DEATH OF ROOSEVELT.

A GREAT AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Ex-President Roosevelt died this morning at six o'clock. Havas.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was born in East 20th-street, New York City, on October 27, 1858. His paternal ancestors were of Dutch stock, having come over to New Amsterdam in the middle of the seventeenth century, while his grandmother was one of the Pennsylvanian immigrants, a Celtic Quaker. Mr. Roosevelt remembered in vivid detail the rather gloomy respectability of his New York Home; the furniture bristled with black horsehair, he scratched the bare legs of infancy, while the domestic decorations included a cut-glass chandelier, some paragons of Dutch woodcarving, and a much-admired, but hideous, malachite ornament. So much for the "winter residence in town"; but in summer there was the country refuge, where cats, dogs, rabbits, and a Shetland pony (named General Grant) miniaturized to the boy's early love of animals, while always, in town or country, there was the presiding influence of his father, the future President of the United States admitted an eternal debt of gratitude. Even in these individualistic days a boy owes much to his father, and the elder Theodore Roosevelt was the presiding genius of the younger's boyhood. For Bess was a father who loved life, and all in it that is good, and would permit no compromise with cruelty, cowardice, or the shadow of untruthfulness. There were early conflicts of will, but they only served to mould the mutual understanding.

His father died at 46, but the impress which he left upon his son's mind remained unobliterated by time. Meanwhile, the boy was growing up a delicate creature, wracked by asthma, and regarded as too sickly for a public school. His tastes were also, to a certain extent, unboyish, for he developed an early love for natural history.

Harvard was the next in the boy's education, and he made the best of his tie there between 1876 and 1880. Certain sides of the curriculum made little impression upon him, but he studied history with interest and science with avidity; and might even have adopted a scientific career, if the university method of studying its problems had been a little more human, and not quite so rigidly academic. For at that time the future President paid little attention to politics, and took no part in college debates. The chief impression which he took away from Harvard was a democratic doctrine that every man must be respected for what he made himself, and that man's whole duty was to make the most of his opportunities. That doctrine he proceeded to put into practice with singular success.

FROM LEGISLATOR TO COWBOY.

After leaving the university, Mr. Roosevelt set himself to the study of law, and began a political career by joining the Republican Association, which used to meet in a barnlike room over a saloon, plentifully garnished with spit-toons. He made such good use of his chances in this society that in 1881 he was elected to the Legislature, and so commenced the strenuous career of a reformer. For, from first to last, wherever Mr. Roosevelt was at work, corruption was cut down, and a clean, thoughtful young police was planted in its place. And the Legislature, thirty years ago, was freely disfigured by corrupt practices. This was the sort of thing against which the young Roosevelt sturdilyfaced, at his face, and for three years he toiled unremittingly in the cause of wholesome administration. The conflict was magnanimously sustained, and then a complete change of circumstances transferred him from a City Hall life to the open freedom of the Wild West. The legislator, breaking loose his fetters, was transformed into a cowboy, and in those fresh, vigorous years of open-air life, no doubt, were laid the strong foundations of a virile and indomitable manhood.

Days the West was a land of vast silent spaces, of lonely rivers, and of plains where the wild game stared at the passing horseman. It was a land of scattered ranches, of herds of long-horned cattle, and of reckless riders who, unmoved, looked in the eyes of life or of death. In that land he led a free and hardy life, with horse and with rifle. He worked under the searching midsummer-sun, when the wide plains shimmered and wavered in the heat, and he knew the freezing misery of riding night guard round the cattle in the late autumn round up. Five years of this fresh, free life put vigour into Mr. Roosevelt's frame, and when he returned to official life it was to take up the yoke with unflinching determination. In 1889 he was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner, and embarked upon that consistent career of reform with which his memory will be indelibly associated. The Civil Service was full of favouritism, and pitted with patronage, and Mr. Roosevelt himself to clear it of the evil. "My duty," he said, "was to stand with everyone while he was right, and to stand against him when he went wrong; and this I have tried to do as regards individuals and as regards groups of individuals. When a business man or labour leader, politician or reformer, is right, I support him; when he goes wrong, I leave him. When Mr. Lorimer upheld the war for the liberation of Cuba, I supported him; when he became United States Senator by improper methods, I opposed him. The principles or methods which the Socialists advocate and which I believe to be in the interest of the people I support, and those which I believe to be against the people I oppose. Moreover, when a man has done evil, but changes, and works for decency and righteousness, and when, as far as I can see, the change is real and the man's conduct sincere, then I welcome him and work heartily with him, as an equal with an equal."

