RAMADAN IN EGYPT.

THE PLEASURES OF FASTING.

UPPER EGYPT UNREST.

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BIMBASHI MOHAMED SHAHINE'S EVIDENCE.

CUMING'S
INSURANCE OFFICE.
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RAMADAN IN EGYPT.

THE PLEASURES OF FASTING.

SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

(By Flukes).

Just now we are in the Mohammedan month of Ramadan and there are but few of your readers who have not heard about it at some time or another, but as a general rule the ordinary Britisher has but very hazy ideas on the subject.

An argument with my native gardener as to the small amount of work he has been doing lately led me to spend some time in educating myself on the subject and feeling sure that my experiences will interest readers I venture to put them on record.

On the third day of the Blessed month of Ramadan my native gardener remarked, in answer to some of my remarks on his lack of energy, "O, yes Your Presence knows on nothing about it or you would not talk like that."

The large amount of truth in his statement reacted on my bump of curiosity and I decided that "A Ramadanmung I should go! Yes A Ramadanmung I sho . . . uld go."

"If" said I to myself, "an Egyptian can do a thing, well so can I."

We have a couple of native servant girls who were also "suyimen" or fasting and I decided that this fact settled the point as to my capabilities of fasting and so I told Mrs. Fluker about my decision to commence fasting that very night or rather I should say next morning.

"Flukeress" regarded me anxiously when she heard the news and it took the whole full force of my "Barney Battery" to keep her from sending for the family doctor. However we finally compromised by my agreeing to drink a couple of glasses of Eno's.

When I finally got her to see that I was not ill or "dotty" and that I considered it to be my duty to let the readers of the "Gazette" know what Ramadan was really like she gave in and with truly wifely devotion made up her mind to try it as well, so as to be able to give me reliable data as to what a woman's (Excuse me my Dear, I mean "a lady's" of course) sensations were while fasting.

Then commenced the discussion as to who was to wake me up to eat the "Suhoor" or meal which must be taken before the gun fires at about 3 a.m. and I pointed out that it would not be necessary to call in the aid of the "Mesaharati" or "Awakener", who rambles round through the streets of his particular "pitch" in our district, beating a small drum or (as it seems to me sometimes) an empty petroleum tin, as I am generally awake and writing until 2 a.m. when I am at rest from answering the endless questions of four small "Flukers," who seem to have inherited double doses of their Dad's inquisitiveness.

On the evening of the 2nd inst. I dined myself well and "Flukeress" arranged a cold repast which I was to partake of at 2.30 a.m.

At 10.15 I sat down to write about British Trade and the peculiar ways of British Manufacturers but could only get along in a "dot-and-carryone" fashion because every few minutes I had to have a cigarette and wonder if I was going to fail in my attempt. My greatest foe was for the Tobacco craving and seasoned cigarette smokers will understand and sympathise with my fears. At about 1 a.m. a cannon or perhaps two roared off its warning message and I duly woke up my better half and the servants.

Alas! it is sad to have to relate that I am afraid I can never give my readers the experience of "Flukeress," who raised an awful "dust" at being woke up at that ungodly hour and who (womanlike enough) seemed to have forgotten all about her resolves to keep me company in my fast. She called me several kinds of a lunatic and ploughed that I would break down or if not that I would ruin my digestion etc., etc., etc., until she fell asleep again.

The servants ate their "Suhoor" or "Awaken in meal" and were fast asleep again by 2.15 a.m. and I got my cold snack and "a drop of the crature" ready and then found that I did not want any more food, so there was nothing to do but take the liquid refreshment and go to bed.

At 6.45 I got up and pottered about in the garden and let the gardener know that I was "Sayim" or "Fasting" so that I could deal with his afternoon excuses in a suitable frame of mind.

Then I shaved, had my douche (taking care not to let a drop of water into my mouth, as that would be breaking the fast) dressed and wandered into the kitchen, whence came a very appetizing aroma of eggs and bacon which reacted on my digestive apparatus in a grateful fashion until I remembered that I was "fasting."

Then my inside went on strike and simply ached for food until I could beer it no longer and so went out, woke the motor-cycle up, and went off to work at 7.15 a.m.

Government employees do not commence work until 10 a.m. during Ramadan and I had the office all to myself save for a sleepy "Gaffir" or two, who recorded me with anxiety written on their homely black faces.

