aded. He illustrated his pr es by work on the blackbon hich was not only free hand but o and, rapidly executed and of a high

n, J E Page, Mary

reciated by the

e Verne Perkins, Katio H Dal-

sion on this paper w ed by Mr F Amold Je

MISS MINNIE CARMAN, VI and referring to the fact that this was his tenth year of attrice in Inspectoral District No Sepake of the many improvements he could be made in that period. In regard to achool premises, apparatus, flags

Dr GU Hay, editor of Edwcational Review, by good fortune being present was introduced at this stage, and called on for an address. Dr Hay who is no stranger either to Woodstock of to the teachers spoke feelingly of an priceless heritage of Be good enough to allow me apo

improvements in Den-sere frequently asked the person goes to a we out an aching tooth is as great as ever, and

the pain is as severe and a sag see no improvement est. He has a tooth filled the same materials s been used and h h as ever, so he sees here. If he gets a set eeth they are made i as artificial. Not much change so why this talk about improve

were all that Dentistry As, which a great many people to to be true, then there would be very little change and Deny not much further advanced in our fathers' time; but such from being the case. At the nt time the books and magapublished on Dentistry would a good sized library, and the uments and appliances made for part of the work require

years as in this

me and comes

n lands, as in this

as it were, of the it originated and

of "good cheer" to

earts; to the Christian

to the communities of earth pair individual homes. A

links the best and ge

motions of humanity, inspiring harnony where was discord, smiles re-

ce sullenless, charity for selfish-

es not outprow Christmas. The

ale perfection; Islam a

ces itself for a brother. The distinc-

ive legend of no other is good will

oil, and it is enriched with the ex

detce, the waits, Santa Claus, the

orts, the holly, the carol, come not the exclusively christian so much

as in the universally human line. In-deed the most vehement protests against Christmas, its outlawry and the come from the fiercest Christian

staries, and those who did much separate religion from ceremony

d superstition denounced Christ-

as as of the devil. It was a wild

eavor to blot out the sunshine, to

and to steat tragrance, and to steat tragrance, in its source, in its straight fits observance, Christmas all total disease. It consecrates not cheer trayery form, and routs as old Puritainallacy that pleasure sinful because it is pleasant."

This Christian spirit, of which the Christmas feeling is the symbol— a it extending, is it more gen-

al is it solving the real

m of human life? These are

teatous questions, with which now and then the press and the pulpit grapple and with which economists, philanthropists and statesmen are

Is there greater content, norally diffused happiness? Is

of duty more imperative an live? Is the Christmas spirit inity more universal? He would man who should theny ft.

e music, and to steal fragrance

ce of every country. The mis-

d cheer" because of it

sracter, rebuking and set-

nging into exercise all

a writer: "The world

ns, because of its spiri

"good cheer."

I fortune to possess them.

e Dentistry of to-day means prilly the preservation of the natuseth, and everything else is secis. It means that no whad the condition of the may be, even though but the It, that they they can be nade useful.

oughout Europe at the present In Manitoba and the farm ections Christmas, indeed, is the

he teeth have been out for bone, which at present prices it will years and natural teger inserted and pay to ship but the market must they will become firm. A case is on not be overdone at any one time. to men; no other is gradled in a tradition of sweet domesticity. Our Christmas is an aggregate of many traditions. Its roots run into every

manner, two at the back of her gum shipments have injured the reputaand two in front to support a full tion of Western horses and have led apper set on a bridge. the Ontario man in particular to bewhen several teeth have been ex- the West than the untameable tracted and new ones are to be in- broncho stock, and, at the present

ginal color. The X rays now play a prominent rupted and many eby located.

In eities and towns where electricity is supplied during the day, it is now used for running dental engines and lethes, lighting up the mouth, heating water, running fans and many other things. se are some of the things that

the ideal and are not yet generally attainable. The other extremes we find in the wholesale extraction of good testh and the substitution of ones that at best are poor.

A fat horse will sell much better

Chase That Frown.

and sorrows.

croaking. If you good in the world,

WHAT THE EASTERN MARKETS DEMANDS.

The dessation of breeding opera-tions in Ontario some nine or ten years ago caused a rise in prices, and the requirements of the army in South Africa increased the demand. General business prosperity has led to an active enquiry for drivers and farm horses in the country, and for all kinds of harness horses, heavy draughts, express horses, and ordi-nary streeters in the cities. The lumber business being exceptionally lumber business being exceptionally brisk, a large number of heavy horses are required in the numerous logging camps. Heavy drafts are easily worth \$400 a team; these must be from 1500 lbs up, and are wanted as heavy as possible. Express horses are generally used single, must be active and able to trot with a good load; they should weigh from 1200 to 1500 lbs, and are worth about \$150. Ordinary streeters for delivery waggons, hacks, etc. vary in size, style, action, weight and age. Drivers, carriage horses and saddle horses sell largely according to style, action and manners and will run from \$125

