CAIRO

diers brought about a critical situation is described in a bulletin from the U. S. National Geographic Society, which fol-

"Cairo, 'Queen of the Nile', the 'Paris of the Levant,' or 'The Diamond Stud on the Handle of the Fan of the Delta', as your imagination prefers, has about the population of Boston, a record of disorders that makes Bolshevism a nouveaunarchy, and a picturesquencess all its own.

marchy, and a picturesquencess all its own.

"From the citadel ramparts the visitor receives the best introduction to Cairo, that unforgettable view—the ancient city at his feet, a vast panorame of houses and palaces and hovels, flecked with cupolas, minarets and towers; the island-dotted river and the verdant Nile Valley ever widening towards the north, yellow coliffs to the east, and beyond them the desert. The sea of sand suggests illimitable space until the faint outlines of the pyramids against the horizon turn one's thoughts from space to time.

"Desecnd to the streets of Cairo and encounter bedlam. 'City of the Arabian Nights', perhaps, but certainly the days loose a thousand and one noises. There are the rattle of carts, cries of the water bearers, mouning of camels, braying of donlars whirting of the streets of the property of the streets of the streets of the streets water bearers, mouning of camels, braying of donlars whirting of the streets of the streets of the streets of the streets are the rattle of carts, cries of the water bearers, mouning of camels, braying of donlars whirting of the streets and the streets are the rattle of carts, cries of the water bearers, mouning of camels, braying of donlars whirting of the streets and the streets are street.

loose a thousand and one noises. There are the rattle of carris, cries of the water bearers, mounting of camels, braying of donkeys, whirring of taxicabs, jangling of coins in the open bazars, continual shouts from pilots of this traffic medley, such as 'thy foot, sir, or 'to thy left, On chief,' all in the native tongue, of course, 'Georgeous colors of every hue and shade assail the ene—a post impressionistic fanfare of pre-historic color schemes. The poorer the Egyptian the more ragged; the more rags the more colons. Then again the Arabs denote their families and dynasties by turbans of distinctive colors. To tell a phophet's scion from a priest of to-day, or one dervish order from another, or any of the countless dynasties of sects apart requires a study of turban lore as complicated as the numerous insignia worn by American soldiers returning from France.

"One thing is certain. If a turban trails the ground it means that the wearer has followed the orthodox custom of having it seven 'heads' long, so that it may serve to shroud him when he dies and keep him mindful of that certain end while he lives.

"The richer women, attended by eunuchs, may be seen in carriages, faces velled to their eyes, eye lashes and lids, fingers and exposed toes de-kened with henna, and bedecked with earrings, ankelts, beads and bracelets. Poorer women go afoat, also veiled, garbed in plain tobes highly suggestive of 'Mother Hubbards."

"In the street crows, tog are the beggars whose baboons serve the purpose of the meakers of our warms of the purpose of the meakers of the purpose of the meakers of the m

The street crows, too are the beggars whose baboons serve the purpose of the monkeys of our organ grinders, snake charmers, vendors of the ubiquitous scarabs and tiny bead boys.

"Sometimes the streets are so narrow that the latticed upper balconies of the houses almost touch, and their flat terrece roofs form a surface under which the thoroughfares seem but tunnels. The avert the dread evil eye a Koran is inscribed on the doors of the orthdox; likewise teeth are wedged lint joints toward off the toothache.
"At the dawn of history a city is known

wise teeth are wedged into joints to ward off the toothache.
"At the Gawn of history a city is known to have existed near the site of modern Cairo culled Khere-che, place of combat, because Horus and Seth, of mythological fame, fought there. Seth found the body of his brother Osiris, cut it into 14 parts, and scattered the pieces; whereupon Isis, wife of Osiris, hunted the fragments so that she might erect a monument for each. That is why so many tombs of Osiris are encountered in Greek history. "Not until a century before the Norman conquest, a modern period of Egyptian history, was the present Cairo founded by Gobax, leader of the troops of the Fatimite Calibh Mulizz, following the Egyptian conquest.