Time went dreadfully slowly and my stomach clamoured for food and drink and my lungs fairly howled for their morning dose of nicotine.

Vainly I tried to sleep and then started to write in order to try and stop thinking of food and smoke. Presently the "saie" or office messenger brought the morning mail the first letter which contained a cutting from the "All Saints Church Magazine" in which "Fluker" was mentioned as often that I had there been a mirror in the office I am sure I should have caught myself blushing like a maid on receiving her first love letter, helped me to forget that I was fasting (for a while).

We are all of us fond of flattery (Oh yes we are dear reader, so stop arguing the point and let me get on with my yarn).

It is evident that the writer of the article in question does not know "Fluker" but his continual reference to me helped me to forget fasting troubles for a considerable time. Then the clerks arrived and all began to smoke cigarettes as soon as they got inside the door and there was much clapping of hands and "Hat phlerg gasser" and one of the Greeks called me a difficult thing the Ramadan fast is, and offered me a cigarette!!

My statement that I was really fasting caused a silence which could be heard, felt and jumped upon if necessary and the whole staff stared at me with open eyes and mouths for a few moments and then one of them smiled weakly and accused me of being "very funny."

But when I convinced them there was no joke about it, they, with the Oriental politeness for was it shame?) put away their cigarettes and coffee.

As I think men ought to be allowed to practice their own religion as they think fit (within the bounds of decency and reason of course) without other persons trying to reprove them by example, etc. I gave them permission to smoke and have their coffee.

The smell of the smoke and coffee made me understand how difficult the fast really is when properly carried out, but I thought myself justified in asking —

"If you fellows are not really fasting why don't you come to work at 8.30 a.m. as usual instead of coming at 10 a.m.? It seems to me that you are each one cheating the Government out of one and a half hour's work daily at present."

"Well Sir! if we come early all those who are really fasting will guess that we are not fasting and they will be angry with us, so we really do fast until 10 a.m. daily and we are not able to fast more than seven hours.

This naive and candid confession left no ground for argument and when the speaker, continuing, said that "he always rebuked persons of the Mohammedan religion who broke the fast openly," I had to laugh (and to a certain extent) sympathise with these peculiar views. I must say that they did not try to tempt me to break my self-imposed vow and that they smoked as little and as unobtrusively as possible until 1.30 p.m. when we all left for our homes and their "fast-in-public" recommenced.

All were very interested in my attempt and there was a great deal of excited argument and they wrote their opinions on pieces of paper and locked them in their drawers.

I may state here that my original intention was to complete one day's fast only.

The journey home was torture owing to the heat and it was simply agony having to pass the St. James and Petrograd.

More misery awaited at the domicile, as the moment Mrs. Fluker seemed to have been putting their best legs forward at the cooking and the whole house reeked with savoury odours which reduced me to the same condition as Esau. But I am luckier than he was poor chap! since I have not even a birth mark, much less a birth right and there were no wide-awake Jacobs about to do a business deal in that line.

My daily wash out was a wireless to me and I suffered more agony, so crawled away to bed to sleep away my miseries and O! the thoughtlessness of fair woman! Just when I was dozing and had forgotten the multitudinous pangs which assailed me "Flukeress" woke me up and roundly scolded me for sentencing a good "Inglesi" stomach to perform Moslim tricks." However I stuck to my guns and in the end slept comfortably till 5 p.m. when I woke considerably refreshed and feeling in the pink of condition. I was surprised at the intensity with which I felt well and promptly started to consider the advisability of giving up smokes and drinks for the remainder of my natural life. I scoffed Mrs. Fluker and she was delighted and promptly started to work out how many new lists per annum such a pronounced course of conduct on my part would mean for her. Such flagrant self—ee—I mean thoughtfulness on her part made me think of all the poor cigarette and drink-makers who would lose one of the props of their already precarious livelihood if I decided to give up my old habits, and having a very soft heart we decided that "No! not even to provide the Poor Relations Existence with half a dozen new hats extra per annum" could I inflict any degree of hardship on the poor fellows who probably have to worry about female leadgeen problems as well.

So off I went to the garden, leaving Mrs. Fluker sarcastically remarking on men who changed their minds every two minutes. I played about with the water cans for over an hour and never felt the slightest pang until the hong of the gun said "The day's fast is done."

