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Father Morrice's Liver Pills

As a Liver Invigorator

Simples, eruptions and yellow skin

HOW 'DENTS' PRACTICE

FREE PATIENTS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR STUDENTS.

At First They Are Only Allowed to Try on Themselves and Each Other, But in Their Third Year They Have Real Live Patients in the Infirmary—Impositors Are Kept Out—To Pay if You Can.

At the Dental College in Toronto over two hundred and fifty young "dentists" are struggling with the intricacies of that learned profession, all hoping to hang out a gilt shingle with three letters annexed to their name, and incidentally the final fee that the University of Toronto condescends to receive from these youths is \$100.00.

The first two years of their course they are allowed to practice only on themselves, or on each other. Many victims wonder when the dentist "hurts" if he knows anything about the pain he causes. The chances are that he does not.

The third year of his term he is allowed a limited number of cases in the infirmary of the school when the free patients are treated.

"Of course we have people come here," said one of the demonstrators, "who are capable of paying something. When they come we find out what work they want done, and we tell them what the fee will be, placing the amount on a par with what they would be charged by a city dentist. They will answer us something like this: 'Well, on my paper, but I can't afford such expensive work.'"

"We then ask what they can pay, and if their offer appears reasonable, their work is done at the price. Even if it is educational and charitable in its aims, the clinic refuses to be held up."

"We have more cases coming daily than we can attend to," said another demonstrator. "Yes, it is possible in some cases for a friend of a student to ask to be assigned to that student, but it is rarely done, as the examiner shows no favoritism. There are over 300 cases handled daily, during school term. Last year one of the graduates of the school, who is still connected with the college, stated that work was done for about 20,000 patients. Those who do pay, pay so little that it doesn't pay for the materials used. The whole work is supported by fees paid by students. The clinic or infirmary run in connection with the college represents to it very much the same as the General Hospital does to the medical school, but there is the big difference that the General Hospital receives Government aid, city aid, and private subscriptions. Here at the dental college is being carried on a work that must appeal to every one as a great boon to the masses, that receives not a cent of aid from any quarter. The medical college itself, run to relieve suffering and preserve the bodies, is a Government school, but this school, which is almost identical in its entirely independent and stands by itself."

"One other class who present themselves as patients at the school are young women who have at an earlier date been inmates of one of the children's homes or girls' homes, but who now are out at service as domestics in various parts of the city. It means a lot to these people who have to economize to have their dentist's bill practically nil."

The clinic, besides its student dentists, employs about 25 demonstrators who are qualified doctors of dental surgery, to be present at certain hours and supervise the work of the students. They also have employed half a dozen nurses and a number of lady clerks. There is a possibility that this staff will have to be increased on account of the Toronto Board of Education's decree to send all the pupils from the public schools who it is deemed necessary should receive dental attention to the college.

MINISTER IN EMBRYO.

Joseph E. Armstrong is Now High in His Party.

One result of the reorganization of the Conservative party in the Canadian House of Commons is that a number of names have been known outside of their own constituencies, Ottawa, and the inner political circles, have been brought out into the limelight as prospective ministers when the time shall have come for a Conservative government to form an administration. Among the promising new material thus brought to the attention of the people of Canada is Mr. Joseph E. Armstrong, M.P. for Lambton, who has been selected by Mr. Borden as chairman of the committee to keep a watchful eye on the Government's administration of the postoffice. Mr. Armstrong is something more than a mere successful politician. He is a sound business man and a social favorite—a man of splendid appearance and personal magnetism, that subtle quality which is an important factor in Sir John Macdonald's career, and which is so seldom possessed by aspiring politicians. Mr. Armstrong—handsome, distinguished, jolly and kindly—is one of the best liked men in Parliament, while among the "common workers" at Ottawa there is no more attractive personality than his wife. The Armstrongs have rather held themselves back in Parliamentary circles hitherto, but now that Mr. Armstrong has been accorded official position in his party, more will be heard of him.

Mr. Armstrong (which is his name, and a native of York County, Ont.) His father was an Irish-Canadian, his mother an English woman. He is an Englishman in appearance, and an Anglo-Irishman in character, being characterized by a keen sense of duty and a dogged determination to carry out what he sets his mind upon. Mrs. Armstrong is a native of Chester, Pa., her father, James Shelly Phipps, being descended from the old colonial family to which belonged the Admiral Phipps, who commanded the Anglo-Colonial expedition to New France, which retired somewhat ingloriously from before Quebec, when old Count de Frontenac sent back his answer to their challenge to surrender by the mouth of his cannon. Mr. Armstrong's chief business is the production of petroleum (which is his pet name), which he has been doing since he was a boy. He is a manufacturer, and also conducts farming on an extensive and scientific scale. He was unsuccessful in his first attempt to gain a seat in the House of Commons, being defeated at the general election of 1906. He was first elected at a bye-election in February, 1904, and has held his seat since.

