EGYPTIAN EXPEDITORY FORCE.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S LIST OF MENTIONS.

GENERAL LIST.

Bamford, T./Lt. (A./Capt.), A. J. M.C.; Clarke, T./Lt. (A./Capt.), W. J., attd. Indian Army; Chenson, T./Capt., G. J., M.B., R.A.M.C.; East, T./Lt. (A./Captain) N., attd. 2/4th Bn. R.W. Kent R. (T.); Gibbons, T./Sec. Lt. W. T., attd. R.E.; Harvey, T./Captain L. C.; Holland, T./Lt. (A./Major) E., attd. Egypt. Labour Corps; Magor, T./Lt. J. H.; Mann, T./Lt. (A./Capt.) F. J., M.C., attd. 5th M.T.M. Ry.; Raven-Hart, T./Captain (A./Major) G.J.M., attd. R.E.; Scott, T./Lt. (A./Capt.) R., O.B.E., D.S.O.; Stout, T./Lt. T. W., O.B.E., D.S.O.

WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Fink, T./Captain R. H. L., M.C., attd. 1st Bn. R.W. Indies.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Bainbridge, T./2nd. Lt. R. H. Raynsh, Qrmr. and Captain F. J., M.C.; Bromley, T./Lt. Major A. T., O.B.E.; Blenkarne, T./Captain H. M.; Borton, T./Captain A. H.; Bradley T./Captain J. I.; Bromley, T./Lt. A. W.; Butler, T./Captain F. S., O.B.E. (Campbell, Sec. Lt. (T./Lt. A./Captain) R.); Cox, T./Lt. (A./Capt.) O. H.; Clark, T./Major L. M., O.B.E.; Cooper, T./Lt. I.; Davies, T./Sec. Lt. R. R.; Doe Clayes, T./Major C., M.B.E.; Dix, T./Major R. M.; Dodgson, T./Captain A. D.; Doyne, T./Captain Hd. C.; Fox, T./Captain (A./Maj.) H. A., O.B.E.; Gordon, T./Lt. (A./Captain) A. S.; Gotto, T./Captain R. P. C.; Grumbridge, T./Sec. Lt. C. L.; Hamby, T./Capt. A.; Hinchley, T./Lt. (A./Captain) B. T., attd. Camel Transport Corps; Holland, T./Lt. K. C.; Hore, T./Capt. F. S.; Hyatt, T./Sec. Lt. E. G.; Kirk, T./Lt. E. H.; Lee, T./Sec. Lt. J. W.; Haver, M2/108846 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) H. F.; Bodlam, T./16767 T./S./S.M. W. A.; Boysack, M2/072265 Sgt. J.; Broadhead, TS/4560 Dvr. Farr. (A./Farr./Cpl.) W.; Brown, S/37090 L./C. (A./Cpl.) A.; Brown, M2/045730 Mech. S./Sgt. A. C.; Bryce, M2/096255 S./Q.M.S. R.; Bryer, S/21879 T. Mech. S.M. J. H.; Bullough, T1/245579 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) W.; Burton, S/24156 Sgt. Cpnters and (Q.M.S.) J. E.; Clift, M2/32612 Pte. (A./L./C.) J.; Cockburn, S4/096894 Sgt. (A./S./Sgt.) J.; Cohen, S4/056935 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) A.; Cole, S4/093753 S./Sgt. J. H.; Copeland, M2/097 (1677) R.Q.M.S. G. J.; Costain, S4/103602 Cpl. D.; Cowell, S4/103885 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) W. J.; Cowper, S4/07281 Sgt. H. E.; Curtis, DM2/105683 Sgt. G. H.; Davies, S/25350 Pte. W. H.; Day, H/26190 Sgt. C. H.; Drane, S/27427 (A./Sgt.) H.; Dunwell, S4/031695 Pte. A.; Dearnley, S3/02707 S./S.M. W.; Ellis, M/096213 Sgt. G. H.; Fisher, S/47302 C.Q.M.S. J. F.; Filby, S/31400 Pte. (A./Cpl.) W. H.; Flack, S4/154850 Sgt. C. D.; Fraser, M/2903 