

## Golden Pheasant Tea.

There are many kinds of T  
There is impossibili T  
Trying to Drink Cheap T  
If you want Reliabili T  
Just Drink Golden Pheasant T

FERGUSON HOLNESS & CO., Ltd., London.

J. B. MITCHELL & SON, LTD.,

Tel. 714. Selling Agents. P. O. Box 815.  
Nov 20, 1920, St. John's.

### To My Customers and the Trade Generally

I wish to say that I am about to remove my offices from the Oke Building to

**406 Water St.,**

and will welcome those who are desirous of interviewing me at this address after November 15th.

**C. A. HUBLEY,**

Manufacturers' Agent & Consulting Engineer.  
St. John's.

### Holy Carpet of Mecca.

The ceremony incident to the departure of the holy carpet from Cairo to Mecca is dignified, imposing and spectacular, and seen in its progress through the bazaar in a native setting—perhaps as picturesque as any occasion to be witnessed in the Eastern world.

In reality, it is a continuing ceremony, beginning with its showing at a night event of great brilliance in the Mastaba at the Citadel, to its departure from Abbassia some days later by train for Suez. From there it is taken by boat across the Red Sea and then overland by caravan to Mecca. It was only a few days ago that it left Cairo on this year's pilgrimage, and word has already been received from Mecca that it has arrived in safety.

Each year the procedure is the same. It has been carried out for many years; doubtless it will be carried out for many years to come. It is the one big religious occasion of each year in Cairo, and is attended by immense crowds. Happening as it does, usually in summer, it is seen by few travellers from the West, to whom, as a rule, Egypt is a place to be visited only in the winter months.

The Holy Carpet, which is now a carpet at all, but a covering for the Kaaba in Mecca, is made in Abbassia, just outside of Cairo—a new carpet for each pilgrimage. It is made by

expert workmen, whose whole time is given to its manufacture; it is of wonderful workmanship and value, and a thing of great beauty.

Of almost equal religious interest is the Mahmal, a magnificent ornamental object, canopied and curtained, like a palanquin for a camel, which also is taken each year to Mecca.

Hundreds of years ago it carried a princess of Egypt on her annual pilgrimage to Mecca; since her death it has participated in every year's journey. Because of its age and associations it has come to be regarded with the greatest reverence.

It was necessary to get tickets for the showing of the Holy Carpet at the Mastaba, the first of the functions in connection with the departure. With these we drove toward the Citadel. The Mastaba is a low building at the foot of the Citadel, fronting on Mohammed Ali square, from which spot the actual departure took place. The carriage turned down the straight street leading to the Mastaba, roped off and lined with waving flags and ornamental lamps, whose light was almost dimmed by the glow of a great full moon. From somewhere came the music of an Egyptian military band, playing softly.

In the chamber within, once we had passed the white-uniformed Egyptian policeman at the door, we were before the Holy Carpet. The room was brilliantly lighted with

great silver candlesticks and hanging lamps.

At first we were conscious only of the throng—the scarlet turbans of the Egyptians side by side with the bare heads of uniformed British officers—and of the luxurious rugs beneath our feet. Then we realized that the walls were draped with sombre black hangings, with here and there gorgeous green pieces worked with Arabic texts in brilliant gold and silver. The black was the Holy Carpet, heavy, rich, and exquisitely woven, a variation in the stitching giving it the two-toned effect of watered silk. It was only by approaching it closely that we could appreciate the perfection of the workmanship.

Adjoining was a long canvas pavilion, with sanded and carpeted floor, and in the center, bright in the blaze of many lights, was the Mahmal. Above it were many colored balls, emphasizing the gleam of the five silver balls at its corners and the apex of the canopy. It was dark red, worked with texts in gold embroidery. Guarding it from profane touch were swarthy police in white. Occasionally an Egyptian leaned forward, caressed it with his hand, then passed the hand over the face of his child.