From the Civil Service he moved in the spring of 1895 to the presidency of the Police Commission, where he put the same policy into operation. And, whatever may be said elsewhere against the police force of New York, Mr. Roosevelt, at any rate was eloquent in its defence.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We must pass over the late Mr. Roosevelt's three-year occupation of the Governorship of New York—another post which multiplied his opportunities for the cleansing of the Augean stables—and come down to the fateful day in September, 1901, when the murder of President McKinley invested his Vice-President with unexpected honours, and Mr. Roosevelt suddenly succeeded to the highest position tenable by a citizen of the United States. That position he assumed in a spirit of prudence, and filled with concentrated vigour. From the outset he resisted all temptations towards unconsidered changes of policy and administration.

He continued Mr. McKinley's policies changing and developing them, and adding new policies only as the questions before the public changed and as the needs of the public developed. His policy was one of peace abroad, and contented settlement at home. Throughout the years that he was President he pursued without failing one consistent foreign policy, a policy of genuine international goodwill and of consideration for the rights of others, and at the same time of steady preparedness. The weakest nations knew that they, no less than the strongest, were safe from insult and injury at America's hands; and the strong and the weak alike also knew that the great Republic possessed both the will and the ability to guard themselves from wrong or insult at the hands of anyone. And at home he never lost sight of his country's ideals, of its remembrance, or of his perennial significance in the State. Finally, the ex-President's last message to the nation which he served was the stimulating gospel of character, and its certain influence upon the world. What a man is—that it is that matters; and what a man should be, is written in the open book of life.

His presidency came to an end in 1908, and he then started off to hunt big game in British East Africa. On his way home Mr. Roosevelt travelled northwards by the Nile, and made his visit to Egypt very notable by his speech at Cairo, when he said that the policy of England in Egypt should be "to govern or get out."

ROOSEVELT AND THE WAR.

During the war Mr. Roosevelt was from the outset in favour of immediate intervention, the last act of the ex-President was his stirring declaration setting forth the Republican war programme. It offered a most refreshing, because robust, contrast to many painful and hesitating statements inflicted by statesmen whose hearts were not really in the war. He wished, learned all his life, to say and mean: "We should accept no peace which is not based on the unconditional surrender of Germany and her vassal allies Austria and Turkey, and which does not free the subject races of Austria and Turkey from the yoke of Austrian, Magyar, and Turk." This shows how much clearer some things are seen at a distance. The ex-President demanded not only the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, but likewise the return to Denmark of the territory of which she was robbed, and the constitution of a Polish Commonwealth, as well as all the other "four-teen points" which make for the peace and security of Europe.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESPATCH.

THE LATEST MENTIONS.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The "London Gazette" announces that Sir Douglas Haig in his latest despatch mentions the following officers of the Indian Labour Corps, Captain H.D. Innes commanding the 55th Company, Second Lieuts. M. H. Beattie, attached to the 49th North West Frontier Company, F. W. Douglas, 64th Bengal Company, H. W. Moore, 29th Lushai Company, B.C. Prance, 63rd Bengal Company, F.C. Smith, attached to the 48th North West Frontier Company, F.E. Winsland, 81st Santal Company.

MORE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Other New Year Honours include:—

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, A.C. Pearson, Governor of North Borneo, and Pratt, Consul of Isinan.

HONORARY COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE: —The Sultan of the Maldives.

A Knighthood has been conferred on Boshan Wei Yuk, for many years Councillor at Hong Kong.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Among the New Year Knights are:—Justin Fletcher, of Calcutta; C.H. Setalwad, of Bombay University; J.H. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, W.A. Beardsell, of Madras, P.C. Roy, Educational Service of Bengal, R.H. Hansen, of Burma, G.C. Godfrey, Coal Controller, and Lucas White King.

A Knight Commandership of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on M. C. Seaton of the India Office, a Companionship of the Order of the Bath on C.H. Kisch, India Office, and Knight Grand Cross of the Victoria Order on the Maharajah of Bikanir.

