NESTLE'S MILO FOOD.

WHAT IT IS.

Nestle's Milo Food, the perfect reconstituant for ailing infants and children, is a simple compound of milk, sugar, and a special biscuit, these ingredients being combined in the best form to preserve them, viz. in the form of a powder. The milk forming part of Nestle's Milo Food comes from the high fertile pastures, where the finest milk in the world is obtained, and owing to the unremitting care taken by the proprietors all germs and bacteria, tuberculosis and staleness are completely absent.

Nestle's Milo Food is a perfect nutriment for infants, children and invalids, of which the basis is the best cow's milk. It is quite a new departure in Foods, and is the result of great experience in their preparation combined with the assistance of medical men. The composition of Nestle's Milo Food is based on scientific principles and the practical knowledge of an infant's requirements *from birth*. Such being the case this food has already met with the approval of the highest medical authorities. *As an invigorating food for ailing infants and children it is unsurpassed.*

Nestle's Milo Food is on sale at all Del Mar's Drug Stores.

MANCHESTER SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—Enclose I beg to hand you balance sheet of the Manchester Syrian relief fund, perhaps you will be good enough to refer to it in your valuable columns showing the public the result of our efforts in Manchester and how the money was disposed of. I may say that the sum sent through the Syrian and Palestine Relief fund was consigned to the care of Dr. Hoskins of the American College, Beyrout, with a suggestion that he may consult the various religious charitable institutions for its disposal. Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours Faithfully,
K. Jehara.
Hon. Sec.

Alexandria, April 3.

The above fund which was registered under the War Charities Act of 1916, in collaboration with the Syria and Palestine Relief Fund founded by the Rev. Bishop MacInnes, Bishop in Jerusalem, has issued the following receipts and payments accounts, from October 23, 1916, to February 20, 1919:—

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Contributions	5953	9	6			
,, Proceeds of Entertainment given by the Minnehaha Amateur Minstrels	1001	2	6			
,, Proceeds of Lectures given by Miss Nicholls	60	11	4			
				10015	3	4
,, Bank Interest and Interest on Treasury Bill				444	17	11
				£10460	1	3
To Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank, Limited, Balance in hand brought down per contra				114	18	4

Payments.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cost of Appeal Circulars				238	8	11
,, Advertising				62	9	0
,, Stationery				136	7	0
,, Stationery and Miscellaneous Expenses				44	5	0
				445	2	11
By Remittances—						
Syrian Relief Fund Committee Cairo	4000	0	0			
Syria and Palestine Relief Fund ... London	5400	0	0			
Pict Orphanage ... Beyrout	250	0	0			
Hospital for Mental Diseases ... Jerusalem, Lebanon	250	0	0			
				9900	0	0
By Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Limited, Balance in hand carried down per contra				114	18	4
				£10460	1	3

Examined and found correct,
DAVID SMITH, GARNETT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Manchester.
28th, February, 1919.

The Balance remaining after payment of final expenses, together with any further contributions received, will be handed over to the Syria and Palestine Relief Fund. The Syrian community in Cairo will be grateful to all those who have so kindly contributed to and helped this Fund.

ESPIONAGE AT PLUSHING.

According to the Amsterdam "Telegraaf," another serious case of espionage has been discovered in Flushing. A wireless installation has been found in a house. It is declared that it was used there during the last two years of the war for the German Intelligence Service. The installation was in the upper part of the house, the ground floor of which was occupied as an office belonging to the Dutch naval authorities. The owner of the wireless had made a hole in the floor in which he could hide the apparatus in case of danger.

CLARE & DUST PROTECTORS

AT
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Opticians,
Shepheard's Hotel Buildings, CAIRO.

THE NATIVE PRESS

THE DEMONSTRATIONS.

The few numbers of the Arabic journals which reached our office yesterday, are full of accounts of the national demonstrations of the last three days. All organs of the native press have described the popular demonstrations in most sympathetic terms, speaking highly of the present unity of the Egyptian nation, and the linking of religious differences by Moslems and Copts—the principal elements of Egypt's population. The following are some extracts from the journals at our disposal on different topics:

BAGHDAD LOOKS TO EGYPT.