The next morning the dusty level of Mohammed Ali square was inclosed with troops, foot soldiers and cavalry. In the center, on the ground, was the carpet in large pieces, stretched over curved frames of wood. Beside it squatted the men who were to carry it in procession through the streets. Across the square, opposite the pavilion of the Mastaba, we could make out the gold and red of the Mahmal. Behind the soldiers and high above the square, on the roofs and walls of the Citadel, was a crowd of spectators.

Presently the Mahmal, carried by a camel, whose snake-like head and legs alone were visible beneath its burden, entered the square, escorted by mounted and foot police. There followed seven holy men on camels in single file. Some were playing on shrill pipes; one carried a tiny drum, which he tapped in an absent-minded manner. They circled the Holy Carpet four times; then, leaving the square, stopped in front of the pavilion.

The representatives of the Sultan kissed the reins of the camel that back to the man leading it; the carriers by this time had raised the Holy Carpet to their shoulders; the cavalry and infantry swung into line, and the procession started. The Holy Carpet was taken to the Mosque El-Hassene; later to Abbassia. This also took place in Mohammed Ali square, and was similar in almost every detail to the ceremony of the departure of the Holy Carpet.

For this we went to the Mouski, the quarters of the native bazaars, through which the procession would pass, and there, standing on chairs in front of the diminutive cigarette shop of an obliging sheikh, waited for it to appear—the only Americans or Europeans visible in a crowd that packed tight the narrow street.

It was a hot, noisy, odorous crowd. Along came street vendors, selling a sweet that looked straw heavy with syrup; rattle of colored straw; pink dunces caps with weird figures of paper pasted on their surface, and a variety of novelties for the children. Two women, elderly, stout, and unattractive, and inconsistently bedecked in gold necklaces and bracelets, came and begged, and were followed by a multitude of the halt, the lame and blind.

Suddenly, above the sea of heads—the white turbans and the scarlet turbans—a shaft of sunlight some distance away fell upon a cluster of banners approaching, and through the crowd wound a line of robed men bearing pennants on lofty poles and escorting the sheikhs of the principal

## Oily skin and shiny nose

*How to correct them*

Do you know that the oil in your skin is necessary to keep it smooth, velvety, supple? This oil is constantly being produced by the glands of the skin. When it is too abundant the result is an oily skin and a shiny nose. You can relieve this embarrassing condition by using the following treatment as frequently as is necessary.

With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.

This treatment will make your skin



firmer and drier the very first time you try it. Use it as often as your skin requires, nightly if necessary, and before long you will see a marked improvement.

Get a cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap and begin tonight the treatment your skin needs. You will find Woodbury's on sale at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States or Canada. A 25 cent cake will last a month or six weeks.

The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, New York and Perth, Ontario.

mosques, each on horseback. There was a lull and the crowd closed in again. Then came mounted cavalry—the cavalry that was to escort the sacred relics across the deserts of Arabia to Mecca; brown men, brown-er than their neat khaki uniforms, in full service outfits, with blankets behind their saddles and canteens at their sides.

The crowd in the street jammed itself back into doorways and shops and stalls, miraculously escaping trampling. Again a lull; and then, with the sun glinting on its gold and red, came the huge Mahmal, rocking and swaying from side to side with the stepping of the camel until it seemed it would crash against the low latticed balconies overhead.

The crowd shouted and cheered. We could hear the heavy breathing of those nearest us; could see the gleam of excitement in their faces; could feel in the air the tenseness of the moment. It was not until the lumbering Mahmal turned a bend in the street and was lost to sight that the tension and excitement relaxed. And it was half an hour before we could get through the crowd, and plunging into a spice-scented passage which led us to windings through and between many ancient buildings, emerged into the open air—Cairo correspondence in New York Evening Post.

