robes highly suggestive of Mother Hubbards."

'In the street crows, too are the begges whose baboons serve me purpose of the monkeys of our organ grinders, snake charmers, vendors of the uniquitous scarchs and tiny beed boys.

'Bometimes the streets are so narrow that the fatticed upper balconies of the houses almost touch, and their flat terrace roofs form a surface under which the thoroughfares seen but tunnels. The avert the dread evil eye a Koran is inscribed on the doors of the orthdox; likewise teeth are wedged into joints to ward off the toothache.

'At the dawn of history a city is known to have existed near the site of modern Cairo called Khere-che, place of combat, because Horus and Seth, of mythological time, fought there. Seth found the body of his brother Osiris, cut it into it parts, and scattered the pieces; whereupon Isia, 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 Gohar. leader of the trootis of the tian history, was the present Cairo founded by Gohar, leader of the troops of the Fatimite Callph Mu'izz, following the

"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 senith. After the plague a period of violence, rapine and murder set in, and suitans were enthroned and assassinated with dizzying speed and informality. As early as the 18th 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 Cairo in 1786, 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.

No More Asthma. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy sounds death knell of this trying trouble. It stops the awful choking and painful ning. It guards against night ittacks and gives renewed ability to 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 sthms try it and convince yourself of its great value.

MINGEMEAT

Just how to make good mincement this year without the assistance of 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 mince-meat fillings in which the absence of guor will not be missed. Boiled beef has hitherto always been

utilated for the basis of good mince meat; but in these days of culinary proficiency, when we are always striving after something better, it has been ed 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. Mix together one and a half pounds Mix together one and a half pounds of finely-chopped tongue, one pound of finely-chopped beef suct, 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 citron, a quarter of a cupful each of chopped and add orange and lemon heal the two lemons and one large one tablespoon of salt, two of sugar, one cupful of cider, easpoonful each of ground cinof current jelly and half a cupi a pint of unfermented grape for I as for canned fruit in sta

CRANBERRY MINCEMEAT

ether 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-

a quarter of a teaspoonful of cloves three-quarters of a cupful of brown ugar and three quarters of a cupful of loganberry juice. Let stand over-

MOCK MINCEMEAT.

Blend together two large soda crackers, rolled fine, three-quarters of a supful of sugar, one-half a cupful of a quarter of a cupful of puid drained from a jar of sweet pickles, one-quarter of a cupful each of elted butter and lemon juice, two lespoonfule of thick, strained apple 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 and bake with two crusts.

Fresh Supplies in Demand,—Wherever Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil has been introduced increased supplies wherever it goes this excellent Oil ies its power on the people. 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 to 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 the case of two of them. They are the istand with confusion of Crusoe's Juan Fernandez, the Ride to York, and the existence of the original Old Curiosity Shop. It is of no avail to incist that Dickens himself declared that the Old Curiosity Shep 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 Crusce could confuse the 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?" smiles indulgently, and gets along with his

Yet, in all seriousness, the ques-tion must arise, why should men waste their time arguing as to the original of an island in a ctory written early in the eighteenth century. 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 aforestid ordinary reader does not perchance know what the other two are, the opportunity is open to him cades and decades ago.

first book I ever read with ure; and I believe every boy in Europe might say the

About a century later, a critic, th an overpowering attraction to the banal summed up the attractions of the book in a couple of sentences 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 siways 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 varlous 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. R. H. Dana joins the worshipping throng, and, in a delightful descrip-tion, in "Two Years Before the Mast," tells how, as the brig Pilgrim the "deep blue cloud" of the chand 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 3,200 miles, measuring from the Atlantic 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 no mistake whatever about the matter. Defoe brought out, in a convereation between Crusoe and Friday, the fact that the land the former "perceived to the west and northrest was the great island Trinidad on the north point of the mouth of the river."

