir John Davies's poem on dancing, "The Orchestra," (1596) shows that it must have closely resembled the dances which we fondly boast of as one of the great inventions of the nineteenth century. It runs as follows:—

Yet there is one, the most delightful kind,
A lofty jumping or a leaping round,
Where arm and arm the dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves with strict embracements
bound:
And still their feet an anapest do sound:
An anapest to all their music, song
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long.

The "anapest" is exclusive; it points exactly to the peculiar nature of the polka—the pause on the third step. Moreover it appears that there is not an especial figure for the polka—so there was none for the lavolta; for it was classed among those dances—

Wherein that dancer greatest praise has won,
Which, with best order, can all order stum,
For every where he wantonly must range,
And turn and wind with unexpected change.

Who can doubt, after this, that the polka was certainly danced before Queen Elizabeth.

MATERNAL WEAKNESS.—"Ba-a, ba-a," shrieked a half-naked infant, of about eighteen months old. "What's the matter wit mamma's thweet little ducky?" says its affectionate mother, while she presses it to her bosom, and the young sarpint in return digs his talons into her face. "Daden, Missus, I know what little master Dim wants," exclaimed the cherub's negro nurse. "You black huzzy! why don't you tell me then?" Why, he wants to put his foot in dat pan ob gravy wats on de haff! whimpered the unfortunate servant. "Well, and why don't you bring it here, aggravating female?" replies the mother of the brawling young one. Dinah brings the gravy, and little Dim puts his bare foot into the pan, and dashes the milk-warm grease about his sweet little shanks, to the infinite delight of his mamma, who tenderly exclaims—"Did mamma's vittlo Dimmy want to put his teeney weeney tooties in the gravy? It shall paddle in the pan as it soysey vooseys, and then it shall have its pooty red frock on, and go and see his papa-yappa."

POPE was very sensitive on the subject of his personal deformity, and therefore objected to sit for his portrait. Dr. Warton says, "The portrait was drawn without his knowledge, when he was deeply engaged in conversation with Mr. Allen, in the gallery at Prior-park, by Mr. Hoare, who sat at the other end of the gallery. Pope would never have forgiven the painter, had he known it; he was too sensible of the deformity of his person to allow the whole of it to be represented, this drawing is, therefore, exceedingly valuable."

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

TEETH FILLED!

TEETH EXTRACTED!

TEETH CLEANSED!

TEETH REGULATED!

NERVES OF TEETH DESTROYED!

* And all operations pertaining to Dentistry performed in the most skillful manner
DRS. MACALLASTER & PAINE, at the Colonial Establishment, No. 49 Granville St. Halifax, N. S.

DECEMBER, 1859.

DENTAL TOILET ARTICLE.

ROSE TOOTH POWDER—For cleansing preserving the TEETH and GUMS. This Powder not only answers all the purposes of a Dent 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. 3d. 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 speedy relief for tooth-ache, when arising in hollow cast teeth. Price 1s. 3d.

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

HALIFAX, December, 1859.

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