### Colour and Precious Stones.

Diamonds are not always crystal clear, but vary greatly as to color and few of the precious stones are true to color. The famous Hope diamond is a real and most beautiful blue. Green diamonds are found, and others of a lovely crimson, but these are very rare. Black diamonds are common enough. Black pearls are rarer, but are found. Pink pearls are greatly prized. One of the finest in existence was found in a fresh water mussel in the Mississippi River and is valued at \$15,000. Of the Pearl Islands, south of Panama, pearls are found which are lead grey and also green. New sapphire mines in the Rocky Mountains produce stones which touch the whole color scale from blue and red to an exquisite purple. In Rhodesia is found a topaz of a most lovely pale blue. Yet the chemical composition of the gem proves it to be identical in all but color with the yellow topaz. The colors of most gems are more or less fugitive. That is, under certain circumstances they are liable to fade. Take two rubies exactly similar, shut one in the dark, and leave the other exposed to full sunlight, and, at the end of two years there will be a distinct difference between them. The one that has been exposed to the light will be decidedly paler than the other. Similar results may be observed with both emeralds and sapphires. Garnets also will turn lighter, while in the case of the topaz, sunlight ends by dimming and dulling the color of this pretty stone.

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which the experts figured was laid to rest at least 4,000 years ago.

### For Her Art's Sake.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, who has now declared Fiume to be an independent State, is a man who believes in having his own way.

When, for example, he was rehearsing his famous play, "The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian," he insisted on the actress who was to take the part of the saint following a strict diet for months, till her figure suited his idea of the part.

Another actress was ordered by him to knock out one of her front teeth. When she protested he insisted that the character she was cast for must have a front tooth missing.

"You do not take your art seriously enough," he said; "here, read this!" So saying he handed her a letter he had received from a well known Italian actress in which she volunteered to have her eyes put out, if necessary, in order to play properly the part of a blind girl in another of his dramas!

### Geographical Definitions.

"I have been teaching geography to my smaller pupils in a way that might be interesting to some other teacher," writes a teacher—the Family Herald and Weekly Star.

The two hands held open we let represent continents, the space around them water. Then by almost touching the thumbs, a strait is formed, and by bringing the thumbs entirely together an isthmus is made.

The ends of the first finger and the thumb touching form a lake, and the tip of the finger of the other hand forms a small island.

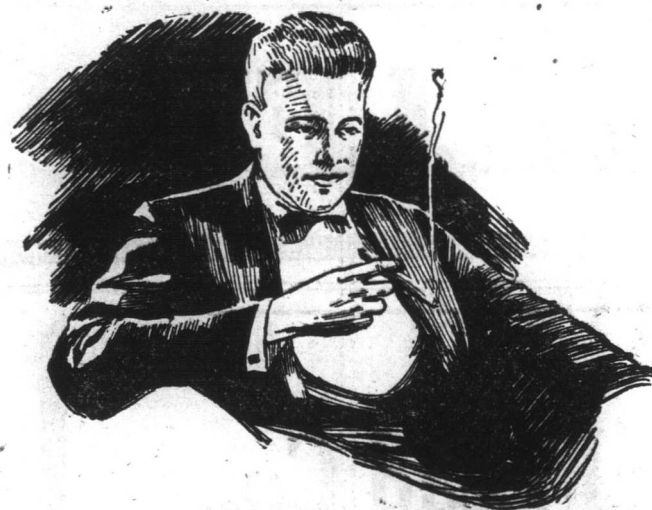
Then by using one hand only, the thumb is a peninsula, the space between the thumb and hand is a gulf or bay, and the tip of the middle finger is a cape or promontory. The hand flat on the desk represents a plain, and with the knuckles slightly raised, a hill is formed. Then by raising the hand on the finger-tips and wrist we make mountains. By doubling the fingers under the hand and raising

the wrist we form a plateau. The children's belts represent the equator, their spines the axis of the earth and their heads and feet the poles. From this little drill the children have learned the definitions very quickly and have enjoyed the novelty.

### Your Outline.

Learn to see yourself in silhouette. This can be done by placing your mirror in such a position that it shows you as much in sharp outline as possible, and to a large extent obliterates detail. In this way you can see if your hat is too large or too small, if your fur is too much for you, if the way you dress your hair is becoming to the lines of your face, or if your skirt sticks out like that of wooden Mrs. Noah of the nursery ark, when it should be a straight up and down tube-like affair—according to the mode of the day.