Egyptian conquest.
"In the year that Columbus discovered "In the year that Columbus discovered America a plague swept Cairo which is said to have killed 12,000 citizens in a day. It was a century before that when Cairo may be said to have attained its zenith. After the plague a period of violence, rapine and nurder set in, and suitans were enthroned and assassinated with dizzyling speed and informality. As early as the 13th century christian persecutions took place. Since then the city has been Islam. Only eight years ago an excuse of the Grand Mufti for declining to approve execution of a murderer was that the crime was committed with a revolver, a weapon not mentioned

In the Koran.

"Napoleon's headquarters were at Caire
in 179, following the Battle of the Pyramids." The commander Bonaparte left
behind was murdered. In 1811 the French
finally were disloged and Cairo's independence was re-established.

logg's Asthma Remedy sounds the death knell of this trying trouble. It steps the awful choking and painful It guards against night breathing. sleep and rest the whole night long.

Much is claimed for this remedy, but nothing but what can be demonstrated by a trial. If you suffer from asthma try it and convince yourself of its great value.

Just how to make good mincement this year without the assistance of either brandy or wine, is a problem either brandy or wine, is a problem that many housewives are facing to day. It can, however, be done, and in the following tested recipes are suggestions for a variety of minermeat fillings in which the absence of the district will not be missed.

Belled beef has hitherto always been utilated for the basis of good minermeat; but in these days of cultinary proficiency, when we are always striving after something better, it has been

protectively, when we are always string after something better, it has been discovered that firm boiled tongue is far better and provides a filling that literally melts in one's mouth. Use in exactly the same manner as the beef.

OLD ENGLISH MINCEMEAT. OLD ENGLISH MINCEMEAT.

Mix together one and a half pounds of finely-chopped tongue, one pound of finely-chopped beef suet, three pints of peeled apples finely chopped, one and a half pounds of seeded and chopped raisins, one pound of currants, one and a half pounds of shredded cirron, a querter of a curful each of chopped condied change and lemon peel, the juice of two lemons and one large orange, one tablespoon of salt, two curfuls of sugar, one cupful of cider, half a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice, one cupful of currant jelly and half a cupful ful of current jelly and half a cupful of strained coffee. Bring slowly to a boil and simmer for nearly two hours. Twenty minutes before it is cooked, add a pint of unfermented grape juice. Seal as for canned fruit in sterilized

VEGETERIAN MINCEMEAT. Stone and chop one pound of raisins and add half a pound each of currents

and sultanas, one pound of chopped

peeled apples (weighed after coring), half a pound each of ground blanched almonds and boiled chestnuts, three ounces each of chopped candled orange and lemon peel, four ounces of shred-ded citron, half a pound of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of mixed ground spices, one grated nutmeg and two finely-chopped lemons that have been boiled for two hours, and from which the seeds have been removed. Moisten with a pint of boiled cider and simmer for half an hour. Seal as in the previous recipe. This mincemeat contains no suet, and a tablespoonful of melted butter should be added for each small pie before baking.

CRANBERRY MINCEMEAT

(UNCOOKED).

Mix together one and a half cupfuls of chopped apples, one-quarter of a cupful each of chopped seeded raisins and cranberries, an eighth of a cupful each of currants and shredded citron, one-quarter of a cupful of melted but-ter or beef dripping, half a teaspoonful each of salt, cinamon and mace a quarter of a teaspoonful of cloves, three-quarters of a cupful of brown sugar and three-quarters of a cupful of loganberry juice. Let stand overnight before using.

MOCK MINCEMEAT.

