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PURE MILK PROBLEMS.

WHAT NESTLE'S MILK IS

The how and the why of the dietetic value of Nestle's milk as a food whether for children or adults is indubitably answered by the fact that it is pure milk. Nestle's milk is simply milk from the cow from which some of the water has been taken away and sufficient crystal sugar added to preserve it. That milk is the purest and best obtainable—a full cream milk, unskimmed, uncoloured, undrugged, and unadulterated. It is prepared under the most skilful supervision so as to retain unaltered those chemical characteristics of fresh milk which are deemed today to be so essential for nutrition, and to eliminate those elements of decay and disease which turn fresh milk into a poison. Further, the manner of its preparation makes it far more digestible than fresh cow's milk, for in the stomach it forms light flakes instead of the hard lump of curd produced by the untreated cow's milk, a fact which goes far to explain why the baby fed on Nestle's milk thrives so wonderfully.

EGYPTIANS IN LONDON.

BANQUET OF THE COPTS.

The Coptic Committee in London gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. S.H. Leeder, author of "Modern Sons of the Pharaohs" on February 8, at the First Avenue Hotel. The Bishop of London presided, and amongst those present were Lady William Cecil, Baroness Amherst of Hackney, Lady Sydenham, Lady and Sir Frank Newnes, Lady Warmington, Mr. Clement Shorter, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Rev. A. Taylor, Rev. R.J. Campbell, Mr. S. Moseley, Captain Wilkinson, formerly Sub-Editor of the "Egyptian Gazette" and many others; the party numbering about seventy guests altogether.

In his opening speech, the Bishop of London spoke of Mr. Leeder's work in Egypt, and cited his kind action on an occasion when "as usual I put my foot into it at some public meeting." Bishop Ingram made a speech at the Albert Hall just before he went to Egypt, founded upon Mr. Zangwill's "The Reproach of Israel." It was, he said, a very fair and charitable speech, which he would not be ashamed to repeat in the ear of all the Mohammedans he knew, but, of course, the report was boiled down. Some sentence got out to Egypt and created a rather bad impression before the Bishop arrived there. Mr. Leeder made it his business to remove that bad impression from one end of Egypt to the other. It was a very big task to do—once start a lie and it is very hard to catch it up again; but he did, by travelling all the way from Cairo to Khartoum in order to do it.

Mr. H. Basta, Secretary of the Coptic Committee in London, in proposing the toast to Mr. Leeder paid a warm tribute to his personal qualities. In seconding the toast, Mr. Kyriakos Mikhail, the organiser of the banquet, said that Mr. Leeder would be the last man to expect the Copts to endeavor all that he wrote about them. In fact, as soon as the book appeared he lodged a friendly protest against some of his statements and he intended to renew this protest in different fashion when they met him again venturing in their country among Bedouin tents and Fellaheen cottages, where no other European could be seen. In those places he might be more inclined to listen to the Coptic point of view. One of the things, he added, that made the Copts appreciate his friends still more was that he was as a friend of the Moslems of Egypt as well as of the Copts. The fact that they disagreed with him on some points did not affect in the least their mutual friendship, which was founded on freedom of thought, frankness and independence on both sides.

Mr. Leeder in response said that what impressed him most was not the honour done him, great as it was; but the fact that his Oriental friends redeemed their praise from any appearance of mere flattery by the candour and faithfulness with which they also told him to his face, and in the presence of his English friends, the points of their disagreement. Mr. Leeder paid a tribute to the Committee for inviting their Moslem friends to the function, and referred to a letter regarding the dinner which he had received from the Earl of Cromer, Secretary to His Majesty the King. Dr. Fahmy and Mr. Shoukrala proposed and seconded the toast of "Our Other Guests." Mr. W.G. Campbell responded. The Bishop of London proposed the health of the Coptic Committee, and the Rev. Fynes Clinton seconded. Mr. Youanis Maximos and Mr. Yanni Abdel Messiah responded.

Italian soldiers now being demobilised are being provided with three pairs of yards of thick cloth for an overcoat, a hat or cap, and sufficient cloth to furnish a complete suit. Officers are given four months' pay and eight pound sterling.

GLARE & DUST
PROTECTORS
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Shepheard's Hotel Buildings, CAIRO.

FOOTBALL.

CAIRO MILITARY LEAGUE.

From the appended table showing the positions of clubs in the League it will be seen that the first three clubs—"Red Rose," Machine Gunners, and Cairo Signals are in the same positions in the table as last week. But since then the first two have each lost a game; the Signallers have gained points from the "Red Rose" and the School of Instruction have also lowered the colours of the Gunners. The Signallers and the School have as fair chance of displacing the two leaders before the end of the season.