PRESS COPYRIGHT.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

The action of the Associated Press to restrain the International News Service from publishing news gathered by the Associated Press resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court that news, even if not copyright, is property. The decision is important to newspapers since it guarantees news collected by them from piracy.

BISHOPRIC OF WORCESTER.

NEW EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENT.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Ven. Ernest Harold Pearce has been appointed to the Bishopric of Worcester in succession to the Rt. Rev. Huyshe Yeatman-Biggs, who has been transferred to the Bishopric of Coventry.

The new Bishop of Worcester has been Canon of Worcester since 1911 and Archdeacon since 1916. During the war he was temporary Assistant Chaplain General for two years.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The National Bank of India has decided to increase its capital to £4,000,000.

RAINPROOFS, ETC.

Roberts, Hughes and Co., of Cairo, Alexandria and Mansourah, are now offering specially selected Rainproofs, also Woollen Underwear and Socks.

Westner's Fountain Pens
A. WESTNER & Co. Shepheard's Hotel, Bld., CAIRO

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO
TO-MORROW
"MACISTE MEDIUM."
3rd Episode of this most magnificent film.

OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

FURTHER MILITARY AWARDS.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Military Cross has been conferred on Lieut. F.L. Skilton, Hong Kong and Singapore Garrison Artillery for services in Egypt.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The "London Gazette" announces the following awards to members of the Egyptian Forces for valuable services in connection with military operations in Egypt:

Order of the British Empire; Commander: Lieut.-Colonel A.K. Rawlins; Officers, Lieut.- Colonels P.H. Cunningham, H.F. Pearson Henry Templer, Captains R.N. Campbell, M.R. Duberly, D.L. Graham, Lieut. K.R. Madder.

Distinguished Service Orders:— Lieut-Colonels G.R. Cassels, C.S. Eastmead, Majors W.L. Dundas, Richard Gardiner, G.M. Glynton, H.N. Holden, B. G. Kidd, H.M. Shaw, Captain H.G. Laird.

Military Crosses: Captains W. F. Blacker; L.E. Dennys, W.G. Elphinston, A. M. Kennedy, T. S. Paterson, Alan Saunders, A.H. Williams. Lieuts. G.H. Allanson, T.B. Belcher, G.D. Clarke, K.M. Fraser, T.E. Furze, N.H. Homer, R.T. Jones, B.H. Kamakaka, D.M. Newitt, R. P. Ranking and A.G. Scotland.

CAPT. LEEFE ROBINSON'S FUNERAL.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Captain Leefe Robinson was buried at Harrow Weald this afternoon. Aeroplanes escorted the cortege to the cemetery. The coffin was borne on an aeroplane trailer preceded by the Air Force band and followed by the members of the squadron. The airforce bearers included Major Sowrey, who brought down the second Zeppelin in England. An aeroplane dropped a wreath before the house where the body was lying before the departure of the cortege.

BELGIAN TEACHERS AND GERMANY.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of Belgian Teachers unanimously passed a proposal for the cessation of all relations with German teachers. Havas.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

DECREASED PRODUCTION IN 1918.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mocatta Goldsmid's Annual Review states that despite the high prices ruling the world's production of silver again decreased in 1918; but more settled conditions in Mexico should tend to increase production there. A clause of the Pittman Act, governing the purchase of silver to replace the dollars melted down should prevent it from falling much below forty seven pence which is the approximate parity in England of the dollar in ounce of New York.

HONOUR FOR AGHA KHAN.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Trinity College, Dublin has conferred the Doctorate of Literature upon Sultan Agha Khan, who was educated at the High School at Moretdabad.

THE INDIAN BENCH.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Indian civilian, Mr. W.S. Coutts, has appointed Puisne judge at the High Court at Patna in succession to Judge Chapman.

EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS IN INDIA.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Mr. Montagne announces that the India Office Committee to assist disabled and invalided officers to obtain employment in India, the Eastern Colonies and the Malay States has ceased to operate. The Labour Ministry is now dealing with this question.