The first thing I did was to light and then gloat over a cigarette and when it was finished I had a mouthful of water and then felt that I wanted to drink a barrelful.

Happily I remembered the effects of water-gorging on thirsty teetotalers in my old Artillery days and so went and had a whisky and soda instead.

From then on till dinner at 8.30 I had nothing at all so that my first day's Ramadan fast was as follows:—

Twenty four hours without food.
Twenty hours without a smoke.
Sixteen hours and ten minutes without water.
The latter hours were in no way uncomfortable.

Thus ended my first day's fast.

This strengthened me in my belief that I could keep Ramadan fast without trouble and so I started on the second day in no way perturbed.

The breakfast pangs did not recur but my whole body seemed to shriek for tobacco and it was with deadly hate that I regarded the inconsiderate bounders who smoked in my presence that evil day. At about 1.15 p.m. I felt as if I had not had a meal for about a month and I believe I would have lighted matches on my dry tongue. All the clocks seemed to have gone on strike and every nerve in my body howled for smoke, drink, and food. It was the most miserable day I can remember in my events full life. I was so bad in the afternoon that I could neither sleep, read nor write.

I stuck to my guns and at last the cheerful idiot who fires the gun woke up and the rotten-est day of my life assumed rosier colours.

My craving, which I satisfied, was for tobacco, then drink and finally, food.

In spite of being very hungry I was not able to eat much and finally becoming very sleepy I decided to go to bed and trust to luck for waking in time to eat the "Suhoor."

My second day's fast was as follows:

Twenty one hours without food.
Sixteen hours without water or tobacco.

I succeeded in wishing myself before the echoes of the cannon had died away and at 2.15 a.m. had a good meal and then sat and smoked and guzzled water until the gun roared again when I went promptly and comfortably to sleep.

At 7 a.m. I was awake wandering round the garden with a morning pipe and instead of the pangs dying away they rapidly become worse so that life became one long agony for tobacco for smoke, drink and food.

Even the low class native eating-houses smelt wonderfully good and were not so dirty looking as usual and I began to realise what a terrible mine of truth there is in the old proverb that "Hunger is good sauce."

Of my misery on the third day I will say no more than that at 1.15 p.m. I had a glass of water at the Residency and not long after you could have found me gloating over a long glass of beer and a cigarette.

Many people have told me that Ramadan fasting is very bad for one but on that point I will not argue, but simply state that as far as two and a half days fast, scrupulously kept, enables me to speak, I am of the opinion that similar results, with less trouble and misery and consequent bad temper, could be arrived at by drinking P.T. of Epsom salts dissolved in aqua pura.

L'ENVOI.

"He fell at The Residency succumbing to the attractions of a glass of lukewarm pure unadulterated Nile water which the Farashes and Kawasses seem to regard as much better than the dirty filtered water which the civilised people of Cairo drink."

Whether I failed or not I leave to my readers' decision, but there is one bright spot of comfort. My clerks had written in various ways:

"He is English! having vowed to fast he will do so and shame us all."

And verily it was so (for 2 1/2 days).

I am not English, only Wild Irish, from the Bog of Allen. But I cannot help being proud of causing an expression which proves that the English have at least a splendid reputation for keeping promises.

"He is English! having vowed to fast he will do so!!"

Were I of a literary turn of mind instead of being an inquisitive and verbose scribbler I could write an Epic Poem on that unpremeditated complaint to the English.

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UPPER EGYPT UNREST.

THE MINIA NOTABLES TRIAL

BIMBASHI MOHAMED SHAHINE'S EVIDENCE.