Representations have been made to the British Columbia Government that special and drastic measure should be taken, either by the offering of a substantial bounty or otherwise, to secure the extermination of the herds of wild cattle which roam the herds of the vicinity of Masset, in the Queen Charlotte Islands and which latterly have not only wrought much damage to the property of isolated settlers, invading and destroying their young orchards, robbing their vegetable gardens, breaking down their fences, etc., but have viciously attacked both men and women at sight. They are, indeed, declared to be more dangerous than any other wild animals of British Columbia, with the sole exception perhaps of the grizzly or silver tip, and more apt to charge on sight than even these monarchs of the western American hills and forests.

Should the settlers be successful in their appeal for Government aid toward securing the extermination of the wild cattle bands in the Queen Charlotte Islands, it will not be the first time that the Parliament of British Columbia has subsidized the slaughter of animals classed domestic, but which have reverted to savagery. For years the pioneer settlers of Lillooet, Kootenay and portions of the Okanagan suffered from the incursions and depredations of wild horses, the hunting of which offered most exciting sport.

Mr. Aitken's Childhood.

They say that in some cases the greatness of a man has been in a measure forecasted by some little incident of his childhood. Particularly in the case of W. M. Aitken, the young Montreal financier who was elected to the British House of Commons a few days ago. But perhaps there is no link between the incident and the present position attained by Mr. Aitken.

Well, when Mr. Aitken was six years old his father, a Presbyterian minister, was stationed in Vaughan Township, York County, Ont. The child was of the energetic type that are always busy. One day he was out of his household, and the result of his wanderings was that he had become of him. No, you couldn't hit it in tangencies. He had spent the morning collecting a great many stones and had partly filled the well.

Award of Merit.

In qualifying for the "Award of Merit," the next to the highest award of the Royal Life Saving Society, three members of the University of Toronto Swimming Club recently gave a remarkable exhibition of skill and endurance.

To pass the prescribed test a swimmer must prove his ability, while in his clothing, to tow a person a distance of at least 60 feet, and immediately afterwards to perform various tests of ornamental swimming. Needless to say, those who successfully pass such a test are well capable of looking after themselves, or of assisting others in the water. The society also grants other awards for tests not requiring so much strength and skill.

By our silence we sanction many wrongs that should be denounced. To save the trouble of using metal fasteners to hold several papers, a hand punch has been invented which makes tongue-shaped cuts in several sheets at a time, and folds the tongue together.

ANIMAL HEROES.

Ernest Thompson Seton Appeals for Western Brutes.

Ernest Thompson Seton, the famous Canadian naturalist, author, and lecturer, spoke in Winnipeg recently on "Animal Minds and Heroes." Defining a hero as one endowed with unusual gifts, and striking a happy medium between the extreme theories, one of which claims that an animal's mind is but a bundle of which holds that animals have as man inherited instinct coupled with reason. Mr. Seton said that his purpose in portraying wonderful individual animals was to show to what height an animal could rise and yet belong to the same species. "Animals," said the speaker, "differ from man in kind, but in degree, and among animals the one which has painted a more variegated page on human history perhaps than any other is the wolf." He said that records of at least fifty of these heroes of their kind had been collected by Seton himself, and the story of one he tells, the giant wolf who for four years terrorized France and was not captured until an army of 40,000 men was set on his trail, and then only after a weary struggle lasting six weeks.

The skin of this wolf was presented to King Louis, and was destroyed in the fire at the Tuilleries in 1871. Mr. Seton contrasted with this reign of terror the attitude of the modern wolf, educated through gunpowder to respect man. He said that the same change had come to other animals, notably the grizzly bear, who now flees from even the scent of man.

Coming to the story of the wolf war of 1886-87, Mr. Seton said before that time the grey wolf had found its prey in the hands of the farmer, and a menace to the cattle on the ranges. The bounty of \$5 temptingly lured the unsuspecting wolves were easy victims of the poison and trap, and in those three years fully 100,000 of the animals were killed. Mr. Seton himself was a hunter of the wolves, and he told of the cunning which finally made the hunted renegade in the foothills too wary to be easily caught. Those who had not been taught by experience, were taught by their fellows, but he said that the wolf, from man, from poison, and from traps, and from the fact that the wolf was practically exterminated, was again gradually filling up, and was no longer, however, being a menace to man.