The "Ahram" (a letter to the Editor-in-Chief from Baghdad signed "Aly Mesoudi")—The Arab nation has just seen the dawn of a new era, and as it gets up from its slumber all have begun to shout "Up and onward." People have realised that progress can only be achieved by means of education and of finance, and that the former factor is the way that leads to the latter and to every prosperity. Our land which in old times nourished 15,000,000 people can hardly supply one million at the present time in spite of the fact that this million is composed of simple people who content themselves with simple life and do not enjoy much luxury. Now educated people here are of the opinion that we should promote our agriculture if we wish to have a larger income. In order to make improvement in this respect we ought to have a better knowledge, and in order to have a better education we ought to resort to Syria which is to us as we are to Persia and the land beyond her—the way for education. We have sent to some of our Syrian schools asking for the proper books dealing with agriculture, cattle-breeding, economics, and commerce, so that we might use the same in our schools, and the reply was that such books should be got from Egypt at present. This has given us to understand that both they and ourselves should resort to your happy Valley of the Nile which has been since our Pharaohs a source of light and knowledge, and science and industry. But Egypt is to-day in quite a different position, for the eyes of the Arab world as a whole—from the coast of the Indian Sea to the shores of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean—are directed towards her; for she is the only Arabic country which is rich in men, in science, in finance, and in education, and in other words she is the only country towards which people should direct their hope.... The fact that Egypt has been receiving education for 100 years, enjoying wealth and greatness and being the way of European civilisation to the East, makes us believe that we shall find our requirements therein....

THE REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

The "Ahsly" (commenting on the official communiqué referring to the "deplorable incident" which occurred on the 7th inst. during the procession). ... We understand that the incident referred to the official communiqué was that a group of demonstrators were carrying an old Egyptian flag which resembles the Turkish flag during the demonstration; and some of the troops who saw it supposed that it was the Turkish flag against whose owners they had been fighting in the Dardanelles, Palestine and Syria. They got angry and opposed the use of that flag, with the result that the regrettable incident in question took place. We sincerely hope that the series of sad events will now come to an end, and that the wise attitude adopted by His Excellency General Allenby will do away with all disturbances and prevent the occurrence of anything of a nature to cause trouble to people.

THE FOUR PASHAS.

The "Mokattam." — The time when their Excellencies the four Pashas (detained in Malta) will arrive in Egypt has not yet been fixed; but it was rumoured on Monday evening that they would arrive that night. So a large crowd of people assembled at the Railway terminus in Cairo and around the same place and they only dispersed when they realised that they were not coming that night. It is thought that they may arrive in Cairo in the course of next week.

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE

The market was steady yesterday.

Unified rose 1/8 to £92 1/2 while Lots Turcs fell 5fr. more closing at fr.215 and there was no change in Banque d'Athenes which were quoted at 58.

Credit Foncier bonds issues 1903 and 1911 were firmer at fr.315 1/2 and 283 3/4 respectively.

Compte d'Escompte remained at £1 9/32 and Société du Behera advanced 3/32 to £12 1/32; Union Fonciere being unchanged at £-3 5/32.

Ordinary Khedivieh were weaker at 110/- a drop of 1/6d.

Bonded Stores remained at £11 1/2.

Salt and Soda were at 53/7 1/2d. a three pence higher while Port Said Salt dropped six pence to 82/-.

New Egyptian Co. were neglected at 22/3d. showing a drop of 4 1/2d.

64,800 BRITISH MISSING.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks recently asked the Secretary for War whether any news has been received since his last statement in February of the 64,800 British prisoners whose fate is uncertain; what has been the result of the inquiries in Germany; and whether the list of the non-repatriated prisoners of war has been presented to the German Government and with what result.

Captain Guest replied that the figure of 64,800 referred to does not represent prisoners unaccounted for, but "missing," who have not been accepted as prisoners, and who have not yet been presumed to be dead. There is no material difference in the number at present. The result of the search by motor ambulance parties was to find about 100 prisoners, and I do not think there are many more left alive in Germany. These men were all known to be prisoners. The residue list has been sent to the military authorities in France for the Armistice Commission to present to the German Government.

Sir William Bull asked the Secretary for War whether he will consider the advisability of offering a reward of 500 marks, or any other sum thought suitable, to anyone in Germany and the other enemy countries who afforded information that led to the discovery and recovery of any prisoner of war still in enemy countries after a given date, the notice of this reward to be posted in every enemy village.

Captain Guest: The question of offering a reward has been discussed, and it was considered most inadvisable at present, and to be adopted, if at all, only in the last resort.

A CHANGED CITY.

HAMBURG DANCING AND STARVING.