Mohamed Shahin, Bimbashi D.S.O., deposed that he commanded the troops in Minia. On the evening of March 19 he reached Minia with 100 infantry and 30 cavalry, and posted a guard on the house where the British were staying. He went the committee to make an application for petroleum; the guard tried to stop him. About fifty persons were present. On March 24 he heard troops were going to land at Minia; the mudir told him not to allow this. Near the river he saw Riad el Gamal, who also said the men should not be allowed to land. Riad el Gamal said the landing of the troops in Minia makes the people lose confidence in the committee. On the 28th he heard a noise and going out found a crowd which he dispersed with lances, swords and whips. Someone threw a stone which broke his horse's leg. A little later another crowd, very hostile, came and he resolved to attack them. He noticed that his men were firing high. He killed some persons with his revolver. Then the crowd went away. He then sent a telephone message in code to General Huddlestone as affairs were serious. General Boyd arrived on March 29. About midnight the same day, General Huddlestone arrived. They talked together and the General ordered the committee to the mudiria. They refused at first, but when they came, Riad el Gamal, Sheikh Hetatah, Tewfik Ismail and Rahmy were arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perrett, witness deposed that Abdel Rasik was not in Minia after the 23rd. He opined that Tewfik Bey and Abdel Rasik did calm the crowd, but the committee did not work well. They were hostile. He gathered that Wittingham Pasha had agreed with the mudir that it was not advisable for the troops to land. Wittingham Pasha and the mudir agreed; this was one thing, but an insignificant man like Riad el Gamal agreeing was another thing. In witness's opinion, Riad el Gamal did not want the troops to land as it would have weakened the powers of the committee.

Mohamed Hamdi, the sub-mudir, examined by the Court deposed that he attended a meeting of the committee on March 19. He remembered Sh. Hetata raising certain objections, as to stopping the demonstrations. It was decided to stop the demonstrations.

MINIA'S "INDEPENDENCE."

Cross-examined by Mr. Perrott witness deposed that he had never seen an A.C.M. (declaration of independence) before. He had heard that the committee had decided on the independence of Minia. He heard Riad el-Gamal saying that it had been decided to reopen the schools and keep the Government departments if possible. He did not know whether the committee's decisions were reached by voting or not. A committee was formed in every markaz of Minia to assure public order. To the Court witness deposed that the orders of the committee were to preserve law and order, not to control railways; law courts and telephones. According to his knowledge it was Riad el Gamal and Sh. Hetata who organised the demonstrations. The mudir informed him of the declaration of independence. He was not opposed to telling Colonel Wittingham that he was in danger. The committee had nothing to do with Mellawi. After his speech Sheikh Hetata shouted "down with the tyrants, down with the despots." The crowd repeated the cry.

On the reopening of the court the next day Mohamed Bey Moustafa deposed that he was the mudir of Minia "that is to say Governor of the State of Minia." He was acquainted with the movement of Saad Zaghlul. A mandate was sent to Saad Pasha Zaghlul and those with him to represent the nation at the peace conference. He heard this officially. He was in Beni Mazar on the day of the signing of these petitions, so he had been present he would have seen no objection to them. As far as he could remember from the time of Mustapha Pasha Kamel he had known of nationalist aims; it was the independence of Egypt and the evacuation of the country by the British. The movement in Minia was the same. He was instructed on March 12 from Cairo to take precautions about railways and he issued instructions to the mamurs by telephone. A demonstration was held on March 15 at Minia, many of the mob were armed with sticks and were shouting "long live independence" "down with despotism." He kept a note of these cries, and embodied them in his report to the Ministry of the Interior. He remembered the lawyers protesting and asked for the cases to be postponed. The demonstrators also went to the French and Greek consuls and make a protest against the arrest of the four Pashas. He sent a special messenger to the Interior with his report and when he reached Beni Suef the communications were cut, so he took a boat. The report was short and he did not ask for help, or troops. On Sunday March 16, demonstrations took place and the markazes were destroyed. He was then obliged to write to the markazes to ask the notables to form a committee for the purpose of keeping order. The people understand that attacks on railways and telephones were not in the interests of the country. When he heard a big demonstration was to be held on the 18th he talked to the notables and tried to explain to them the gravity of the situation. They promised to try, but said that "to-morrow will be the last demonstration." They did not say why they wanted demonstrations, but he gathered it was a general feeling throughout the country. On the 18th a demonstration of about 5,000 persons took place. Ottoman flags, French, Italian and others there were, but no English. Riad el Gamal and Sh. Hetata were in front and made speeches. On the 19th another demonstration took place. The leaders asked him, witness, to send in their demands to the competent authorities.