Blend together two large soda crackers, rolled fine, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, one-half a cupful of molasses, a quarter of a cupful of liquid drained from a jar of sweet pickles, one-quarter of a cupful each of melted butter and lemon juice, two tablespoonfuls of thick, strained apple sauce, half a cupful of chopped seeded raisins, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of ground, mixed spices and one beaten egg. Let stand for several hours before using

Fresh Supplies in Demand.-Wherever Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has been introduced increased supplies been introduced increased supplies have been ordered, showing that wherever it goes this excellent Oil impresses its power on the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found its potency is never impaired. It is put up in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

Crusoe and His Island

Any person with a bowing acquaintance with history, actual, literary or otherwise, could no doubt call mind offhand a number of stories which, in spite of their being hopelessly fictitious, nave implanted themselves so firmly in the popular fancy, that all the King's horses and all the King's men could not, by this time, budge them. Three, all taken at random, will serve, and curiously enough, Defoe is the plaintiff in the case of two of them. They are the confusion of Crusoe's island Juan Fernandez, the Ride to York, and the existence of the original Old Curiosity Shop. It is of no avail to insist that Dickens himself declared that the Old Curiosity Shop was no more; that the ride to York was good, or bad, history two centuries before Turpin was endowed with it; and that no one who had ever read Robinson Crusoe could confuse the famous island with Juan Fernandez The man in the street, ignoring that caustic phrase of the great Birreller, "What in the name of Bodley has the public to do with literature?" indulgently, and gets along with his mistake.

nistake.
Yet, in all seriousness, the question must arise, why should men waste their time arguing as to the original of an island in a story written early in the eighteenth century. The answer is very simple, because The answer is very simple, because men love to be amused. Dr. Johnson once declared that there were only three books in existence which the ordinary reader would rather see lengthened than shortened. Robinson Crusoe was one of them, and if the affair of the surveyor and the afforesaid ordinary reader does not perchance know what the other two are, the opportunity is open to him.



for his amusement. Anyhow, Dr. Johnson's famous contemporary, the Frenchman Mermontel, was equally explicit. "Robinson Crusoe," he said, "is the first book I ever read with exquisite pleasure; and I believe every boy in Europe might say the same thing."

About a century later, a critic,

About a century later, a critic, with an overpowering attraction to the banal, summed up the attractions of the book in a couple of centences, of the book in a couple of entences, which should be preserved in the interests of the gayety of nations. "If it be inquired by what charm it is that these surprising adventures should have instantly pleased, and always pleased, it will be found that few books have ever so naturally mingled amusement with instruction. The attention is fixed, either by the simplicity of the narration or by the variety of the incidents; the heart is amended by a vindication of the ways of God to man; and the understanding is informed by various examples, how much utility ought to be preferred to ornament; the young are instructed, while the old are amused."

Even so brilliant a writer as Mr.

Even so brilliant a writer as Mr. R. H. Dana joins the worshipping throng, and, in a delightful description, in "Two Years Before the Mast," tells how, as the brig Pilgrim left the "deep blue cloud" of the Island behind it, he "gave a parting look and bade farewell to the most romantic spot any eyes had ever

All of which is very good, but from Juan Fernandez to the mouth of the Orinoco happens to be some \$200 miles, measuring from the At-lantic to the Pacific, and with all lantic to the Pacific, and with all South America in between. And it was "near the mouth of the Great River of Oroonoque," as Defoe is careful to insist, on the frontispiece of the first edition and in the story itself, that Crusoe's island lay. Indeed, in order that there should be deed, in order that there should be no mistake whatever about the matter, Defoe brought out, in a conversation between Crusoe and Friday, the fact that the land the former "perceived to the west and northwest was the great island Trinidad on the north point of the mouth of the river."