Before the war there was no German city which was more closely connected with England by commercial and social ties than Hamburg; and perhaps no Hamburg city is now pondering more ruefully upon the dolorous issue of Germany's design forcibly to grasp the world's trade, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle" who has just returned.

Hamburg's warehouse lie locked and silent; the Elbe may run to the sea, but not the ships on its surface; and what activity there may be on the wharves is preparatory to the delivery of shipping to the Allies.

At first sight, indeed, Hamburg seems busy and cheerful enough. The streets are crowded and the shops are full; folks move briskly over the pavements, and look well clad and well fed. On the Alster the steamboats ply through lanes kept open in the ice, and nearer the shore persons are skating and children sliding.

A DESOLATE CITY.

It does not take long, however, to realise that Hamburg is a city squeezed dry of her foreign commerce. The apparition of wealth — wharves, ships, warehouses, offices—alone remains. The city suggests a community of beasts in their lairs, powerless to issue forth to fill their combs, and nourishing themselves barely upon the last dregs of the stored honey. The shops indeed are full, but full of substitutes. In a ladies' clothing store there are certainly cloaks and dresses for sale, but the best are only made of a mixture of wool or shoddy with substitutes, the dresses of paper! "A little rain," said a frank assistant said, "and the paper clothes lose all their shape. A little wind, and they lose all their warmth." A man may have a half-wool suit made to his measures in a big store—but once in the year only and the steps indeed are full of clothes coupon.

In the bootmakers' sedegant windows are wooden shoes, rope shoes, shoes with wooden soles and straw uppers. The confectioner shows a few pink sweets on a tray, and a few biscuits; but the former are 6d. apiece, the latter 12s. a pound.

Germany's present chaos is mirrored in the streets. Here is a soldier still serving with whatever colours are now Germany's; to demobilise him gloves freedom he slings his rifle upside down. Here is a demobilised soldier; he still wears his field grey uniform, but has changed his military cap for a bowler hat.

Here is a woman wearing a cloak made from the field-grey overcoat of her husband or brother; here is a stiff fellow in his well-cut mufti, an ex-officer by his carriage and bulldog and suspicious look. An untidy squad of soldiers trails by, without step, without dressing—hardly recalling any organised nature whatever.

Suddenly the hurried clicks of machine-guns. Pomes cry: "Is it an affair? Are the Spartacus men abroad?" But no one cares very much, not even when a lorry filled with armed civilians hurries by. One learns later that troops were merely testing a machine-gun by firing into the air, and that a few rifles had been issued to civilians, doubtless pillars of the new democracy.

DEJECTED PROCESSION.

A band is heard in the distance, and presently the head of a procession comes into view. The men move in fours; at intervals are banners and more banks; it is a slow serpent of slouching dejected men in seedy overcoats and shabby field grey. The column takes six minutes to pass, and must number 2,000 souls, but no one cares. It is only one more demonstration of the unemployed, demanding a further increase in their weekly dole.

From a doorway comes a peculiar reek—sour, bitter, suggestive of base temperance between wholesome victuals and sheer refuse. It is the entrance of a communal kitchen where thousands daily eat their one hot midday meal of potato and mangold-wurzel soup, made bitter by lettuce and thickened by chemicals.

Inside are great cauldrons whence the soup is ladled. The ladlers—big, respectable, black-coated men—old spinsters and truculent ex-soldiers, claw the hot mess into their mouths.

The kitchen has a larder or store-room, where the mangold-wurzel of the next day is kept. It is a damp cellar, in a corner of which, half confined by wooden planks, lies a sprawling heap of mangold wurzels.

No wonder that the people shudder at the mangold-wurzel! Who can be free from the mangold wurzel!" they cry gently, and recall the horrors of the mangold wurzel winter of 1916-17.

At night the cellar is full, and for a shilling one may eat a biscuit made of husks, and for one and sixpence drink a cup of mangold wurzel coffee or so-called beer—and listen to excellent music. In the dancing-halls couples move in the tango and fox-trot to American rags, and drink German champagne in the intervals.

A girl sings a song describing the meagre furniture of the German larder. The refrain runs, "Bitter Tee ohne Rum, bitter ohne Fett" (without eggs, without butter, without fat). A man parodies her song, describing the difficulties of social life: "Ohne Veste, ohne Hose, ohne Rock, (without waistcoat, without trousers, without coat).

Private soldiers, and sailors dance and flirt; members of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council refresh themselves after their day's weighty toil with champagne and cigars, and grow elegiac upon the dangers of Bolshevism and the intoxicating sweetness of international brotherhood. The champagne is £2 a bottle, but the members fix their own salaries.