Name of Club.	Goals. For	Goals. Ag.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
"Red Rose"	34	18	4	3	1	0	75	18	40
M.G.C. Base Depot	24	17	3	4	59	17	38		
Cairo Signals	21	16	4	1	62	16	33		
R.A.S.C.	11	5	5	41	24	27			
"Shamrocks"	26	11	4	1	51	65	26		
School of Instruction	16	11	4	3	35	13	25		
"Almas"	16	10	11	4	42	54	24		
Off. Cadet Bn.	19	9	5	5	48	34	23		
27/14 Gen. Hospital	19	9	9	3	43	43	21		
"Xerds"	20	9	9	2	32	28	20		
1st Gen. Hospital	28	6	16	6	38	45	18		
Machine Gun	19	4	12	3	13	64	11		
Abbassia M.T. Coy.	20	4	15	1	18	56	9		
P. of W. Hospital	18	3	13	2	16	58	8		
"Aerofoils"	28	3	24	1	9	54	7		

THE WELFARE CUP.

As forecasted in the "Gazette" recently, the above-named competition is likely to be a very interesting one in this season's football. The success of the tournament is assured by the large number of entries received. A list is appended with the draw for the first round, commencing on Monday next.

In addition to the well-known Cairo teams it will be seen that there are a number of newcomers and the tournament cannot fail to provide good sport right up to the end of the season. It is under the management and control of the Cairo Military League.

"WELFARE" CUP DRAW.

Monday (March 3).—"Abbassia M.T. Coy. v. "Shamrocks" on the Abbassia Garrison ground. Referee, Sapper McDermott.

"Bedford Signals" v. "Mena Gunners," on the E.S.R.I. ground. Referee, Pte. Law.

"Xerds" v. M.G.C. Base Depot, on the Cairo Sporting Club ground. Referee, Gnr. Stewart.

Tuesday (March 4).—"Church Hill" v. Essex Brigade R.F.A. on the E.S.R.I. ground. Referee, A/M. Glendenning.

Kasr el-Nil Essex v. —th Bn. Irish Regt., on the Y.M.C.A. ground. Referee, Sgt. Bygrave.

Wednesday (March 5). — R.A.S.R. v. "Chelmers," on the E.S.R.I. ground. Referee, Pte. Law.

"Red Rabins" v. "Fimburys," on the M.G.C. Base Depot ground. Referee, A/M. Glendenning.

P. of W. Hospital v. "Cedars," on the Cairo Sporting Club ground. Referee, Sergt. Quinn.

Thursday (March 6). — "The Bedfords" v. "Green Elevelons," on the E.S.R.I. ground. Referee, Pte. Law.

"The Faughts" v. "Mena Medicals" on the Abbassia Garrison ground. Referee, Sgt. Bygrave.

Friday (March 7). — "Red Rose" v. "Medicals" Cairo, on the E.S.R.I. ground. Referee, Gnr. Stewart.

"Almas" v. Military Infections Hospital, on the Abbassia Garrison ground. Referee, A/M. Glendenning.

Saturday (March 8). — Mena R.F.A. v. School of Instruction on the E.S.R.I. ground. Referee, Pte. Law.

Cairo Signals v. R.A.O.C., on the Y.M.C.A. ground, Referee, Sgt. Quinn.

Monday (March 9). — "Thistletops" v. E. Anglian Field Ambulance, on the E.S.R.I. ground. Referee, Pte. Law.

"The —th London's" received a bye.

The first-named club provides the ball, and pays the referee's fee.

Kick off in all matches at 3.30 p.m.

THE NEW WAITER.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,—Heigho, the battle is raging furiously, "Let em all come," the more the merrier. It will be a case of the survival of the fittest. Verily I believe, I shall be there. Epicurius is surely "musically" inclined. So far, so good. I can enter into the discussion with zeal. The atmosphere created by the waiter (or waitress?) chassais Gurnard, from a "mere" dinner table to a Bohemian grotto. Ye Gods! There are many such places where "all" the lights "are" shaded with crimson silk, where hypochondriacal querulous "Epicureans" do not eat for the joy of "poetic motion," but rather because of the "environment." Antinomianis are incommensurate. Don't let us talk humbug, Epicurius, this is a "business" proposition and not a "musical diversion." Waiters are not angels; waitresses might be, but only ephemeral at that. With aplomb of being considered satirical, I await more grandiloquence from Epicurius.

Yours, etc.,

A British Waiter.