How, then, did the wonderful mudthew, then, and the wonderful mad-dle arise? It is all extremely simple. Defoe, like Shakespeare and innum-erable other writers, borrowed his plot ready made. Seven years before plot ready made. Seven years before Captain Worder Rogers had published a book, in which he had told the story of how he had rescued Alexander Selkirk from his self-imposed marconment, if the word may be coined, on the island of Juan Fenandez. The idea appealed to the fancy of Defoe, just as later it did to Cowper and many others. The fancy of Defoe, just as later it odd to Cowper and many others. The effect on Cowper was seen in the well-known poem beginning, "I am monarch of all I survey." on Defoe, in Robinson Crüsce, which, be it said, owes nothing at all but its idea to Selkirk or to Rogens. Still, when the eighteenth century

was young, every man knew all about Selkirk, and every boy had read Crusoe, and new that Crusoe was Selkirk. As time went on, what followed became inevitable. Crusoe was Selkirk, Selkirk's Island was Juan Fernandez, therefore Juan Fernandez was Crusoe's Island. Post here propter hoe what more could hoc, propter hoc, what more could anyone demand? But, Defoe explains, carefully, that it was not. Yes! but so did Dickens explain that the Curiosity Shop had been pulled down, and Defoe, again, that Nevinson rode to York. The fate of the Curiosity Shop, the postiion of Crusoe's Island, these are details which are forgotten as soon as learned. Our business is with Codlin and Short, Dick Swiveller and Marchion-ess Sally Brass and Quilp, with RESCUE THE PENNIES

And So Saves Dollars, Lost by Small Wastes.

In almost every part of the home there is an opportunity to lose a penny or two either by waste or by inefficiency, so that they are actually and absolutely gone, with no return or benefit to anyone. If we sat down and added up the sum of these wasted pennies, how many dollars in a year's time would it come to?

time would it come to?

It is certainly worth while considering, and taking the matter in hand, if only to use the amount rescued for the pleasure. Needed pleasure is a worthy cause, and money spent on it is not really waste. Or the little ques-tion of a "rainy day nest egg" might easily be taken care of by the pennies

So, how about serving plenty, but never too much, at meals? How about making a thorough study of the question of the gas range, so that only that gas which is realy needed is used? There are all sorts of devices to aid in the endeavor. Why not avoid over-time telephone calls? Why keep the place aglow with blinding lights when just the right amount is prettier, better for the eyes, and more economical? Why leave the spigot dripping a little every day to make a big difference in your water bill at the end of the year? Why allow the children to leave the soap wasting by soaking in the basin after they have washed? the basin after they have washed? Why not mark umbrellas and overshoes with names and adresses so, if lost, there is some hope of their return? Why pay overdues because of neglect for library books you have

finished reading?
In other words—rescue the pennies, and the dollars will rescue themselves!

One dose of Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bow-els of worms, so that the child will no more be troubled by their ravages. The powders are sweet to the taste and no child will object to taking them. They are non-injurious in their composition, and while in some cases they may cause vomiting, that must not be taken as a sign that they are nauseating, but as an indication their effective work.

HOW BORNED DYAKS CATCH CROCODILES

It is no uncommon sight in Borneo to see a large crocodile sunning himself on the muddy bank of a river. He takes no notice of the natives, even though they pass quite near, him. So common, indeed, is the sight that the Dyaks themselves pay no heed to these dangerous reptiles; and yet it is no unusual thing in Borneo to hear of some human life being taken by a crocodile. For months, perhaps, the crocodiles in a river live at peace with mankind. Then suddenly one of these creatures will carry off some lad bathing in the river or even attack some one paddling along in his boat.

There seems to be no reason why the crocodile should suddenly show a man eating propensity in this way. The Dyaks account for it by a curious superstition. They say that if food is offered to a person and he refuses it and goes away without at least touching it some misfortune is sure to befall him, and he will most probably be attacked by a crocodile. Also it is said that one of the ways the gods punish crime is by sending a crocodile to attack the culprit. The Dyaks of Borneo will not kill a crocodile except in revenge. If the reptile will live at peace with him the Dyak has no wish to start a quarrel. If, however, the crocodile breaks the truce and kills some one, then the Dyak feels fustified in retaliating. Under these circumstances the Dyaks set to work trind the culprit and go on catching and killing crocodiles until they succeed in doing so. The Dyaks generally wear brassornaments, and by cutting open a crocodile they can easily ascertain whether he is the creature they wish to punish. Sometimes as many as ten crocodiles are killed before they find the one they want to be revenged on. Having succeeded in doing this they once more live at peace with these reptiles until such time as the truce is broken again by some crocodile. There are men whose business it is to catch crocodiles and who earn their living by that means. And whenever a human as a ten process. It is no uncommon sight in Borneo to see a large crocodile sunning himself on