BRITISH ADMIRALS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

(3.45 p.m.) It is officially stated that no change is impending in the office of the First Sea Lord. Admiral Wemyss and Rear-Admiral Hope are proceeding to Paris as the principal British Naval Representatives at the Peace Conference. Reuter.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Rev. W.E.E. Scott, former Archdeacon of Bombay, is dead.

Are you satisfied with your baker.

TRY LIPTONS !
Up-to-date Bakery, Boulakieh, Cairo.
Best Wheaten Bread & Cakes.
'Phone 192.

HONOUR FOR A HINDU.

SIR S.P. SINHA MADE A P.C.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Sir S. P. Sinha has been appointed Privy Councillor.

Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha was one of the representatives of India at the War Conference in 1917, when he was the spokesman of unofficial India. His public services received the seal of popular approval by his election to the chair of the Indian National Congress, which he filled in 1915—and the highest mark of official commendation by his appointment, first of all, as Law member of the Viceroy's Council, and again, only a few weeks ago, as a member of the Bengal Executive Council. When Sir Satyendra Sinha resigned office for personal reasons in November, 1910, and was succeeded by Sir Ali Imam, Lord Minto testified publicly to the material and valued assistance which he had received from his presence at the Council Board. Sir Satyendra, who is of course a Hindu, is a member of the small but highly intellectual religious body known as the Brahmo Samaj (to which Sir Krishna Gupta, the first Indian member of the Secretary of State's Council, also belongs). He is fifty-three years of age, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1886. In 1903 he was appointed standing counsel to the Government of Bengal, and from 1907 to 1909 was Advocate General of Bengal, a post which he temporarily resumed in the early part of last year. In April next he was to have received the awards Sir Ali Imam-ul-Huda as member of the Bengal Executive Council, but the appointment will presumably be held in abeyance until his return from London. He received a knighthood in January, 1915.

G.C.B. FOR INDIAN COMMANDER.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The title of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on Sir Charles Carmichael Monro for services in the war.

Sir Charles Monro has been commander-in-chief in India since 1916 after having commanded the First Army Corps in the Great War in France, from 1915 to 1916. He was born in 1860 and joined the Army in 1879. He saw service in the first year of his career on the North West Frontier and gained a medal with two clasps. His next period of active service was in South Africa when he was mentioned in despatches, and was awarded a medal with three clasps and was appointed Brevet Lieut.-Col. Just before the Great War broke out he commanded a division of the Territorial Force.

DEATH OF DEPUTY TURMEL.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

The Deputy, Turmel, who is accused of having had dealings with the enemy, died yesterday in an infirmary in a prison in France. Havas.

Turmel was a French Deputy, who was charged with aiding the enemy. He was said to have made determined efforts to see Prince Bulow at the Villa Malta, in Rome, and made himself so obtrusive and importunate in trying to force himself upon the Prince, who declined the honour of receiving the visit of Turmel, that he was finally ordered out of the ministry by Prince Bulow's lodge-keeper. At that time this most slippery diplomatist and arch-intrigue, the German Ambassador, was spending millions of lire to prevent Italy from declaring war against Germany. Traces of German money were found everywhere, even just before the Italian check last autumn. Under these persumstances Turmel was suspected and met twisted, and turned. He tried to give a fresh interpretation to each previous declaration proved to be false, showing great fertility of imagination and resource.

THE GOLD PROBLEM.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Gold Producers Committee, which is composed of Gold Mining interests, in the course of a statement challenges the soundness of the Gold Production Committee's argument and its conclusions. It contends that the Production Committee have not duly taken into consideration the assessment of the value of gold as affected by the large issues of Government paper currency, which at present is incontvertible into gold or unbacked by gold. It quotes that Production Committee's admission that paper currency has somewhat depreciated in terms of bullion. It urges therefore that as gold is the standard of value producers ought to receive for an amount of fine gold in sovereign more than twenty shillings in depreciated paper currency.

It will be remembered that the Committee on Gold Production within the Empire rejected the proposal to subsidise production on the ground that to do so would be financially unsound. It recommended that steps should be taken to control the amount of the development of the work that may be carried out by each mine and the allocation of an available labour force.

TRAWLER STRIKES A MINE.