Speaking of the theory of language among animals, the lecturer gave the three calls whose meaning he had recognized among the wolves, the long smooth rallying cry, the hunting cry exactly like that of a pack of hounds on the scent, and the savage exultant cry when the prey has been captured.

Mr. Seton had with him a remarkable series of views, some of animals taken by the flashlight system and some of trees in the west. Most interesting of these latter was the photo of the tree which by the marks of the claws in the bark told the story of Wab's chase of the black bear. Another was of the sulphur pool where the grizzly hero took his baths and still another was of the canyon into which Wab wandered and died overcome by the poisonous gases. Mr. Seton remarked that the curious part of this familiar story of Wab was that the very parts to which his critics took the most serious objections were the parts for which he had proofs.

Sun Mails For the Far North.

Six hundred pounds of some of the most precious mail that was ever handled by any Government left Edmonton a few days ago on its long trip north, some of it to the very shores of the frozen Arctic.

A New Business Story.

A good story is told at the expense of a business firm in the city of Toronto. This firm were in the habit of taking the building records from the various papers and sending a circular letter to each builder with regard to insurance on his structure. These printed records were handed over to a stenographer, who was supposed to write an individual letter to each of the letters were signed in the perfunctory way by one of the members of the firm. As a result of these letters, telling all about the firm's ability to handle fire insurance, was sent to the City Clerk of London, Ont., which corporation was building a cement bridge over the river Thames. The information as to the amount of fire insurance which the city of London has not yet reached the office of these clever Toronto insurance men.

Succession Duties.

December is proving a good month for the Succession Duties Office. During this month the payments of duties have amounted to \$63,462, while the payments for the whole of November were \$40,905. One of the largest individual payments in December was from the estate of the late Bennett Rosemond, of Almonte, which paid in \$14,900.

Moral coward is more numerous than those who fear actual danger. A safe that will float in case of shipwreck that two naval mechanics have invented, is a cylinder of steel, divided into two compartments, one air tight, the other to contain valuables.

QUEER PLACE FOR A NEST.

Bird Had Built It Between the Horns of a Buffalo.

It was a good many years ago that old Hugh Monroe, who for more than 75 years had traveled the prairies of the Northwest, told me that once he had found a bird's nest in the thick hair between the horns of a buffalo bull that he had killed. He had two young birds, which the Indians were beginning to skin, and cut up, and while they were doing this he plucked some of the long hair from the forehead to use in wiping out his gun. As he reached down and grasped the hair a little bird—a little gray bird—came out from under his hand and away. Parting the hair to see whence it had come he found a round, smooth nest, containing four little young birds. He could not tell what kind of birds they were.

Some time after, when I was sitting in the lodge with my Indian father and elder brothers, principal chiefs of the Blackfeet, I spoke of this tale that had been told me, and learned that all who were present had heard of just this thing. On-a-ta-kau, the White Bull had known of one case of this kind where a bird had built a nest out from under his hand and away. Parting the hair to see whence it had come he found a round, smooth nest, containing four little young birds. He could not tell what kind of birds they were.

The First Union Church.

The Town of Melville, Sask., is proud of its first church. In October, 1907, the first building went up, in the winter of 1907-08 only 30 people comprised the population; now in 1910 Melville is an incorporated town with nearly two thousand citizens—there's growth to be proud of. And she is proud of her steeple and her fireproof building, and of her \$15,000 school; and now, last of all, of her Union Church.

There had been churches already. During the first summer the only church in Melville was the German Lutheran, a large percentage of the Presbyterians and Methodists sheltered here for a season in a quite pretentious frame building with a tower. The English Church was next in architectural evidence, humble, with no tower and no stained glass. Followed the Roman Catholic, also humble in its size and quality, with its distinguishing cross and the distinction of having been erected in a shorter space of time than any of its fellows. The motives that led to the inauguration of the Union Church in November, 1909, were mostly common sense. The people wanted a good service and a good congregation and to be self-supporting. Also, they had the right man, Rev. Mr. Reid, from Ireland, liberal in views, kind, sympathetic and untiring. Among the members are Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians and some English Church folk. In doctrine and government, this Union Church has adopted that laid down by the joint committee of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist bodies.