(Not a Mozart.)

P.S. I hope I shall not be sent home yet as this argument is getting decidedly interesting.

Alexandria, Feb. 22.

PURIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,—The contribution in your paper to-day by W.H.P. must surely place "Uitlur" in a peculiar position. W.H.P. is correct when he alludes to the British Tommy playing the "white man," and would it had been possible for Altius to have witnessed such sad sights as I have during 44 years experience of Army musical work. I assure Uitlur he would change his mind. The majority of British Tommies whom I have seen would side with W.H.P. and thank God earnestly if these places were placed out of bounds. Lord Kitchener, our brave Field Marshal could foresee such deadly peril when he used the following words, "Remember that the honour of the British Army depends on your individual conduct." Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound." Therefore may I ask "Uitlur" if he would expect a Tommy to carry on in such an impure way, knowing, "Impurity hauls down the glorious standard, surrenders to the prudent pinions of the soul, and runs up in its place the vile ensign of shame."

Yours, etc.,

"T.A.B."

Zeitoun, Feb. 20.

The Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply say that for the present year and there is no immediate prospect of cheaper sugar.

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CO-OPERATION IN EGYPT.

NINE YEARS' WORKING.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENT AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

The following highly interesting and detailed account of the Agricultural Co-operative movement in Egypt was given on Friday last in a lecture given in the Society of Economics, Cairo, by Sadik G. Hanein.

SOME REMARKS ON THE WORKING OF AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN EGYPT.

The object of this study is to present an absed on personal observation on the spot, of the working of some of the principal agricultural co-operative societies in Egypt, in the hope that the difficulties contended with, the errors committed and the degree of success attained in the course of 9 years' experience might serve some useful purpose to those interested in the success of the co-operative movement in this country.

We will deal with the societies we visited one by one, but before proceeding to do so, we should from the outset clearly point out that whatever criticisms or suggestions we venture to make in a purely personal capacity cannot in the least detract from the value of the good work carried out by the societies under review which deserve all praise and encouragement even if they had nothing to their credit but the fact that they have been the brave pioneers of an important movement for which the need has long been felt.

SHUBRA EL NAMLA.

Shubra el Namla (Gharbia Province).—This veteran among agricultural co-operative societies was created on April 25, 1910, on the enlightened initiative of the Omda, Suleiman Bey Zaki el Abd, and under the very able guidance of that zealous worker whose name will always figure in the foremost rank of the precursors of co-operation in Egypt, the late Omar Bey Lutfi. The village of Shubra el Namla of which she will be rich and well-cultivation good, lies on the Cairo to Alexandria railway line and main road, being as a distance of 8 kilometres from Tanta and 12 kilometres from Kafr el Zayat. Hence the population is very easily brought into direct touch with the business facilities which big commercial centres naturally offer. On the other hand unfortunately the nearer of the town is afforded direct access to his victims in the village. The activities of the Society are not restricted to the village, admission to membership being allowed to 6 neighbouring villages of which the farthest is at a distance of 5 kilometres from Shubra el Namla. We have noted this feature as we are not so sure that one co-operative society can usefully serve such a conglomeration of villages with a total population of about 20,000 souls. Further, the multiplicity of villages served by the Society has been mainly responsible for a state what unwieldy committee of management on which it has been found necessary to represent the 7 villages by 17 members. The number, by the way, was originally fixed at 13 but has since been raised to the present figure. It would, of course, have been quite possible to provide for the desired representation by a much smaller committee but doubtless with the existence of more than one influential family in most of the villages concerned, the natural tendency was to attempt to please everybody so far as this was practicable.

The share capital which is fully paid amounted at the outset to L.E.800,000 divided into 1548 shares of P.T.20 each subscribed by 67 members. On December 31, 1917, there were 266 members with a share capital of L.E.677 made up of 3174 shares. Thus while the membership was quadrupled in 8 years the capital merely reached twice its original figure. This in our opinion should be taken as a sign of healthy growth as it clearly indicates that, as time went on, the less prosperous elements of the village community were more and more drawn into the Society.

A practice has, however, been followed which, to say the least is of doubtful soundness, namely to raise the value of shares as the Society prospered. Thus the last members to be admitted to the Society have had to pay P.T.27 for a share instead of the original twenty. The apparent discrepancy between the present number of shares and the present amount of the share capital is due to this fact. It is argued that now members must be made to pay for the privilege of joining the ranks of the founders in the shape of good name, sound management, and substantial reserve fund. To this it may be answered on the one hand that differentiation in treatment is essentially discordant with the principles of co-operation, and on the other, that every encouragement should be given to the small man to join co-operative societies, and every obstacle which is likely to stand between him and membership—barring his own unworthiness—must be removed. It is, therefore, suggested, as a means of meeting these various and somewhat conflicting difficulties, that instead of raising the value of shares for new members a small entrance fee may, in their case, be charged. If fixed at the modest rate of P.T.5 (or 1 per member and not per share, this would serve to meet the objections of the founders and to feel the reserve fund without constituting a hardship even to the modest purse.