DANCING AND FLIRTING.

The greater part of Hamburg dances, though there are those who lament that there are persons who are dancing while German honour lie dead and the Fatherland disgraced; and who can reply to Foch with the fox-trot and the Polka with the tango.

Nevertheless, the first act of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council was the removal of the four years' ban upon public dancing. No doubt the Council desired to show how benign and liberal a Government it is, and thought well to celebrate the lofty translation to the new and holy German democracy with dance and timbrel.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON.

Fears of an outbreak of smallpox in London have been occasioned by the admittance into the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospital of six people suffering from the disease. The six cases are all from different parts of the metropolis and occurred within a fortnight. The same district suffered from a similar outbreak in February, and an official of the Asylums Board stated that all the people concerned could be traced to the earlier outbreak. Having discovered the sources of infection, the authorities took steps to prevent the spread of the diseases which, it is hoped, will prove successful, but the official pointed out that as the process of incubation occupies fortteen days, more than a week must elapse before it can be definitely ascertained whether the disease has been arrested or not.

RACING NOTES.

(By G.G.)

A dear khakied bobber hailed me up yesterday with, "What on earth have you been doing? It's bad enough for us to be without racing itself, but when it deprives us of the sport of fatuous nonsense, the position is altogether unbearable." Frightful, my sweet of him; I would venture to remark, however, that I remember once hearing it said that one cannot make bricks without straw. But is that true of the Gippy brick? It was rumoured after the recent Manchiet floods that a straw had been extracted from the desiccated mud bricks, but that has since been acclaimed as the straw of fabulous history associated with the breaking of the camel's back. Straw or no straw, I'll try to fill a little space, if only for the sake of keeping my name before you now that it may be entirely forgotten ere racing starts again. Naturally, even though I have tipped no winners since my last contribution, you'll expect a Blowing of the Horn all the same, and you'll be wondering how I'll find the wind. It's as easy as falling off a log—for our family donkey, which latter gives me quite as many thrills as would Fregga and her like. My friend above referred to suggested that I could at least write a resume of the past season. That would merely develop into one long "blow" of the winners tipped. I prefer to be more modest and just take tally of the jolly old dozen I gave you to follow before the season started.

Awan, Ibn Ghazi, Sabah, tipped by one and a half lengths first time out at Heliopolis on November 16, in a field of nine, giving weight to Ubeyan and Jon Jon, second and third, respectively, with such outsiders as Sawah, Abou Dahab, Kosair, Wisgar, Mecklenburg and Baybahad. In his second effort at Gezira on November 23, (six furlongs), he was third to Salhieh and Predicatory, giving the former one stone four and the latter one stone twelve! Most of the others behind him improved on form, and in addition, Agadir, Riad, Abu Koubishan and Dahman (the field numbering twelve in all. His third run was at Heliopolis against six furlongs on December 14, when receiving three pounds only he beat Sawah with Salhieh in receipt of a stone third, and five others behind. In his fourth and last effort he was beaten by Ameen (another of the dozen!) over four and a half furlongs, as he was in receipt of but one stone three and was only beaten by a length, this performance was full of merit. With two wins, a second and a third in four efforts, followers would be drawn every time—and he was evens, or more, for a place when second of five to Amoun!

Ameen. Won first time out, with Adwan second and Sawah third, in the race last referred to above. In his second effort, at Gezira on January 25, he just failed to give *two stone right* to Salhieh—all the same with a clear run. I think he would have won, had he won at all, but he still had twelve first class horses behind him. In his third and last run, although he had never before been beyond seven furlongs, he simply romped home over the mile and a quarter at Heliopolis giving the second, Plainy, two stone, and the third, Maintenon, twelve pounds—a fairly useful performance for a non-stayer! Of course followers drew over this horse, too, every time it ran—two wins and a second.

Awan. Did not run in the dozen, but the money spoke highly of him on the two occasions he ran. Unfortunately, he bumped up against Dahman (another of the dozen!) in his first effort and although well backed on March 1, in the race won by Dahman, he did not get too much of a chance in the race, though favourite. Those who have lost money over him, will security get it back if he keeps well—don't forget.