Fur, lace and brilliant ornaments are used on millinery. Belted scarfs with tuxedo collars and pockets are worn.



## Why Teeth Stain

You leave a film-coat on them

Most teeth are dimmed more or less by a film. Smokers' teeth often become darkly coated.

That film makes teeth look dingy, and most tooth troubles are now traced to it.

Millions now combat that film in a new, scientific way. This is to offer a test to you, to show the unique results.

### You must end film

The film is viscous—you can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

Ordinary brushing methods leave much of this film intact. So millions find that well-brushed teeth discolor and decay. You must attack film in a better way, else you will suffer from it.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

**Pepsodent**

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised for daily use by leading dentists everywhere. Supplied by druggists in large tubes.

### Efficient ways

Dental science, after painstaking research, has developed effective ways to fight film. The world's highest authorities now approve them, after careful tests.

These ways are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And leading dentists everywhere now advise its daily use. A ten-day tube is being sent to everyone who asks.

### Watch these new effects

One ingredient is pepsin. One multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva to dissolve the starch deposits that cling. One multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva to neutralize mouth acids as they form. Two factors directly attack the film. One keeps the teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily cling.

Pepsodent has brought a new era in teeth cleaning. It fights the tooth destroyers as was never done before.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

You will always brush teeth in this new way when you watch the results for a week. Cut out the coupon now.

### 10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY  
Dept. B, 1201 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

Name .....  
Address .....  
GIVE ONE TUBE TO A FAMILY

## Vaseline For Eruptions and Sores

Trade Mark Reg. **Oxide of Zinc OINTMENT**

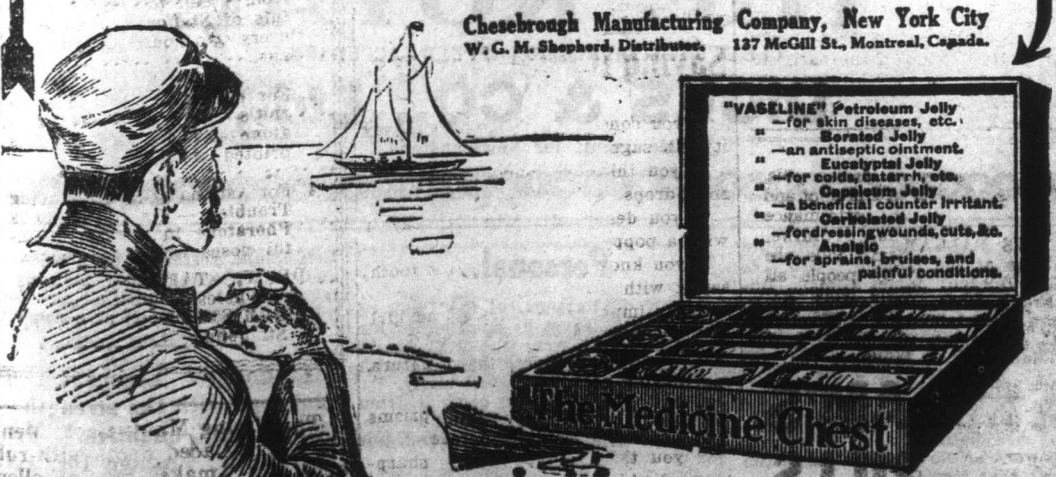
is a reliable, easily applied remedy for eruptions, sores, eczema, etc. It should be kept in every medicine chest—in the home, and on the vessel.

### START A MEDICINE CHEST

with a liberal supply of Vaseline Oxide of Zinc Ointment and the other "Vaseline" preparations shown here on the lid of the chest.

Sold at all drug and general stores.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, New York City  
W. G. M. Shepherd, Distributor, 127 McGill St., Montreal, Canada.



### Prehistoric Man 9 Feet High.

The other day scientists in Pennsylvania opened up a mound of the ancient race that inhabited that section and found the skeleton of a man between eight and nine feet tall. This mound, which was originally about 100 feet long and more than twelve feet high, has been somewhat worn down by time. The most interesting feature in the excavation was the mummified torso of the human body,