Pte. G.; Green, M2/064323 S./Sgt. B. H.; Good, S4/103894 Sgt. H.; Gough, M2/129005 Pte. (A./L./C.) H. M.; Gorf, S4/084828 T./S./S.M. J. D.; Greenoff, S4/140237 Sgt. A.; Grimbly, S4/215783 Sgt. F.; Hadow, M2/095449 C.Q.M.S. H.; Hartley, M2/053597 A./L./C. D.; Hatch, M2/102431 C.S.M. a.; Hirons, T/15227 Whlr. S./Sgt. W.; Hosse, S4/095223 Sgt. (A./S./Sgt.) J. H.; Ireson, T4/186928 Dvr. (A./L./C.) A. M.; attd. Camel Transport Corps; Johnson, T4/190182 Dvr. M.; Jones, S4/186202 T./S./S.M. A. E.; Jones, S4/096984 S./Sgt. A V.; attd. Camel Transport Corps; Jones, M2/117531 Cpl. W. J.; Jones, S/34079 L./C. (A./Sgt.) W. R.; Kinch, S/29861 Cpl. (A./S./Sgt.) A. C.; King, MS/2651 C.S.M. F.; Kosslowski, SS/7705 S./Sgt. A. de K.; Land, M4/10742 Sgt. R.; Lancaster, S4/240147 Sgt. A. V.; Lister, S4/185548 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) J.; Lowe, T/45973 L./Cpl. (A.C.S.M.) W. B. J., attd. Camel Transport Corps; Lyon, T4/211376 C.Q.M.S. W. W.; Mackenzie, T4/245019 Pte. (A./Sgt.) R. R.; Marsh, W/22882 Sgt. (A./C.Q.M.S.) W. S.; Mauger, S/35484 Pte. (A./Cpl.) J. P.; McCallum, T4/246733 Sgt. (A./Farr./S./Sgt.) N.; McCaw, S/32824 L./C. (A./Cpl.) J.; Midwinter, M2/148861 Sgt. W.; Miller, M2/152287 Pte. (A./Sgt.) W.; Nichol, T4/247155 Sgt. G., attd. Camel Transport Corps; Noble, S4/129173 Cpl. F.; Ogilvie, T4/24673 Cpl. P.; Owen, S4/174265 S./Sgt. J.; Peters, S/35478 Cpl. R. B. V.; Pike, R/38227 Pte. (A./Sgt.) G. J.; Pratt, S4/144883 Sgt. G. H.; Plant, S4/125468 Sgt. A. A.; Pearce, S4/147837 Sgt. T.; Reburn, S/282860 Cpl. W. G.; Riddett, S/17375 T./S./S.M. H.; Rippon, S4/096967 Sgt. R. H.; Roberts, M2/138758 Pte. S. T.; Robinson, S4/143608 Sgt. H.; Salisbury, M2/176171 Cpl. G. W. D.; Sanderson, R4/082635 Sgt. A. H.; Sharp, M2/007666 Pte. (A./Cpl.) E. J.; Sharpley, S4/244270 Sgt. F. R.; Shedden, S4/126115 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) T.; Slocombe, T4/06763 Whlr. Sgt. R.; Smith, S4/090728 S./Q.M.S. A. D.; Snell, M2/090837 Pte. W.; Southgate, T/232889 Farr. (A./Cpl.) D. W.; Spencer, M2/052495 C.S.M. H. N.; Tansley, S/35487 (A./L./C.) A. E.; Taylor, M2/158758 Pte. J.; Thomas, T/062376 Sgt. P. H.; Treen, S4/224261 S./Sg., (A./S./Q.M.S.) G. R.; Warwick, M2/152610 Pte. (A./L./C.) J.; Mrs. J. Watswood, S/157712 Cpl. T. J.; Wethersett, S1/4891 Pte. (A./L./C.) R. R.; Wheeler, T4/239538 T./S./S.M. H. J.; Whitton, S4/173866 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) D. A.; Willett, N.A.C.14641 Pte. (A./S./S.M.) W. J.; Wilson, T4/097 Dvr. Farr. (A./Farr./Sgt.) W. A., attd. 7th Indian D.S. Coy., R.E.; Wiltshire, S2/84 R/32265 S./Sgt. E. G. S.; Wood, T4/056621 C.S.M. T.; Wright, T/21787 Dvr. (A./Whir. Cpl.) E.; Yoxall, S4/056321 Sgt. W.; Zelley, S2/SR/04697 Pte. (A./Cpl.) W.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS (T.F.).