Assad Karim. Was probably the youngest Arab racing last season, and he fell right down in the fourth class when I selected him to follow, in spite of our having no classification here—thank Heavens! In his first effort he could hardly be expected to give twelve pounds over a mile to an old 'un like Buddy, to run Kaiser and Shaalan at evens, and to give nearly two stone to Rizk! He ran unplaced that day. A week later, on November 23, he was third, but just failed to give one stone twelve to Rizk, but he succeeded in giving Rizk a length and a pound to Bushra with six others behind. His third and last effort was on December 21 when in receipt of a pound from Bushra he was beaten by three quarters of a length with eight others behind, Habeb being third in receipt of nearly two stone. A poor, unlucky horse.

Dahman. What memories! Being one of the dozen, I supported him for the first time, first, on November 23, when he was unplaced to Salhieh. Just a week later, as I did not think the short price available about my other horse in the race, Awan, was a fair one, I "threw away" on Dahman, a horse I knew little of, old price, and Shahraman, also an outsider. They finished second and third to Dahman, who won with his head in front of Awan. I was told me before the race that he was being saved for the Cairo Derby, but I was sure he won the Cairo Derby and he won by the shortest of heads from Jon Jon (who did not have the assistance of his usual jockey) and Ubeyan, the latter all know. Jon Jon would have been a horribly long price that day. The tears I've shed! I can keep the secret no longer, I did the Derby (only!) I took, one was on Sakiawi, three were on Jon Jon, and one on the winner! First, second and third of fifteen! Dahman! (Knock out a letter or so and rearrange remainder to taste). This tale is characteristic of my own performances, at almost any meeting. Dahman was a very useful price as has been seen in three efforts, and I, personally, should stand as the only grouser for having selected him to follow—and neglecting to take the price.

(To be Continued.)

ALEXANDRIA RACES 1919.

(The classification list will be published shortly.)

FIRST MEETING.

Municipal Handicap of L.E. 400 for Arabs. 1 mile (already closed).

Bulkeley Handicap of L.E. 160 for 2nd class Arabs. 7 furlongs.

Mazaris Handicap of L.E. 120 for 3rd class Arabs. 6 furlongs.

Chatay Handicap of L.E. 120 for 3rd class Arab ponies. 6 furlongs.

Newcomers Plate of L.E. 100 for Arabs which have not won a race of any description. Weight for age reduced 7 lbs. 5 furlongs.

Ibrahimieh Handicap of L.E. 160 for B class Country-breds. 7 furlongs.

Camp Cesar Handicap of L.E. 120 for C class Country-breds. 5 furlongs.

SECOND MEETING.

The Club Stakes of L.E. 400 for Arab ponies. Once round (already closed).

Hadra Handicap of L.E. 160 for 2nd class Arabs. 6 furlongs.

Carlton Handicap of L.E. 120 for 3rd class Arabs. 7 furlongs.

Bedreman Plate of L.E. 100 for Arab ponies which have not won a race of any description. Weight for age reduced 7 lbs. 5 furlongs.

Moharram Handicap of L.E. 160 for B class Country-breds. 5 furlongs.

Tyno's Plate of L.E. 100 for Country-breds which have not won a race. Weight for age reduced 7 lbs. 4 furlongs.

Maiden Plate of L.E. 200 for all horses which have not won a race. Weight for age as follows:—Horses foaled in 1917 to carry 6.4; foaled in 1916, 8.0; foaled in 1915, 9.7; foaled in 1914 or earlier, 9.8. 5 furlongs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Unless otherwise specified, the second will receive 20, and the third 10 per cent. of the prize.

In handicaps, the winner, after the publication of the weight, of a race of any description will carry 10 lbs. extra.

In races open to professional jockeys, gentlemen riders who have not ridden five winners in such races will be allowed 5 lbs. This allowance can only be claimed in races less than L.E. 150 in advertised value.

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F. W. CUMING & CO., LTD.
ALEXANDRIA, 1, Rue Avanoff. — CAIRO, 22 Sharia Soliman Pacha

MUNICIPALITY OF ALEXANDRIA
5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1919
L.E. 500,000

AUTHORISED BY THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, WITH THE ASSENT OF THE POWERS BY DECREE DATED 14TH DECEMBER 1912.

PRICE OF ISSUE L.E. 96 PER CENT.
Payable on application.

Interest payable half-yearly on 15th April and 15th October.
The first Coupon for L.E.2 1/2 will be paid on 15th October 1919.

The Municipality of Alexandria invites public subscriptions to the above Loan, the proceeds of which are destined for carrying out sanitary works in the town and the protection of the Eastern Harbour.