The sub-mudir and the chief of the Parquet were of the opinion that Wittingham Pasha had no fear of danger, but finally it was agreed to tell him. On March 20 Mr. Shirley and Mr. Gallender went to the mudiria at the same time Tewfik Bey and Hassan Sarraf were there. Tewfik Bey kept the villages informed of the proceedings. Colonel Wittingham and witness went on board the steamer and discussed the landing of troops with Col. Hazel and General Huddlestone. It was decided not to land them. Ria el Gamal and Sh. Hetata said it was not in the public interest to land troops, because however big the force would it could not stop the current of demonstrating and enthusiasm. They asked witness to give his word of honour to oppose the troops landing. When he refused they said they would take upon themselves to keep order. On March 23 Riad el Gamal told witness that the independence of Minia had been decided upon. The decision was never sent to him; they sent him a decision about the railways.

The case is proceeding.

CRICKET IN CAIRO.

G.S.C. v. ALEXANDRIA MILITARY XI.
ALEXANDRIA "ON TOP."

Cricketers in Cairo, players and spectators alike, are enjoying a fine display in all departments of the sport on the occasion of the visit of the Alexandria military team to the capital, on Tuesday last, to fulfil a two-day's engagement with the Gezira Sporting Club team. The visit of the Alexandria team naturally aroused keen interest.

The G.S.C. batsmen went first to the wickets, Goschen and Down, facing the bowling of Strong and Davies. The latter bowler claimed Down before the score had reached double figures catching him out when the score sheet had registered only four runs. Davies again promptly secured another victim, Sproule bringing Green's career to an end, with a good catch, when the score had reached 15 and had compiled four runs; whereas, "with luck," as events have proved, he is "good for a century" at any time. Sproule had the third wicket of the Club team fell without any addition to the score sheet, which resulted at the deplorable low figure of eight! But worse was to follow for the batsmen; Swelwell fell a victim to the joint efforts of Davies and Sproule, the latter catching him out before he had registered a run.

The outlook for the local team was now darker than before, two "ducks" being included in the list of the Club batsmen, only succeeded in reaching 13. To add to the discomfiture of the G.S.C. batsmen Goschen, only succeeded to reach 15; and MacLeod fell, clean bowler to Strong after he had added only four runs to the meagre total.

Humphereson, who has done excellent work as bowler, came again and encouraged the "forlorn hope of the local players by standing his ground and secured 7 valuable runs. Yet, runs were conspicuously scarce, Lambert being cleverly caught by Mac Kenzie off Strong and bowled Cotte to his credit.

Pearse was a fine asset for the Alexandria players; and, assisted by Hall, made one wicket, to his credit than Davies, his average was just as good—each of them claiming their 5 for 18—the additional 2 being made at the tenth wicket.

The Alexandria batsmen led off in fine style. Gold and McKenzie proved themselves a pair of Stalwarts; before their partnership was dissolved 71 runs had been scored between them the Alexandria score had well "topped" the "century" the Gezira's score of 70 was the biggest in the day's play; but not the "best"; for, at the call of time, Davies and Humphereson following up their excellent bowling achievements—were "going strong" at 61, and 54, and "still running," after several bowlers had tried their hand, unsuccessfully, to dissolve the partnership.

At 6.15 a cheer went up all round when 200 was recorded for the visitors; and the two batsmen named continued together in apparent comfort and security, notwithstanding all efforts to dislodge them; and their partnership looked likely to result in victory, to-day, for the Alexandria team.

Scores and bowling:-

G.S.C.

Goschen b. Sproule	15
Down c. Rosse b. Davies	0
Green c. Sproule b. Davies	0
Swalwell c. Sproule b. Davies	0
Gouldsmith b. Davies	13
MacLeod b. Strong	4
Humphereson not out	39
Lambert c. MacKenzie b. Strong	1
Hall b. Pearse	2
Herrell b. Pearse	38
Weil b. Pearse	10
Extras	10
Total	140

FALL OF WICKETS.
1 for 4, 2 for 8, 3 for 8, 4 for 27, 5 for 39, 6 for 41, 7 for 42, 8 for 72, 9 for 76, all out 140.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.	A.
Strong	19	3	2	61	30.5
Davies	12	5	4	22	5.5
Sproule	4	0	1	18	18
Pearse	13.3	8	3	17	5.66
Englefield	8	2	0	12	—

ALEXANDRIA.

Gold c. Green b. Goschen	27
Mc Kenzie c. Humpherson b. Swalwell	70
Pearse not out	54
Dryland lbw. b. Swalwell	4
Davies not out	61
Extras	18
Total for 3 wickets	234

Adamson, Englefield, Rose, Allies, Sproule, and Strong, did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS.
1 for 71, 2 for 125, 3 for 131.