By dint of allotting 50 per cent of the net profits to the formation of a reserve fund the Society now boasts a fund amounting to the respectable figure of L.E.241 or nearly 36 per cent of the share capital. We should have wished, however, to see a greater proportion of the profits set aside for the reserve. In fact 50 per cent is the more generally accepted figure. In this connection we would add that little or at least insufficient importance is being attached by co-operators in the country to the reserve fund, while undue emphasis is being placed on share capital. In fact, some go so far as to measure the utility of a society by the amount of its capital. It is evident that, while the advantages of an imposing share capital must be recognised, its prominence however, must gradually recede in proportion as the capitalistic atmosphere which is so manifestly detrimental to a group of persons relying on their common personal effort as opposed to an institution wielding the power of money. Its obvious evil is that it engenders dividend hunting. The President of the Shubra el Namla Society mentions to us that certain members who possess a fairly large number of shares have frequently complained of what they consider to be too low a dividend: in 1917 it worked out at 4 per cent of the share capital. In fact he was wondering whether it would not be in the interest of the Society to arrange with these dividend hunting members to reduce their holdings of shares and receive the value back from the Society, and thus put an end to this undesirable capitalistic tendency.

A bonus on dealings is also paid to the members to the extent of 30 per cent of the net profits, or an amount equivalent to the total allotment for dividend.

The remaining 10 per cent are divided equally between two funds namely assistance to indigent members and promotion of agricultural and co-operative interests. It happens that apart from some small expenditure on publications and a contribution to the Red Cross, these two funds have been allowed to accumulate without being drawn upon.

(To be continued.)

A resolution re-naming the Panama Canal the Roosevelt Canal has been introduced into the U.S. Senate.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

MR. BALFOUR'S HOPES FOR THE PROJECT.

Mr. Balfour, in whose hands has been placed the interests of Palestinian Jewry at the Peace Conference, has written a preface in the "History of Zionism," shortly to be published, from the pen of M. Nahum Sokolov, one of the four leaders of the Zionist Executive Committee. The Foreign Secretary says: "When anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe was in an acute stage I did my best to support a scheme devised by Mr. Chamberlain for creating a Jewish settlement in East Africa under the British flag. There it was hoped that Jewry fleeing from persecution might found a community where, in harmony with their own religion, development on traditional lines might peacefully proceed without external interruption and free from any fears of violence. The scheme was certainly well intentioned, and had, I think, many merits. But it had one serious defect. It was not Zionism. It attempted to find a home for men of Jewish religion and Jewish race in a region far removed from the country where that race was nurtured and that religion came into being. Conversations I held with Dr. Weizmann in January, 1906, convinced me that history could not thus be ignored, and that if a home was to be found for the Jewish people, home less now for nearly nineteen hundred years, it was vain to seek it anywhere but in Palestine.

"By a strange and most unhappy fate, it is this people of all others which, retaining in the full its racial self-consciousness, has been severed from its native soil, has wandered into all lands, and has nowhere been able to create for itself an organised social home. Only Zionism—so at least Zionists believe—can provide some mitigation of this great tragedy. It seems evident that Zionism will mitigate the lot and elevate the status of no negligible fraction of the Jewish race. Those who go to Palestine will not be like those who now migrate to London or New York. They will go in order to join a civil community which completely harmonises with their historical and religious sentiments—a community bound to the land of inhabits by something deeper even than custom; a community whose members will suffer from no divided loyalty nor any temptation to which the Jews have undergone they are forced to live. To them the material gain should be great, but surely the spiritual gain will be greater still.

"But these, it will be said, are not the only Jews whose welfare we have to consider. Granting, if only for argument's sake, that Zionism will on them confer a benefit, will it not inflict an injury upon others who, though Jews by descent, and often by religion, desire wholly to identify themselves with the life of the country wherein they have made their home? Among these are to be found some of the most gifted members of a gifted race. Their ranks contain (at least so I think) more than their proportionate share of the world's supply of most distinguished men of science and philosophy, literature and art, medicine, politics, and law. Of finance and business I need say nothing.