The Loan is redeemable at par in 56 years by means of a cumulative Sinking Fund of 1/2 o/o per cent., the operation of which will commence in the sixth year after the issue.

The redemption will be affected either by annual drawings if the market price is at or above par, or by drawings or purchase on the market, if the price is below par.

The Municipality reserves the right to accelerate at any time the extinction of the Loan by means of purchase, as also to repay the Loan at par at any time after the 1st April 1939.

In conformity with Art. 31, No. 3 of the Organic Decree of 5 January 1890, issued with the assent of the Powers and constituting a Municipal Commission in Alexandria, the latter cannot raise money by Loan without the authorisation of the Egyptian Government.

The present engagements of the Municipality consist of its last Loan of £512,800 issued in 1902, of which about £38,000 has been redeemed to date, and of an advance of L.E. 100,000 made by the National Bank of Egypt, which will be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue.

The service of this Loan is assured by the annual inscription in the Municipal Budget of the sum necessary to cover the interest and redemption: it is guaranteed, to the extent of the necessary annuity, by the whole of the revenues of the Municipality and especially by those derived from the tax on the "prix-fixe" estimated in the Budget for 1919/1920 to produce a sum of L.E. 180,000.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued in denominations of L.E. 50, L.E. 100 and L.E. 500.

Applications must be accompanied by the whole amount payable, i.e. L.E. 96 for each L.E. 100 applied for.

The amount of the Loan being limited to L.E. 500,000, applications will be subject to reduction in the case of the Loan being over-subscribed.

Definite Bonds will be delivered as soon as possible, against surrender of Allotment Letters.

The Subscription Lists will be open on the 14th and 15th April 1919.

Applications will be received in Alexandria and in Cairo by the following Banks:—

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT,
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD.,
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Alexandria, 5th April 1919. 64563-5

C. BRANDAUER & Co., LTD.,
CIRCULAR-POINTED PENS.
SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.

Neither Scratch nor Sport.
Attention is also d awn to the
NEW PATENT ANTI-BLOTTING PENS. Sample Box of either series 9d. post free.
Works: BIRMINGHAM
Wholesale Warehouse:
124, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.
64533—U.K.N.

A BURMESE WELSH EITEDDFOD.

Even musically, the war will long leave its mark in far corners of the Empire. An enthusiastic Welsh corporal, finding himself in company with a squad of Burmese, in garrison, took the trouble to learn some of their strange melodies and set them to orthodox music. Then he prevailed upon the Burmese to form a choir, taught them to sing parts, and recently held a kind of Eistedfodd, at which they sang his versions of their native songs, both in the vernacular and in English with a strong Welsh accent!

A woman having complained to Mr. d'Eyncourt, at Marylebone, that another of her sex had abused her, the magistrate asked:— "Do you want to give her such pleasure—a little thorough enjoyment? If you do, you will take out a summons and let her see how deeply her words have impressed themselves on your mind. Then she will be delighted.

INSPECTING BY AIR.

Will the day soon arrive when the "Mufettish" will be able to appear suddenly in a district and behold things as they really are? The aeroplane is now being used in America for overseeing. According to the New York correspondent of the "Times," Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased an aeroplane for the use of the manager of a vast ranch which he owns in Montana. The ranch extends over 150 miles of territory, and it has proved impracticable to construct roads over which the manager can travel in a motor-car. Mr. Morgan has consequently engaged the services of a pilot recently discharged from the American Air Service in which he was a wireless operator to conduct the manager to different quarters of the ranch. The aeroplane is fitted with wireless apparatus, and stations will be established at intervals on the ranch so that the manager, while making his rounds, may be able to keep in constant touch with every part of the territory under his supervision. In this way, Mr. Morgan contends, much time and expense will be saved.

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 gives to the winner.

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (ADVT).

The Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth announces that war restrictions are removed from the waters of the Portsmouth Defence Area, which includes Southampton Water and the Solent. As a consequence of this Order, yachting can be resumed at Cowes and elsewhere in the neighbourhood this summer.

DETAL DUST Perfume
The Breath of Flowers - Delightful, Refreshing.
Invaluable in Hot Climates. Prevents Mothing Clothing.
All Chemists, Stores, etc. — Packets 6 d., & 1/- or post free 8 d. & 1/3 d. write Dept. E.
The Rosmarine Manuf. Co. London, S.E.1.

Wonderful Safeguard Against
INFLUENZA
TYPHOID
ETC.
All Soldiers should Carry a Packet.
64183—U.K.N.