Saperintendent Public Works ru-na is an Excellent A

J. H. HIPPLEGATE E SESESE GIGGIGGIGG

Worke, di Westun St., Leximpion, e.y., writes:

"If the an expectally for calarital infections and all diseases leading to consumption, brouchist troubles to stomach troubles. It also acts as a prevenient we and keeps the system in a healthy consideration on that it easily throws off disease. It is an excellent tonic and a great appetras and as a large number very highly of its curstite age; as number and a subject of the state of

Permark the wmody for eatarth. Almost every body known that by eacasy and thouantid know it by experience. Caisarth intriversions former applity becoming a nationist eurose. An unacounted crumody has been discovered by doubted crumody has been discovered by thoroughly feated during the pair forty years. Permix crurs custrem in all phaces and stages. There is no remody hat can be substituted. If you do not derive prompt and satisfaction of the control o

sun statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable ad-vice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Santartma, Columbes a

ST SPRING

THE SINAL EXPEDITION.

PROFESSOR PETRIE'S REPORT.

Fimes":—
Sir,—The earlier part of the work of this
pedition, at Wady Maghara, has been already
ated in the "Times" (January, 1905), but the
ter part of the work at Sarabit el Khadem
is proved much the longer and more imporint. This temple is situated in the desert, at

distance of five days' camel journey from ez. Though discovered in the middle of the teenth century, no visitors to this temple stayed more than a day or two, and scarcechteenth century, no visitors to this temple de taxqet more than a day or two, and scarceany digging had been done in the rains, had difficulties of providing for a camp in so I mote a wilderness had prevented serious syst there; and it required a good deal of rangement to keep a party of over 30 workers uning several weeks that were occupied in the cavations and copying. This work was adertaken for the Egypt Exploration Fund of myself and party; and after the excavating as tinished Mr. Currelly made an examination the measures or benkive tombs of Sinais, and as reopened the study of Pithom for the typtian Research Account.

The temple of Sarabit el Khadem—"the lights of the fortness"—stands on the edge of plateau, many hundreds of feet above the sert valley which lies to the north of it. The behe plateau is deeply divided by precipitous urges, so that it is reduced to a row of tongues if and. To ascend the plateau from its edge is finellt, and too tedious for daily work; to we on the plateau is impractical, as it is syond the reach of camel transport for water; walley was therefore cheese which winds

ch of camel transport for water was therefore chosen which winds poward from the south, and is not

valuey was therefore chooses when and is not any map or record hitherto made, though ell known to the Bodawin. At the head of nis valley the camp was pitched; and a climb 'a few hundred feet every day, up the natural aircase of the sandstone mountain side, led ne workers to the temple size. The neighbourhood was evidently sacred one early times. The ridge on which the smple was built is crowded with stone pillars, the natural and wrought, unasly in conners with a small shelter of rough stones. The ystem of visiting sacred sites in order to batan oracular dreams is familiar in Syris, and extended to Asia Minor and Egypt. Such dream was commemorated by setting up a ferten was present and the surface was the same and the surface and the surfac dream was commemorated by setting up a llar as a memorial, of which a well-known se is that in the story of Jacob. Thus these thel stones are found usually in the stone ethel stones are found usually in the stones letter used by the pilgrim, which is sometimes mere wind-break of a few loose stones, and metimes a tolerable wall. But in no case are less shatters grouped together in the manner huts for regular habitation. Some of the illusor Bethel stones have Egyptian inscriptions of the XIth dynasty, showing how early seystem prevailed; but most of them are atural blocks set on end. Such a system is mite unknown in Egypt.

The contro of worship here was a rock cave bout 15tt. long and 9ft. wide, which was dedi-