Bracher, Lt. W. S.; Brown, Lt. (A./Major) C. H.; Davy, Captain (A./Major) A. H.; Gregory, Captain (A./Major) H. B., O.B.E.; Harper, Lt. (A./Captain) E. V.; Henley, Lt. J. A.; Hunter, Lt. (A./Captain) A. C.; Sealow, Captain (A./Major) J. L., attd. Camel Transport Corps; Malloch, T/42269 Pte. (A./C.Q.M.S.) R.; 2 Sec. Horse Mounted Brigade attd. Camel Transport Corps.

(To be continued).

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HOMEWARDS FROM EGYPT.

TO BLIGHTY VIA TARANTO.

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.)

Sir,—Having just reached England from Alexandria via Taranto I have been asked to write on the journey, in the hope that, should you find room for them: they may help others making the same journey. They may also apply to the winter season, but may be useful at other times of year.

The service of trains, etc., was much better than I had expected; all carriages now seem to have glass in the windows, and Rest Camps have been greatly improved, but with every effort of those responsible the 7 days' railway from Port Said to Bologna, still takes all resourcefulness and endurance very considerably.

Uncomfortable as the journey has to be for officers and W.O.'s, its discomforts are, also, much greater for the N.C.O.'s and men, yet I never saw during all the time a man who was not doing his best to be cheery and to make the best of things. Meantime let those whom we left in Egypt complain of their lot; for they were infinitely better off than we were, and than many of us back here are—what with fog, snow, and rain and slush and few fires.

The principal thing to remember for the journey is, in the case of officers, to send as much baggage as possible home separately from themselves through the M.F.O. and to save themselves and others infinite trouble by addressing it (preferably in a trunk), labels, and on each case at least one wooden label, 6 inches long or so and clearly addressed. This will avoid risks taken with them are things for warmth, lighting, and feeding; and each should take about £15 in English money which is everywhere negociable. This should be more than sufficient if there are no delays but a margin for safety in case of being detained anywhere is very advisable.

WARMTH AND LIGHTING.

The journey is detestably cold just now, and though Government lends one 4 blankets for train and Rest-Camps I was most glad to have in addition 1 Great Coat, 1 "British Warm," and a railway rug.

Our train had electric light, but this was apt to die away, so one should have a small lantern to hold a candle, and should take half-a-dozen candles which cost 7d. each to buy en route.

FEEDING.

You get rations during journey, i.e., "Bully" bread, cheese onions, jam, etc.,—drawn nightly for following day. As it is inadvisable, however, to sit for 7 days stuffing oneself with meat,—unless you have a grudge against your liver,—I recommend everyone to take one of those small crates of palm stem containing eggs, fruit, biscuits, and if possible a second crate with any apparatus for cooking during the frequent stops, for this one should have a large spirit-lamp taking methylated spirits, and a good supply of the latter; in metal vessels with screw top—which should be proved watertight before starting—plates, knives, etc., suggest themselves as well as the spoons and cups. Also two more dito vessels for carrying drinking water, as well as a metal bucket for washing water—as water is often otherwise unobtainable.

Hardly any of these things can to bought on the journey, as I found, also, I from 6 very common white tea-cup at one town where we stopped. Except at the Rest Camp canteens, eatables seemed unpurchasable—the shops in Italy and France being completely empty of it. In way it is more better to have it with one from the start than to go hunting about for it at boiling places and missing the train. The N.C.O.'s and men should make sure to take candles with them, for these are most expensive on the journey, and they should take all the wire coverings off them. Meat tea is about occasionally on the way (with rum in it) before entering Mt. Cenis Tunnel.

Yours, etc.,

B.C.F.

Dover, January 30.

EGYPT'S WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A CALL TO PHILANTHROPISTS.

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.)