"Now there is no doubt that many of this class look with a certain measure of suspicion and even dislike upon the Zionist movement. They fear that it will adversely affect their position in the country of their adoption. The great majority of them have no desire to settle in Palestine. Even supposing a Zionist commonwealth were established, they would not join it. I cannot share these fears. I do not deny that, in some countries where legal equality is firmly established, Jews may still be regarded with a certain measure of prejudice. But this prejudice, where it exists, is not due to Zionism, nor will Zionism embitter it. The tendency should surely be the other way... Everything which assimilates the national and international status of the Jews to that of other races ought to mitigate what remains of ancient antipathies; and evidently this assimilation would be promoted by the creation of a local habitation and a national home.

"The future of Zionism depends on deeper causes than these. That it will settle the "Jewish question" I dare not hope. But that it will tend to promote that mutual sympathy and comprehension which is the only sure basis of toleration. I firmly believe."

425,000,000 CIGARETTES FOR OVERSEAS AMERICANS.

The War Department announced that 95 per cent of the members of the American Expeditionary Forces use tobacco in some form, and the average monthly purchases by the subsistence division now amount to 425,000,000 cigarettes and 20,000,000 cigars for overseas shipment.

Smoking has increased since the armistice and shipments have increased.

RACING ENTHUSIASTS.

Those who contest with 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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RACING COMPETITION.

THE RAS EL TIN HANDICAP.

COUPONS CAN BE HANDED IN UP TO 1 P.M. ON SATURDAY AT ALEXANDRIA OFFICE AND 12 NOON AT CAIRO OFFICE.

P.T. 5 each attempt, 6 for P.T. 25, 12 for P.T. 50.

All money received, less ten per cent, goes to the winner.

Cut here. Cut here.

My placings are:	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Chance No. 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			
" " 11			
" " 12			
Signature and Full Address			
Chances taken			

The race chosen for this week's competition is the Ras El Tin Handicap, for which the following are the entries and weights:—

Titan	Aswan	8. 9	Shewman	8. 7	Rachid III. 8. 2
Judas	Ro de l'Air	8. 9	Shark	8. 6	Cheiboub 8. 0
Sofar	Fath el Bab	8. 8	Khalifa	8. 5	Zaki 7.13
					Fahed 6. 7

NOTE. — Competitors are strongly urged to send their remittance by registered post as early as possible to avoid all risks in transmission. Cairo Office closes at 12 noon sharp. Coupons are accepted to receive entries up to 1 p.m. on Saturday afternoon AT OUR ALEXANDRIA OFFICE, at Cossarts and at Messrs. Rose and Co., 10, Sharia Mahmoud Pasha el Falaki, where coupons may be obtained as also at the "Gazette" office, on Saturday mornings only.

CARPETS AND RUGS.
purchased by members of the Force in Egypt should be shipped through the Cairo Express Agency, the British Firm, opposite Shepheard's Hotel, as they have arranged for entry of same into England without a special permit.

RESIDENTS TRAVELLING OVERLAND.
to England should ship their heavy Baggage through the Cairo Express Agency. Inclusive rates quoted to any address.

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A MISSION
will be preached in
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CAIRO
beginning
SUNDAY, Feb 23rd, 7.15 p.m.
following days:—
7 a.m. Holy Communion.
5 p.m. Intercession and Address.
7 p.m. MISSION SERVICE.
COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.
64164-S-7

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (AMZE).

GENUINE BOOT BARGAINS.
Genuine Bargains may be had by the early visitor to Hornstein's Spring Clearance Sale of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens Boot and Shoes, which will commence on Monday, 17th February and will continue until Saturday, 15th March.
Hornstein's, Avenue Boulac (nearly opposite All Saint's Church) Cairo.

TURKS AS "FRIENDS."
An officer, who was captured at Gallipoli and has been telling his experiences in the "Daily Telegraph," thus sums up his views of the Turk:
There is one word I will never hear applied to Great Britain and Turkey; it is the word "friends." The cruel enemy of a couple of months ago now plays the role of the oily, cringing friend. "Oh! now England and Turkey are friends," was an expression often employed after the signing of the armistice. I always replied by the same words, "Bukulum." "Let us see." I am not vindictive, but it is my fervent prayer that our politicians may realise the Turk in his true colours, and not the Turk who is reported to have treated his prisoners "like a gentleman."

A special train left Vienna recently for Trieste, guarded by Italian troops, conveying securities and valuables amounting to one milliard kronen (about £41,500,000). The securities, which belong to Trieste banks, were taken to Vienna prior to the Italian occupation of Trieste.

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