There are men whose business it is to catch crocodiles and who earn their living by that means. And whenever a human being has fallen a victim a professional crocodile catcher is asked to help to destroy the murderer, and a large reward offered him. The majority of natives will not interfere with the reptiles, or take any part in their capture, probab-

ly fearing if they do anything of the kind they themselves may some time or other suffer for it by being attacked by a croodile.

The usual way of catching croodiles in Borneo is with a wooden ber and stack cable. A piece of hardwood about an inch in diameter and about ten inches long is sharpened to a point at each end. A length of platited bark of the baru tree, about eight feet long, is tied to a shallow notch in the middle of this piece of wood, and a single came of raftan, fory or fifty feet long, is tied to the end of the bark rope and forms a long line. The mos. irresistible bait is the carcass of a monkey, though often the body of a dog or snake is used. This bait is securely lashed to the wooden bar, and one of the pointed ends is tied back with a few turns of cotton to the bark rope, bringing the bar and rope into the same straight line. The more overpowering the odor of the bait the greater is the probability of its being taken, for the crocodile has a preference for decaying flesh. When a crocodile has fresh meat he carries it away and hides it in some safe place until it decomposes.

The next step is to suspend the hait from the bough of a tree overhanging the part of the river known to be the haunt of the crocodiles. The bait is hung a few feet above the high water level, and the long rattan line is left lying on the ground, the end of it being planted in the soil. Several similar lines are set in defferent parts of the river, and there left for several days until one of the baits, some crocodile raises the stream of the bait is bait in the soil. Several days until one of the baits is taken by a crocodile.

river, and there left for several days until one of the baits is taken by a crocodile.

Attracted either by the sight or the smell of the bait, some crocodile raises himself from the water and snaps at the overhanging bundle, the slack line offering no resistance until the bait has been swallowed and the reptile begins to make off. Then the planted end of the cane line holds sufficiently to snap the slight thread binding the pointed stick to the bark rope. The stick thus returns to its original position at right angles to the line and becomes jammed across the crocodiles stomach, the two sharpened points fixing themselves into the flesh. The crocodile swims away, dragging after him the long line attached to the bait which he has swallowed. Sometimes the cotton holding the bar to the line fails to snap. In that case the crocodile becomes suspicious of the long line attached to what he has swalled and climbing up the river bank, disgorges the bait and unopened "hook" in the jungle, where it is sometimes found. But should the cotton snap and the bar fix itself in the reptile's insides nothing can save the creature.

The formidable teeth of the crocodile.

the cotton snap and the bat has ave in the reptile's insides nothing can save the créature.

The formidable teeth of the crocodile are not able to bite through the rope attached to the bait, because the bark fibre of which it is lossely made gets between his teeth and the rope holds, no matter how much the fibres get separated.

The trappers each morning visit the different traps to see whether any of the baits have been taken and if any are missing they search for them. They seldom fail to find the rattan or cane floating on the surface of some deep pool where the bait was taken. A firm but gentle pull soon brings the crocodile to the surface, and if he is a big one he is brought to the shore, although smaller specimens are put directly into the boat and made fast there.

Professional crocodile catchers are surpossed to possess some wonderful and moved fast there is the surface of some some wonderful and moved fast there.

Professional crocodile catchers are suppossed to possess some wonderful and mysterious powers over the reptile which enables them to land it and handle it without trouble. A man has been seen to land a large crocodile on the bank simply by pulling gently at the line; but this is not surprising, as from the crocodile's point of view there is nothing else to do but to follow, when every pull, however gentle, causes pain.

The rest of the proceeding is more re-

dile's point of view there is nothing else to do but to follow, when every pull, however gentle, causes bain.