Sir,—On my way home yesterday, after midnight, my attention was attracted by a big heap of human beings huddled together, in a corner of the big hall of Ramses Station Street, opposite Kom el-Dikka Fort. Passers-by and the good-humoured soldiers, were similarly interested. The group was composed of about 25 little waifs or run-aways, between 8 and 13 years of age. Two of them were girls, one a young Greek about 13 years old and the other an Egyptian. After questioning them a bit, I found out that the name of the Greek girl is Helena—she says that she is employed by a pension-keeper at Camp des Cesar but prefers to hire her night accomodation in the street, together with the other boys, as she states burglars breaking into her employer's! One of the boys, a good looking little fellow, stated that his father, a butcher in Alexandria, married another woman, after his death, and his mother, and his step-mother turned him out, and his father did not care a fig for or protect against her cruelty, "because he loved her much."

Is it not a shame to Alexandria to let such homeless people remain without help? There are many boys and girls who have no shelter—their homes are the streets. It is of no use to get the police after them and so increase their sufferings. The case of each one of them must be investigated with a view of sending the run-aways to their people and those who have no supporters to a waifs' house or shelter or to the reformatory.

Now, I call the attention of the Greek and the Islamic societies to the urgency of removing the two girls I mentioned, from those corrupt surroundings and provide for their accommodation. And I call upon some philanthropic hearts to take up this matter and help to decrease such sufferings.

A scheme for the establishment of workhouses, like those in England, is sure to succeed and even to get enough profit from which new establishments can be founded.

Yours, etc.,

Citizen.

Alexandria, February 10.

RICE CULTIVATION.

The Ministries of Public Works and Agriculture have decided upon the areas on which rice is to be sown this season. It is understood that 100,000 feddans of rice will be cultivated.

THE MOULED EL HOSSEIN.

The Ministry of the Interior, with the approval of the military authorities, is permitting the Mouled el Hossein to be celebrated in Cairo from February 19 to March 11 next.

MAJESTIC HOTEL
SMALL DANCE
Thursday February 13, Beginning 7.30 p.m.
Concerts daily during
AFTERNOON TEA & DINNER.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE AZHAR UNIVERSITY.

The "Ahaly." — The Azhar University is the oldest educational institution, not only for the whole of the Orient, with the exception of China. Generously, for ages, have Kalifs bestowed upon it by pious and charitable people, and through all the phases of history its system has been based on the principle of the service of religion and science. The Azhar has produced many renowned men, and those who read history can see that in bygone times, the Azhar men enjoyed privileges which could not be obtained by others, even ministers, nor for they were the pillars of Government, and guardians of public security. Those who came to join the Azhar from the provinces entered the institution without any restriction or condition. Each student followed the ultima teacher he liked and continued to take lessons until he was able to act as a ulema himself when he would assist one of the sheikhs in teaching and in writing books, and subsequently would volunteer to teach in the same University. The students' rations used to be given to them from donations and charities and those who had property used to draw upon their own income. They lived in special places built for them especially in mosques and other theological schools which were very numerous in Cairo. On many occasions, sovereigns and emirs founded special theological schools of their own and endeavored to attract people to them, but their endeavours were all in vain for people always flocked to the Azhar from all directions and the Azhar accommodated all its students free before the construction (by the ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmy) of the "Rifaa el-Hassel" therein, and before the introduction of modern systems into it. The new educational system, so far as the Azhar is concerned, introduced certain sciences and arts into the University to be added to theology and Arabic literature, which then had to be divided into three classes—primary, secondary and higher education... The period of teaching in the primary division is seven years at the most, and in the higher classes four or six years at the most. The new system has been in vogue since 1911. But it has been seen that many students fail to obtain the salmieh (tilemahip) certificate, and many content themselves with getting the lower certificate. So the students of the higher class are now anxious to have a modified examination. They propose that the present method of final examination should be modified in such a way as to save the students from undergoing a general examination on all the branches of the Azhar Education at a time. It is extremely difficult for a student to stand before his examiners and pass out of their ordeal in a brilliant way, but if the examination be had piecemeal, they argue, should be divided into three parts, and the students should sit for it on three occasions. He who succeeds in passing the examination in one part should become entitled to enter for the other. In case he fails in the second part he should be permitted to undergo examination again in the same subjects without having to return to the part of the examination he had passed. They are quite right. The Ministry of Education has adopted a similar arrangement in the School of Medicine.