bout 15ft. long and 9ft. wide, which was dedi-ted by the Egyptians to the goddess Hathor; at that name was commonly applied to any preign goddess, and it is probably here a substifor a local divinity of the native tribes. cave was found to contain two large altars ander Senusert III. and Am edicated under Senusert III. and Amsenmhat III. of the XIII dynasty. It had been supposed hat this cave had been a tomb, as there was in inscription for a high official on the side vall; but the same official inscribed the later if these two altars for the goddess, showing hat this cave was then a shrine. And it was sual for the high officials in charge of the xpeditions to place their names as prominently; it those of the Kinga, on all the monuments ere. The front of this cave was at the same eriod covered with a facing of carried stone; eriod covered with a facing of carved stone; d a portico was added to it, enclosed in front row of great steles. These steles, and about dozen more, were all records of the mining xpeditions; they are blocks of the local sand peditions; they are blocks of the local sand, no. 81 to 121 high, bearing the data and syst titles, the manner of the chief of the pedition and of his party, often up to 50 or en to 100, and the totals of the soldiers, richmen, sailors, soulptors, artists, smelters, who formed the expedition, together with e lists of animals and provisions. These conds will give a thorough view of the argument of these expeditions, when they are alyzed and compared.

all small, and apparently entirely roofed in.

They seem most probably to have been intended to accommodate pilgrims who came to sleep before the shrine, seeking oracular dreams. One chamber was partly occupied as a workshop, and two large chisels of bronze were found amid and two large enissist from were found amount the n sterial there. It is very strange how all of these chambers were built with a stone lining and then completely buried outside in a heap of loose blocks, so that they had no external walls. They thus formed an artificial prolongawalls. They thus formed an artificial prolonga-tion of the sacred cave, a plan and nature of construction quite unknown in Egypt. This temple, then, though built and inserbed by Egyptiaus, is entirely on a foreign model; the Bethels around it, the seomnous mass of ashes of burnt sacrifices, the handigade courts, and the subternase a chambers, apparently for pligrims, all belong to Semitic rather than Egyptian worship. We have here the only Semitic temple preserved to s, and its arrange-ments will need careful study in relation to early Semitic worship. The purpose of the Egyptian expeditions was further ascertained. Not only Wady

was further ascertained. Not only Wady Maghara but also Sarabit of Khadem were visited solely for turquoises. The ferrnginous band under which the turquoises are found lies band under which the turquoises are found lies between the same varieties of sandstones at both places. In the Wady Nash the base of the sandstone resting on the black granite is exposed, and this was the source of copper. In the bottom of the Wady Nash lies a mass of copper salag about 500ft. long, nearly as wide, and 6ft or 8ft. thick. The ore was probably brought hear from various mines in the valley, in order to use the fasel which grew by the gright in this spot.

The great mass of Egyptian inscriptions were copied in full-size facsimile, the only satisfactory way of recording such monuments: About 250 inscriptions were thus reproduced, of all sizes up to many quare yards in area. These will be all published, with the plans, by the Exploration Fund; and

About 230 inscriptions were than spreadoused, for all sizes up to many 'quarte yards in area in These will be all published, with the plans, by the Exploration Fund; and, beside this work of for students, I will also issue separately a more popular volume describing and illustrating the country and its antiquities, and disignassing the questions of its climate and Bibliotal history.

The smaller monuments which could be removed on camel-back were brought away: and about 50 inscriptions and scenlytures will be akhibited. The Arabs say that about 15 years ago a traveller removed the upper part of a statue gir's o, it is much to be hoped that it may be traced, as the lower part of a statue of Rameses has been found which may rejoin it. Al great quantity of offerings to the goddes were deposited here; langles, tablets with heads and with cast drawn on them, wands, sistra, and ornaments. These bors the names of various Kings of the XVIIILHAXXII dynasties, from Amenhotep I. to Rameses VI.; and though and ornaments. These bors the names of various Kings of the XVIIILHAXXII dynasties, from Amenhotep I. to Rameses VI.; and though a valuable piece is a portrait head of Queen Thy's from a statuette. The burital place of her parents, it will be remained and offering the school of the case of t

the first that has been found in the round, and in of the finest style of her period. It will be shown in London, but has to be returned to the Cairo Museum.

After exhausting the small grant made by the Exploration Fund, Mr. Currelly explored further for the Research Account. The rubbish heaps at the Convent of St. Catharine proved unfruitful, owing to the winter mows soaking the earth and destroying any documents which might have been thrown away there. The small actions structures called nonzenia were found to be made with great regularity and exactitude, and they do not belong to any late period. They seem to be for the burials of a people who were sometimed to well constructed tombs, and who had more civilization than is likely to have arises in these valleys, robothly immigrants from Egypt at some early date. After this Mr. Currelly made some examination of buildings at Pithom which have been described as tone chambers. He found that they were part of the substructure of a great fort, similar to the forts of Nankaratis and Daphane. It will be a matter of great interest to see further whether this type of fort (which is only yet known in Greak sites) was an old Egyptian form. The age of the building must be accretized, and the connexion of it with the temple and other structures. The snanal exhibition of the discoveries will be held at University College, Gowesteret, as usual during July.