How, then, did the wonderful minddle arise? It is all extremely simple. Defice, like Shakespeare and innumerable other writers, borrowed his plot ready made. Seven years before Castain Worder Rogers had pub-lished a book, in which he had told the story of how he had rescued Alexander Selkirk from his selfimposed 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 effect on Cowper was seen in the well-known poem beginning, monarch of all I survey," on Defoe, in Robinson Crusoe, which, be it said, owes nothing at all but its idea to Selkirk or to Rogers. Still, when the eighteenth century

was young, every man knew all about Sekirk, 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 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 Newinson rode to York. The fate of Curiosity Shop, the postition of soc's Island, these are details Orusoe's Island, these are details which are forgotten as soon as learned. Our business is with Codlin and Short, Dick Swiveller and Marchionces Sally Brace and Quilp, with Crusos and Friday, and all the other

nd So Saves Dollars, Lost by

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 enefit 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?

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 question 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 overtime 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? 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 them-

One dose of Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels 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 of their effective work.

HOW BORRED DYAKS CATCH CROCODILES

It is no uncommon sight in Borneo to 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.

Therest of the proceeding is more remarkable. The animal is addressed in eulogistic language, and "begulled," 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 bands the hind legs fast behind the reptile's beal. see a large crocodile sunning himself on There seems to be no reason why the crocodile should suddenly show a man eating propensity in this way. The 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 to the standard of the sta a crocodile. Also it is said that one 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 meadile except in revenge. If the rep-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 some one, then the Dyak feels juskills some one, then the Byak rees in the tiffed in retaliating. Under these circumstances the Dyaks set to work to find the culprit and go on catching and killing crocodiles until they succeed in doing so. The Dyaks generally wear brass ornaments, and by cutting open a croco-dile 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 truck is broken again. truce is broken again by some crocodile killing a human being.

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 marderer, and a large reward offered him. The majority of natives will not interfere with the reptiles, or take any part in their capture, probabkilling a human being.

ly fearing if they do anything of the kind odile.

The usual way of catching crossdiles

The usual way of catching crossdiles in Borneo is with a wooden bar and slack 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 plaited 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 cane of rattan, fory or fifty feet long, is tied to the end of the bark rope and forms a long line. The most irresistible bait is the carcass of a monkey though often the body of a dog or key, 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, bring the bark rope, bring the bark rope. ing 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 meal he carries it away and hides it in some safe place until it decomposes.

The next step is to suspend the bai from the bough of a tree overhanging the part of the river known to be the heurt of the crocodiles. The bait is haunt of the crocodiles. The bait hung a few feet above the high wate level, and the long rattan line is left by ing on the ground, the end of it bein planted in the soil. Several similalines are set in defferent parts of the river, and there left for several day intil one of the baits is taken by a croc Attracted either by the sight or th

smell of the bait, some crocodile raise himself from the water and snaps at the overhanging bundles the slack line offer ing no resistance until the bait has be swallowed and the reptile begins to mal off. Then the planted end of the calline holds sufficiently to snap the slig thread binding the pointed stick to the bark rope. The stick thus returns to original position at right angles to line and becomes jammed acro crocodiles stomach, the two sharpen points fixing themselves into the flee The crocodile swims away, draggi after him the long line attached to the bait which he has swallowed. Son times the cotton holding the bar to line fails to snap. In that case the cro dile becomes suspicious of the long attached to what he has swalled climbing up the river bank, disgorges 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

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 ratten or cane floating. ing 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 sup-

possed to possess some wonderful and mysterious powers over the reptile which enables them to land it and handle it 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 fiot 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 ever gentle, causes pain.

May 1 42 Flaxbehind 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 admiring the courage of the man who aumiring 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 the crocodile is carried away. taken to the nearest Government station, and the reward given according to the and the reward given according to the length of the reptile killed is claimed.

Though the crocodile is addressed in such flattering terms before he is secured, the moment his legs are bound across his back and he is powerless for evil the natives howl at him and deride evil the natives how at him and deride him for his stupidity. Later on they rip him open to search for human re-mains and to hew him to pieces. He struggles furiously, but to no purpose. His head is cut off and hung over the fireplace, side by side with the cluster of heads taken in warfare. 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 earn money by catching and killing to earn money by catching and kill-ing 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 de-

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(Yonkers Statesman.)

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"What are the 'Middle Ages'?" "Why, the middle ages, my boy, are the ones which when the women reach MIGHT BE WORTH IT.

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