LIMITING RICE CULTIVATION.

The "Mokattam." — Our Farasskour correspondent writes: The Ministry of Public Works has given orders limiting the area of rice cultivation, owing to the insufficiency of the Nile water for irrigation this year. We regret to remark that, so far as Farasskour is concerned, the decision deprives all the villages known as the rice district in the east of Bahr Markaz—like Sharbas, Asfe el-Sinnawi, Kafr el-Arab, Bahr el-Ghaz, Kafr el-Sheikh, el-Bagaa, Ghiz, wahin, el-Atay, el-Dabra, el-Tarha, etc.—of the only crop they can produce, for the land there is not at all suitable for any other cultivation. The Ministry of Public Works has permitted the cultivation of the lands situated near the Sharkawieh Canal—from the Farasskour bridge to the end. These lands may be good for rice, but they are quite unfit for cotton, to be utilised for cotton and grain cultivation, and not like the other parts which have been deprived of rice growing. We beg to attract the attention of the authorities concerned to this question in the hope that they will take into consideration and manage to ward off the harm threatening the above villages of the Markaz.

PROVINCIAL SUPPLIES CONTROL.

The "Bassir" (from its correspondent at Mansourah): They say there is a Supplies Control Office in each town, but where are its representatives in the provinces? Grain here has disappeared, dura is being sold at excessive prices, and the sugar ration is being irregularly distributed by means of tickets. In addition to all these inconveniences, which are particularly felt by the poorer classes, the Supplies Control establishments are now depriving the market of sugar, and thus causing inconvenience for the poor. Mansoura has been without cotton seed oil for the last 30 days....

SUGAR FOR THE SUDAN.

The "Ahram," — It has been observed that sugar is being sent in large quantities from different parts of Egypt to the Nuba districts through the agency of the Postal Service and that the average of the quantity which is being transported by post from Cairo alone is not less than 3,000 per week. Formerly, the sugar weighs five kilos and pass as one parcel, for which the Post Office charges P.T. 4.

ENTERTAINING A PRINCESS.

The "Watan" (a telegram from Luxor). — Princess Kadrieh (daughter of the late Sultan Hussein) and her suite, yesterday visited the Tombs of the Queens and the Tombs of the Kings. She gratiously accepted the invitation of Sheikh Ahmed Hassan, Omdeh of Kerna and his Notables of the Kerna Quarter, who gave a dinner to Her Sultanic Highness at the Sail Pavilion, which they erected in their house. The weather was good and Her Highness was pleased and thanked the Omdeh, through her Master of Ceremonies Ahmed Sadek Bey.

THEFT AT MESSRS. HANNAUX'S.

Messrs. Hannaux, the well known French firm in Alexandria, informed the police yesterday, that some unknown persons had broken open a drawer containing money in their shop, and stolen its contents amounting to Eg. 20,000 mills. They left a note in Italian stating "The disguised man gives to the poor." The thieves left another note on another drawer, which they evidently were unable to open, stating "We shall try again to open this." This peculiar theft was officially reported to the Parquet which sent a delegate to investigate the case. The Parquet again called all the employees of the firm, about 67 in number, to write the same words written in the two notes left by the thieves. The enquiry is still going on. The incident has caused a sensation in the busy firm.

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SYRIA'S FUTURE.

ANTI-ZIONISM IN AMERICA.

A Society has been recently formed at New York under the name of the Palestine Autonomist Society with Dr. Jacob Katibah as Chairman, Mr. Andrea Mansour as Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jacob Handal as Treasurer and Dr. F.J. Shatara as Corresponding Secretary. It has sent appeals to all the Allied Powers and has delegated a special representative who sailed from New York on January 10 to put before them its requests.

They desire that the whole of Syria be preserved intact and that Palestine be not detached therefrom economically or politically and that it may be placed under the temporary tutelage of one Western democratic Power so that they may work out their problems and solve their difficulties, develop their own land and expand their industrial activities without being further embarrassed by problems and difficulties which are foreign in origin and in nature. They further desire that the Zionists' aspirations so far as Palestine is concerned, be so limited as to coincide with the principle of the "open door" whereby they will be welcome to share in the development of the land with the other citizens in accordance with the Laws and regulations which shall be hereafter determined upon and that no sect or followers of any one particular religion, be granted special concessions or privileges.