AUST. LIGHT HORSE v. G.S.C.
ANZACS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

As indicated in the "Gazette reports of recent matches, Anzac stock has been firm in the cricket market; and now it has risen appreciably, for the players of the Australian Light Horse Regiment have succeeded in beating the Gezira Sporting Club handsomely, having previously defeated the Y.M.C.A. and the Australian I.F.H.Q.—a fine trio of successes to their credit.

There has been quite a number of noticeable bowling performances in recent matches and again another excellent achievement has to be recorded, which will compare favourably with any of the others. In their match against the G.S.C. Middleton took 7 wickets for 24 runs—being well supported by his colleague, Hooker, who captured the remainder for 22 runs. Thus the two bowlers succeeded in lowering the colours of the premier local club in an unmistakable manner, this total score of 46 being the G.S.C. lowest record. To add to the merit of the performance the Anzacs kept the "Extras" sheet clean, not a single point going to the credit of their opponents from that source.

There was quite a coincidence, too, on Middleton's part in the game, for having succeeded in scoring all he was unbeaten when the innings were declared closed for his side with a total of 177 for 8 wickets, his own score being identically the same number as the total score of his opponents. A regular "day out" for Middleton.

The G.S.C. started a second innings, which was altogether better than their first, but the contest was decided on the first innings, as stated.

Scores:-

G.S.C.

FIRST INNINGS.

Farshawe b. Hooker	9
Jerome st. Emery b. Middleton	7
Hall b. Middleton	14
Ward-Boys b. Hooker	0
Cotte c. Tuckey b. Middleton	7
Bevan b. Middleton	2
Aylward b. Middleton	3
Bury c. and b. Hooker	0
Chamberlain not out	4
Comyn b. Middleton	4
Threlfall c. Matthews b. Middleton	0
Extras	0
Total	46

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Hooker	13	4	3	22
Middleton	13	3	7	24

G.S.C.

SECOND INNINGS.

Farnshawe b. O'Brien	3
Jerome b. Tuckey	9
Ward-Boys not out	35
Cootе not out	18
Extras	5
Total	70

AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE.

Easery c. Coote b. Bevan	6
Dowling b. Threlfall	12
Hooker b. Hall	5
Matthews c. Comyn b. Jerrome	29
Williams c. Threlfall b. Hall	28
Concannon b. Hall	0
Williams c. Jerrome b. Bury	16
Middleton not out	46
Davies b. Bury	8
O'Brien not out	13
Extras	14
Total (3 wickets declared)	177

Tuckey did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS.
1 for 7, 2 for 13, 3 for 38, 4 for 81, 5 for 81, 6 for 85, 7 for 128, 8 for 177.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Jerrome	6	2	1	16
Hall	17	2	3	49
Bury	9	0	2	47
Bevan	12	5	1	23
Threlfall	8	1	1	23

NEW ZEALAND H.Q. v. NEW ZEALAND KAFR-EL-SHEIKH.

In the match between the above New Zealand teams, played at the Gezira Sporting Club, Pelo ground, on Monday, the contest was conspicuous by the absence of big scores; and also for Macfarlane's excellent bowling average for the H.Q. team. Robinson, on the same side, was the only batsman to materialise; he carried his bat in the bargain, too, and his 34 represented more than the combined efforts of all his colleagues. Seldom recently has there been such consistent small scores on both sides—49 for H.Q. and 50 for Kafr-el-Sheikh. Macfarlane took 7 wickets for 24 runs.

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RECOMMANDATION OF A CHEMIST.

Dr. Emilio Putzolu, Graduate of the University of Science, ex-director of the Agricultural School of Rosano, Calabro, expert chemist of the Royal Italian Consulate in Cairo, and former chemist in the Sultanieh Laboratory, Sultanieh Agricultural Society, Agriculturists Union in Egypt and of the Daira Sanieh has submitted to minute analysis:

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and has expressed authorised opinions as follows:

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Cairo, 16th November, 1918.
(Signed). Dr. E. Putzolu.

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BETS FOR ALEXANDRIA RACES.
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Turf Commission Agents.
10, Sharia El-Borsa El-Guedida (Opposite Anzac Hotel), Cairo.
accept the transmission of Bets (Pari-Mutuel) for Alexandria Races, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays up to 11 a.m.