The rest of the proceeding is more remarkable. The animal is addressed in eulogistic language, and "beguiled," so the natives say, into offering no resistance. He is called a "rajah among animals," and is told that he has come on a friendly visit, and must behave accordingly. First the trapper ties up his jaws—not a very difficult thing to do. The next step appears to the stranger to be very risky. Still speaking as before in high flown language, he tells the crocodile that he has brought rings for his fingers, and he binds the hind legs fast behind the reptile's back, so taking from him his grip on the ground and consequently his ability to use his tail. When one remembers what a sudden swing of the muscular tail means one cannot help admiring the courage of the man who coolly approaches a large crocodile for the purpose of tying up his hind legs. Finally the fore legs are tied in the same manner over the reptile's back. A stout pole is passed under the bound legs and the crocodile is carried away. He is taken to the nearest Government station, and the reward given according to the length of the reptile killed is claimed. Though the crocodule is addressed in such flattering terms before he is secured, the moment his legs are bound acroes his back and he is powerless for evil the natives how! at him and deride him for his stupidity. Later on they rip him open to search for human remains and to hew him to pieces. He struggles furiously, but 's no purpose. His head is cut off and hung over the fireplace, side by side with the cluster of heads taken in warfare.

The professional crocodile catchers are generally Malays, but now there are Dyaks who have given up their old superstitious dread of the reptile and are expert crocodile catchers, and quite willing to carm money by catching and killing crocodiles if required to do so.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

TORONTO MARKETS. Dairy Produce— Butter, choice dairy\$05 sed Poultry-Coule by the state of the state

Turkeys | b. | 0 40 |
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Do., bbl. | 6 50 |
Do., bbl. | 6 50 |
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Carrots, bag | 1 50 |
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Cauliflower, each | 0 40 |
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The wholesale quotations to the trade on Canadian refined sugar. To delivery, are now as follows:
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Do., No. 2 yellow
Do., No. 2 yellow
Do., No. 2 yellow
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Do., No. 4 yellow
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St. Lawrence gran Do., No. 3 yellow. "11 61
Do., No. 4 yellow. "11 41
St. Lawrence gram. "12 21
Do., No. 1 yellow. "11 81
Do., No. 2 yellow. "11 81
Do., No. 3 yellow. "11 61
Barrels-5c over bags.
Cases—20 5-lb. cartons, 60c, and 50 2-lb.
cartons, 70c over bags. Gunnies, 5 20-lb., 50c; 10 10-lb., 50c over bags.

0 40

DRESSED MEATS

Beef, forequarters, cwt ..\$13 00 WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE Winning Grain Exchange Grain Exchange were as follows:

Oats— Open High Low Close.

Dec. A 0 86 0 87 0 85% 0 86% May B 0 87% 0 88% 0 87% 0 88% O 87% 0 88% O 85% 0 85% 0 85% O 85% O

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The Best Liver Pills.—The action of the liver is easily disarranged. A sudden chill, undue exposure to the elements, a few of the causes. But whatever may be the cause, Panmelee's Vegetable Pills can be relied upon as the best corrective that can be taken. They are the leading liver pils and they have no superiors among

NOT HALLAM'S MIDDLE AGES.

(Yonkers Statesman.)
"Pop!" "Yes, my son?"
"What are the 'Middle Ages'?"
"Why, the middle ages, my boy, are
the ones which when the women neach
they stop counting."

MIGHT BE WORTH IT. Mrs. Henpeck.—"Good gracious! This is ridiculous! Here is a woman claiming £3,000 compensation for the loss of her thumb!" Mr. Henpeck-"Perhaps it was thumb she kept her husband under

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.



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YOU are sure to be right if you give him a Gillette Safety Razor. Let him know what comfortable shaving really is. With the 24 factory-sharpened edges that go with every Gillette set you realize the importance of NO STROPPING-NO HONINGthere is no need for either.

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For CHRISTMAS



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