WHAT THE WEST CAN SUPPLY. In Manitoba and the farming secmist than they do in America. there has been and will be next thods. Good horses will always sell in ers the better class of people spring a good demand for horses, preference to poor ones and good not cally expect to have every tooth medium and heavy, for farm work ones cost but little more to raise, saved, but they will not even toler- and railway construction, also driv- practically only the difference in the ate any filling material that does ers for liverymen and farmers. There service fee of the sire. not almost perfectly resemble the has also been a good trade in Indian fai teeth. Wherever a cavity is ponies, used for herding, driving, or ious they will allow the for children to ride to school. Of all est to use gold, but those that the various classes, the West, viz: must be filled so as to be under the Western portion of the Territories, and the interior of British Columbia—can supply comparatively few over the 1000 lb. limit, the few horses over that weight being not most name ever. It goes even much more than will supply local demands. But of horses about that useful, hardy horses with excellent

record of a lady, the after having to Ontario and Manitoba a large had all her upper teeth out for years number of Western ponies of a very had four teeth implanted in this poor class have been shipped. These erted that they can be replaced time he will not bid on anything without any plate whatever and are branded beyond what he considers a astened as firmly as the natural bargain, because he thinks his purnes. It means that no matter how chase is bound to give him more be that they can be straightened heavy horses are no more diffiand made to look as even as cult to break than Eastern That a protruding chin can horses and the brand is selreduced and a receding dom conspicuous enough to be called in brought forward to improve a blemish. It is a matter of surprise the looks. That one who has a cleft to a Western man to hear it compalate, which is associated with hare mented upon as a blemish and a ip, can have it closed up so that he mark of wickedness, and if the Eastshe can talk very distinctly. ern man would consider for a mo-That where the teeth have become ment that a horse ranche could not oose through a disease, that fre- be conducted without branding, he quently attacks them, they can be might look upon it with less disfavor. reated and made firm again. That In regard to hardiness, endurance a tooth, which has turned dark, can and bone, the Western horse is equal be bleached and restored to its orwill be as gentle as any. In our recent shipment of Western horses to photographs Toronto, people came to the stables e they are and poked the horses with umbrellas, troubles etc, and while not criticising the reasonableness of such actions, the fact remains that the horses took the treatment with equanimity.

The question of whether or not the horses should be broken brings up a number of points. In Manitoba and the Territories some people are suspicious of broken horses as they lentistry means. Some of them are know that the horse rancher as a rule

than one out of condition. If the horses are to be broken it must be seen to that when they come to be Learn to laugh. A good laugh is shipped they are in good condition, better than medicine. Learn how to as this may eatily mean a difference of \$ 30 per head. Inhandling a bunch welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.

Learn to keep your own troubles to keep down expenses and to prevent yourself. The world is too busy to loss of condition, to put them on the market as quickly as possible from the time they leave their pasture, as

every extra day means loss of money.

The accomodation on the C P R is none too good, the condition of some of the yards along the line being bad, and the service West of Calgary slow. East of Calgary stock trains

ke good time and are handled well, and quickly as a rule. The C PR authorities have always shown a disposition to assist the live stock men in every way, and suitable provision will no doubt be made immediately to handle this new line of trade. Cheaper hay should be provided at most of the leading points. Then by Western breeders to meet the larger dealers purchase their own. There is every reason to exell, and quickly as a rule. The C own. There is every reason to expect that the trade in horses will continue and grow. The West can aise horses cheaper than the East and of as good quality. For this reaon the West can look forward to he profitable export of horses, as well as beef, but it is probable that

the Eastern dealer will do the breaking and educating and he will find the profitable markets for the best of these horses, when thoroughly broken, in the cities of the East aud of the Old Country. This will eave to the rancher the business of raising horses, supplying his local market and making regular shipments to some reliable auctioneer in the East. In the West the Aim should be to grow a better and heavier class of horses. The draft preeds are the safest, i. e.: the Clydes, and Shires, starting with a 1500 lb. sire and using a heavier animal as the herd is improved, in order to avoid too violent crosses. The foals should be weaned and fed the first winter, as this will improve their size and will make them quieter and easier to handle. It will also pay to halter break them the first first winter.

In short, taking into consideration present prices, horse raising should ustily the adoption of business me-

> F. W. Hodson. Live Stock Commissioner.

ST JOHN LETTER.

On the 15 inst one of the coldest weeks ever experienced in St John came to an end. For seven days the nercury had been bobbing between zero and sixteen degrees below, the average during the whole time being five or six below. Of course there was a good deal of suffering among the poor who were unable to buy anthracite in small quantities at less than \$12 to \$15 a ton, or bituminous at less than \$8 or \$10, and yet anthracite has never been sold at the mines for more than \$2.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds and the price of bituminous at the mines is but a few cents higher than the average of the last ten years. We blame the operators or miners unjustly for the high price of coal, for the responsibility rests on the dealers who on the most transparent of pretexts have advanced prices and are likely to keep them up indefinitely. Within 40 miles of New York more than 40,000 carloads of 25 to 30 tons each e side tracked at the instance of the 'ealers so that on the pretext of scarcity they can continue to rob the consumer. The government expropriates coal for its own use when necessary; it should do the same for an outraged and long suffering people.

Among recent deaths in the city are those of Dr Wm S. Harding, formerly port physician, aged 88 years, and Alfred Lordly, once a prominent spice manufacturer, aged 72 years. George J. White, a laborer, dropped dead on Winter street last Monday, aged 55 years.

Two colored men named Wrigh and Jarvis, skipped from the wa side last Monday after obtaining on a forged order.

In a morning newspaper Chief of Police Jenkin's s onor Police magistrat is "a liar."

A case of small pox has t ed at Partridge island from Corinthian and the ship is tine. Yet we have no vaccin

except those of commerce was about as dangerous as the disseveral cases of scarlet fever are reported at the west end.

A dog fight and a fight between two bipeds occurred simultaneously at the ferry the other day. No arrests.

Murderer Higgin's is expected to go to Dorchester to-day.

Coal coming her to be sold to poor at cost has been appropriated by the railroad, while that for the dealers which is sold at one or two hundred per cent profit is not interfered with.

William Johnston, laborer, was knocked into the hold of Ss. Pretorian last Thursday evening and substained a compound fracture of a thigh. About the same time Thomas Farren was hit by a sling on Ss. Oriana and had a leg broken in two places.

Between 49 and 59 carloads of cattle have arrived here during the last few hours for shipment to England.

The St John Freeman expired to-day, aged three years.

St John Dec 20.

EDWARD EDWARDS.