They state in their appeal that the Zionists' claim to the southern part of Syria, now known as Palestine as the home of their fathers, has no foundation itself upon the Christian world from religio-sentimental motives without taking into accounts the vicissitudes that all nations and finds naturally undergo in the course of time and without regard to the historical fact that the Israelites, like several others, were mere invaders of Palestine who, in their turn and like others were invaded and expelled from it, that it has become difficult for the general public to think of Palestine in other than the traditional Messianic and Old Testament conceptions.

CRIME IN THE BEHERA.

IMPROVED STATE OF PUBLIC SECURITY.

(From our own Correspondent).

Damanhour, Feb. 10.

Two years ago Behera Province was considered a hot-bed of crime of all sorts and as the home of notorious robbers and highwaymen. A man, in that fearful time, could not go anywhere without hearing of very serious crimes committed in the day time. The authorities were quite perplexed and worried at this very bad state of affairs apparently without any remedy. I said, at the time as readers will remember, that some of Behera notables and landowners had fled away to other cities for safety, so bad was the state of public security. The number of crimes in my district was not less than 40 or 50 and sometimes amounted to 90, i.e. 3 crimes were committed daily, and I, myself, as the correspondent of the "Egyptian Gazette" asked for severe measures to be enforced in Behera at once.

Now in these days since the arrival of Halim Pasha, the Mudir, together with the Commander of the Police, Ali Bey Hamdi, the State Public Security has improved very much. The omdehs and sheikhs of districts and villages who were the distributers of the Kaf Amaan have been dismissed; the police force in every markaz and outpost has been decreased, and the new omdehs and sheikhs are of good repute. These changes, with strong night patrols, have made all the difference in the Behera list of crimes.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

We extract the following from the "Liverpool Courier" of January 23:—

Last March it was officially announced that in view of the abnormal conditions arising out of the war by which Egyptian cotton was effected, and in particular the shortage of shipping and the reduction of the area under cotton cultivation and also taking into account the necessity for conserving the natural resources of the British Empire and of the Allies to meet their essential requirements, the British Government and the Government of Egypt has decided to take measures to acquire the cotton crop as from August 1, 1918. For this purpose a Cotton Control Commission was appointed. From August 1 the Commission has purchased cotton at a price based on 42 dollars per cantar for Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis, and has sold it a price based on 48 dollars per cantar. From the beginning of August prices have been fixed, the spot trading value for Liverpool standards for Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis then being 30.19d. per pound. At that time Good Middling Texas American cotton was at 20.80d. per pound. Early in September the same quality of American cotton had advanced to 26.51d. per pound, but the official quotation for Egyptian was unchanged. Latterly there has been a marked drop in American cotton, the official quotation yesterday being 18.65d. while Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis Egyptian was at 27.30d.

In Manchester trade circles some interest has been taken during the last week or two in the position which has arisen. It has been suggested that the Government will have to break prices in Egyptian, but it should be pointed out that spinners are still able to pay the high prices and make a profit on yarn. There is a certain amount of competition between the higher grades of American cotton and the lower grades of Egyptian and it is thought that this fact may lead to some early narrowing in the parity between the two descriptions of raw cotton.

EGYPTIAN BILHARZIOSIS.

SUCCESSFUL CURE BY ANTIMONY.

We referred in our issue of January 7, to an article contributed to the "Lancet" by Dr. J. B. Christopherson, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., Director of the Civil Hospitals of Khartoum and Omdurman, in which he gave instances of his successful cure of the dreadful Egyptian disease known as Bilharzia, by intravenous injections of tartar emetic, antimonium tartartium. Dr. Christopherson has since contributed another equally interesting article to the "British Medical Journal" on the same subject, giving further details to which it would be useful to allude again, though briefly, owing to the great ravages of this disease in Egypt, and the importance of the discovery. Dr. Christopherson states that since May, 1917, he has been treating bilharziosis (rectal and vesical) at the Khartoum Civil Hospital by the intravenous injection of antimony tartrate, and he is convinced of its efficacy. So far as medical knowledge goes—leaving antimony out of consideration for the present—there is no cure for bilharziosis excepting time, and there is no drug to which bilharziosis will directly respond even in the feebleist way. Symptoms may be alleviated and even temporarily suppressed by rest in bed, by dieting and by symptomatic treatment; but after all is said and done there is no drug (again excepting antimony) which has the slightest direct effect on the career of the schistosomum haematobium in the portal circulation and its tributaries. The intravenous injection of antimony tartrate has a profound effect on the symptoms of bilharziosis. One may safely say that, so far as subjective and objective signs are concerned, a cure is effected; one cannot say at the present time that the cure is permanent (it certainly lasts for weeks and months). The permanency of the cure still remains to be proved and the cases treated by Dr. Christopherson months ago are under observation and he hopes to report on them in due course.