Owing to the beavy expenditures of the last few years, the enterfore obliged to resonance this day of the contraction of the return of the discoveries will be held at University College, Gowesteret, as usual during July.

Owing to the beavy expenditures of the last few years, the therefore obliged to resonance the day of the country of the proper to the proper to my work which it has supported for nine years part I am therefore obliged to adapt the Egyptian Research Account to the continuence of my exexacting any fresh is the fore finishing the work on Deir el Bahr, in 1907 or later The Fund is therefore withdrawn from m

he lists of animals and provisions. These seconds will give a thorough view of the arangement of these expeditions, when they are an any the second will give a thorough view of the arangement of these expeditions, when they are analysed and compared.

In front of this shrine was a great place of bornt offerings. Over more than 100ft, in ength extended a bed of white ashas, up or a foot and a half title. No bones were ound in this bed, but only some pieces or bottery, which seem to be of the XIIIb lynasty. Such a great mass of burning; in the number of the search of the

SPORT AND PLAY.

HELOUAN SPORTING CLUB.

Owners are reminded that subscriptions to the Helouan big races for the H.S.C. racing season 1905-1906 close to-morrow, 1st June.

A. S. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The final of the geutlemen's singles, between Messrs. Guarino and Cumming, will take place on the 1st June, after which the prizes for the various events will be presented.

CRICKET.

H. M. S. "GOLIATH" e. E.T.C.

A match was played between the above teams at Sucz on 24th inst. The E.T.C. within the second of the s

| by Mev. Lester and Mr. Denn. Scores :- | |
|--|-------------|
| B. T. C. | |
| M. W. Massey c. McKinnon b. Rawlings | 13 |
| H. F. Carpenter b. Lester | 1 |
| T. A. Kime b. Rawlings | 3 |
| C. Maynard b. Lester | 1 |
| G. D. Williams c. and b. Rawlings | 11 |
| W. Toms b. Lester | 24 |
| A. C. Nosworthy b. Cochrane | 18 |
| N. Le Rongetel b. Rawlings | 0 |
| F. M. Norcock not out | |
| R. P. Brown c. Cochrane b. Lester | 6 1 1 |
| J. R. Dugmore b. Lester | î |
| Extras | 8 |
| ZZUGO | |
| | 87 |
| H M S "GOLLATH" | |
| | 1 |
| H. M. S. "Goliath." | 87 |

L Rewhing a Domner b. Noworthy L. Mackingon Magnard b. Brown . Mr. G. M. Brown c. Brown . Mr. G. M. Brown c. Brown . B

Total...

Stall Inniverse Total...

A N. Other, b. Burke ...

Ingledon, b. Morrison ...

Scarth, c. Burke, b. Morrison ...

Scarth, c. Burke, b. Morrison ...

Scarth, c. Davison, b. Burke ...

Thurston, A. Davison, b. Burke ...

Millar, run out, b. Burke ...

Millar, run out, b. Hanley ... Millar, ronout.

Healey, c. A. N. Other, b. Burke.
Blythman, b. Morrison.

Chesman, not out.

Extras.

Total for nine wkts.

Total for nine wkts.

A. Burke, Ma. Dawson's XI.

Sch. Burke, Ma. Dawson's XI.

Sch. Burke, Ma. Dawson's XI.

Sch. Burke, Ma. Dawson's Liberty

Pol. Parker, c. Henley b. Blythman

Pto. Webb, b. Harvey

Pto. Parker, c. Cheesman b. Blythman.

Mr. Dawson, c. Harvey b. Millar.

Mr. Dawson, c. Harvey b. Millar.

Mr. Pesy, c. Thurston b. Saooy,

Grumer Davis, c. Henley, b. Thurston

Oph. Texpo, not out.

Oph. Texpo, not out.

Ch. Extrad.

Total ...

Calendar of Coming Events ALEXANDRIA.