Two Kinds of Superintendent.

Alie as two peas from the same pod are J. R. L. Starr, K.C., and U. E. Gillen, of the Grand Trunk. They are alike physically, both as to size and appearance, even to the detail of facial contour.

Both are superintendents. Mr. Gillen is a Grand Trunk superintendent, Mr. Starr is a superintendent, too, but not of a soulless corporation. This fact came out during the recent Grand Trunk strike.

Reindeers Rapidly Increasing.

Reindeer milk is richer than goat's or cow's milk, and makes fine cheese. Reindeer venison is as good as any, and smoked tongues are now in the market for a high price. The soft, thick fur coat makes a first-class wear for motoring, and the dressed leather always fetches a good price. Reindeers are rapidly increasing in Alaska and Labrador. Three years ago Dr. Grenfell brought more than 800 reindeer from Lapland. They have now become 800. Reindeers are far faster sledgers than Esk dogs—can pull as much as four, and can live off the country where the dog has to have food carried. Dr. Grenfell advises the Canadian Government to go in for reindeer by the wholesale to start many herds in the north country and change the police and post sledges from dogs to reindeer.

A Pretty Good Price.

What is said to have been the highest price yet paid in Canada for commercial property is that given by John Withell to Frank Gallagher for the lot on which is situated Freeman's Cafe, on St. James street, Montreal. The total price is \$112,000, or \$5,000 a running foot.

For the use of banks there has been invented an automatic camera which photographs checks in miniature on a roll of film at a rate of about 1,000 an hour.

INDIAN SHOES.

White and Red Men Alike Wear Moccasins in the Far North.

The moccasin is better foot-covering than one would think who never used it. In the far-off fur country, where the Hudson Bay posts lie, the moccasin is worn by white and red men alike. One has seen two members of Parliament talking on the street, each wearing the native moccasins! All of the Hudson Bay supply boats are taken up stream by Indians who wear moccasins and who in some way manage to endure the discomforts of travel over the stony beaches. Gravel is the worst thing under foot when you are wearing moccasins. In time you get used to stubbing your toes, stepping on sharp roots, and such things, but gravel is something that even the Indians detest. In any ordinary going, the man by the boat does not wear the moccasins. He wears his boots to reach his shoes or shift the wrinkles in his socks. He walks with all his feet. If you will go out in the wilderness and wear moccasins for a month or two, walking a few hundred miles, you will be surprised when you come back to discover the wrinkles in your carriage. You will stand more easily on your feet and will not sag back on your heels in the clumsy attitude that all city men have.

The Cree moccasin, like that of the Chippeway, has a straight seam down the upper front. It does not have an ankle flap rolled down like the Chippeway shoe, but its flap comes up around the ankle, folding in front and being held in place by thongs.

The average moccasin of the sporting goods store is of the eastern Indian model, with the sole brought up in a rolled edge and no seam down the front. This moccasin is usually found with a Cremonese flap which, of course, is fastened precisely like a shoe.

Auditing the Public Accounts.

The cost of auditing the public accounts of Canada for several periods is interesting, and so great is the growth that it now exceeds \$100,000 annually. Parliament established the office of Auditor-General in 1878, and the act defines the purpose of his appointment as "for the more complete examination of the public accounts of Canada, and for the reporting thereon to the House of Commons." The Auditor-General's report, presented to Parliament in two or more bulky volumes, is the most used bluebook of all that are issued. It contains the details of the expenditure made by each department, and furnishes much first-hand information and of her municipal rank and of her \$15,000 school; and now, last of all, of her Union Church.

Held Court in Hotel.

Judges on circuit in country districts have often to put up with all sorts of inconveniences when dispensing justice, but usually the like happens in the far off backwoods districts. Judge McGibbon of Brampton, however, had an experience in Port Credit recently, which recalls the old days in Ontario. He had a number of cases to dispose of, and his arrival being well known, expected the court house in other words, the Town Hall, would be in readiness.

After dinner he went to the hall, and as he entered noticed the caretaker was just starting to light the fire. He didn't tarry longer than was necessary to exclaim: "This is a fine place to get pneumonia."

An Inconsiderate Horse.

William Spoth of Columbus, Ont., is a horse breeder who has been broad-minded concerning helping breeding and the recognizing good kinds of horses, but he puns his faith and favor to Clydesdales.

Rich as Cream

Make a regular meal-time habit of this palate-tempting beverage

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