The paddle steamer "Royal Sovereign" will, after twenty years, resume her activities on May 31 next, when a daily service will be run from London Bridge to Ramsgate and Margate via Tilbury and Southend.

RACING ENTHUSIASTS.

Those who cannot attend the Races can yet have a big interest by taking chances in the "Gazette" weekly competition. All entrance fees less ten per cent given to the winner.

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MUSIC IN CAIRO.

The Fifteenth Symphony Concert at the Khedivial Opera House on Saturday last, concert ranks as one of the most enjoyable yet given. Like Cyrano de Bergerac, the appearance of Lieutenant Edward Carwardine (of the 8th B.H. Hampshire Regiment) the well-known conductor who has worked miracles at the London Symphony Orchestral Concerts, the Royal Philharmonic Concerts, and other Orchestral concerts of renown, augured well for the standard of performance, while the programme itself was of the popular order and delighted the audience. Berlioz's "Carnival Romain" Overture came first, and started well, although as the performance proceeded a "drag" effect was perceptable at the change of rhythm, however this was recovered before the final passages were played, which brought the overture to dramatic finish, if a little too noisy.

Dvorak's New World Symphony No.5 evidently moved the conductor with a tasty air his own heart, for he seemed to enter into the spirit of the music very thoroughly. The subtle rhythmic duet opening which open the somewhat chaotic subject matter of the first movement recalled Kurvinian, and the pianissimo phrases later on were particularly well done. The second movement was extremely good, especially the double bass staccato accompaniment which means so much to the success of this particular part. The Adagio with its old time measure, and dainty dancing rhythm was given a very delicate rendering, emphasis being laid on the sudden transition to the minor which gives such an unexpected and naive effect just before the close.

In the fourth movement, which opens in such stately martial fashion, and has such a familiar "motif" running through it, the most noticeable and enjoyable part was the lovely clarionet solo passage. This symphony proved the best piece of work of the evening, and was loudly applauded. Wagner's Rienzi Overture opened the second half of the programme, being given a virile rendering. Miss Isabel Giudici followed with a vocal solo, choosing the familiar "Mon cœur s'ouvre a ta Voix" from Saint-Saens' "Samson and Dalilah," which she sang very tastefully, her high notes ringing out very clearly. The audience having vociferously demanded an encore, Miss Giudici repeated the Saint-Saens' Aria, the accompaniment was rather too loud, and would have been improved by muted strings.

Tschaikowsky's "Casse Noisette" Suite formed the final item on the programme and was given in its entirety. In the Ouverture Miniature the flautist was evidently tired, and the clarionet also was rather badly. The third piece "Dance of the Sugar-plum Fairy" one missed the celeste, however the piano substitute was delicate and in keeping. Winding up with the extremely poetic "Valse des Fleurs," the remainder of the seven dainty pieces were played admirably, and with unanimous applause from the very large audience.

The following is the programme for next Sunday, February 16:- Part I. (1) Rimsky-Korsakow, La Nuit de Mai (Ouverture); 2. Grieg, (a) Memnet (de Sylvia), (b) Danse Norvegienne (No.3-4); (3) Wagner, The Valkyrie, Wotan's Farewell and and Fire Incantation. Part II. (4) Ravel, Pavane pour une Infante défunte; (5) (a) Bach, Adagio, from the E major Concerto, and (b) Chaminade, Scherzo (for stringed instruments); 6) Bazzini, Saul (Overture).

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