Windsor Hotel. Urchestra. 6 to 11 p.m.
Alhambra. Italian operetta com-pany in Gilda di Narbona. 9p.m.
Popular Cooservatoire. Dramatic Performance by Ernesto Rossi Society. 9.15 p.m.

Hotel Bean Rivage First Ball of assens 10 p.m. "Trotter Egyptien." Horse Show. 9.30 a.m. Rifle Range. Practice by B.R. C. 2.30 p.m. Gabbari Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m. Gabbari Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m. Cricket. E. T. C. v. A. Mantaspha XI. Commence at 2 p.m.

CAIRO.

heatre des Ambassadeurs. 9 p.m. heatre des Nouveautés. 9 p.m. erdi Theatre. Gatti's Circua. 9 p.m. abekien Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9 p.m.

a beam of 78 feet and a displacement of 16,800 hap, and her armament will include four, 124 inch guns of the much eriticised wire wound type, mounted in pairs in hooded barbettes, four 9.2 guns on the corners of the superstructure, ten 6-inch guas in the maineck central battery, fourteen 12-pounders, the name number of 8-pounders, two maxims, and four 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes. When in commission as a private ship she will torn Is-inch sommerger torpeon vanes. When in commission as a private ship she will carry a crew of 1717 officers and men. The waterline is protected by a 9 inch belt and the larbettes and other gun positions are beavily armoured. The central battery is after the design of that of the Japanese battleship Mikasa.

The rumours which have been current for some time past regarding the removal of the Royal Engineers from Chatham have been much exagerated. So far as can be gabered, the authorities are merely looking for some more desirable training ground than can be found at Chatham; and for some time past inquiries in this direction have been made in Wales and deswhere. Salisbury has now been fixed upon as most likely to fuffil the required conditions. But the more will hardly be felt at Chatham. The School of Military Engineering will be retained as the hesedquaters and depot of the dismonited branches of the corps, while the mounted services will remain at Aldershot as before. The rumours which have been current for

as before.

Discussing Imperial Defence, the "Spectator" maintains that we want a system which shall be ready to meet not only the emergencies of a given moment, but those now invisible. This proposition, translated into action, "means a regular professional army of about the strength that we possess to-day. It means a militia and yeomany emoouraged and improved by better handling at the War Office and with appropriate reserves. It means a volunteer force in which every man shall be admitted who desires to be admitted, and in respect of whom his corps shall receive a great suitable to the amount of time and trouble he can give to training. It means, finally, he edenaction of very youth in the nation up to the ague'd seventeen in playsical training of a military character, including the use of the rifle! With compulsor, service the State should have nothing to do. She only wants willing shads.

What however, she has a right to do, and ought

ARMY AND NAVY.

(From our Corresponders).

London, May 20.

The following officers are seconded for service in the Egyptian Army, Captains, G. M. Blomfield and D. V. H. Bengoegh, Royal Warrickshire Regiment.

The swift and very avere punishment which followed the "ragging" case on the critiser "Kent" (Captain, Ganble) will no doubt put an end to the prants of the "young gentlemen" aboard ship. A middy who had been tried by a mock our-transfal and sentenced to a casing in a degrading manner, resented the infliction of the sasing, safe in the course of the proceedings he whipped out a revolver and abort one of the schief agreement in the mouth. The youngster who protected himself from an insult has been withdrawn by his parents from the Navy, all the others in-mediately concerned have been punished, and the captain placed on half-pay.

According to the present arrangements, the self-basic parts of the proceeding to the present arrangements, the self-basic parts of the present arrangements are represented by Leeneman College and the self-basic parts of the presented and the presented by Leeneman College and the self-basic parts of the presented and the presented by Leeneman College and the self-basic parts of the presented and the presented by the manufacture of the presented by the manufacture of the presented by the self-basic parts of the presented by school that has been the cause of immense waste of life and terrible disasters. These courses have been given during the last two years, and its peaks well-for the intelligence of the future officers of the British ramy that they were theroughly interacted in the subject and fully appearing the proposed of the propos

ferent?... But the men to whose hands is entrusted the defence of the country seem to be smitten with blindness in regard to the health of the fighting machines under their

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ALEXANDRIA: | CAIRO!

A LETTER ... FROM GIBRALTAR.



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