27 MEN MISSING.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

A communiqué from the Ministry of the Marine announces that the trawler, Caudan, sank after touching a mine on December 19. Eleven men were saved and 27 are reported missing. Havas.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Only one small Reuter's telegram has been published to-day. The following notice has been received from Cairo:—

"No further telegrams have been received by Reuter's Agency since the publication of the list edition this morning.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE
Ramleh.
On the Sea Shore. Large Garden
BAR
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND
Special Prices for the Military

EGYPT'S WAIFS AND STRAYS

MANNERS OF EGYPTIAN CHILDREN.

A PLEA FOR PLAY-GROUNDS AND CAMPS.

(BY AN EGYPTIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

One of the serious things connected with city life is the tendency of school children and working lads to follow the steps of Street Waifs and strays. There have been many evidences of late that the rising generation are getting out of hand and becoming very impertinent. A good deal of this is doubtless due to the parents who leave their children to run wild in the streets. Another reason, possibly, is the lack of discipline in many schools, of which I have heard and seen many instances.

In a certain poor district of Alexandria, some 20 rough lads had just come out of school, and begun to behave like hooligans. One of the masters remonstrated with them and was at once assailed with stones. That a master should be treated in this manner seems incomprehensible, and I can only hope that he stopped the offenders and applied his cane vigorously to their backs.

It must be admitted here that the influence of some of the films exhibited in some cinematograph shows contribute to a spirit of lawlessness among the boys. A detective story was on show sometime ago at a certain cinema in Alexandria. The writer who happened to be passing close just at the time when the matinée performance came to an end, saw some lads playing in such a manner that passers-by thought they were going to murder each other. On questioning one of the lads, we were told that they were just having a bit of fun similar to that they had seen on the screen.

It is of great importance that there should be a careful censorship of all cinema plays as well as posters advertising performances. A school child acquires nearly all his knowledge and a considerable part of his habits by imitation, and it is the imitative child that makes the most rapid progress whether for better or for worse. The laws of imitation seem to be thoroughly established in all processes of association, and are very important in accounting for the increase of lawless gangs, of young hooligans. Of course, swearing, slang phrases, and other minor evils are attributed to the same cause.

A police official told me that his experience leads him strongly to the conclusion that in the case of the younger offenders, most of the offences with which they are charged are the result of superfluous energy for which there is no legitimate outlet, rather than that of an inherently vicious disposition. And I have not the slightest doubt that this is the crux to the whole question. The healthy parent will provide for the increasing physical energy of his children by letting them swim, or play out door games, or by taking them to the skifting rink, etc. These are things without which child's life would be intolerably dull and youth would be perverted by repression.

But what about the poor classes? Parents of these classes cannot afford to give their children even a small portion of this essential recreation and the consequences are too well-known to the reader. If we start from the position that we want to attract our youngsters away from the streets and their evils, rather than attract them there, the solution is not far to seek. The first practical step in this direction is that which the present writer suggested some time ago in an article dealing with the Street Waifs, and upon which he would now lay special emphasis. The attractions and evils of our streets should be put an end to and the utmost efforts be concentrated in an endeavour to meet the true recreative needs of the young.

The "Gazette" a few weeks ago published three able articles by two different authorities on the American Play Ground System and its local Application. The writers therein described and dealt with the problem from every point of view. What I wish to say here is that the Play Ground System is an important form of Social Service that has proved itself of great value in the better organisation of the leasure time of the young. The sociological significance of play is well recognised all over the civilised world. And perhaps the most interesting piece of work in connection with the Play Ground System is the children's holiday. Great Britain has a number of societies providing country holidays to poor school children. One of these gives such holidays to over 3,000 poor children in the year. The Birmingham Street Children's Union, in the work of which I took an active part, besides having over 60 clubs where organised games are played and boys and girls come into contact with friends of strong character, provides a camp every year and 500 children are taken to the country annually.

CAMP AS PART OF THE PLAYGROUND SYSTEM.

The benefits to be derived from a yearly outing, are very important. For apart from the fact that the majority of Egyptian children have not the chance nor, in a good many cases, the means for a little holiday outside their own town, the camp with its main object as the development in the members of a sense of responsibility would make a marked difference to Egyptian life in the next generation. And perhaps it is not too much to say that the effectiveness of an Egyptian Playground System would be much greater when there is a yearly outing. Children would look forward for such a change, they get much more attached to their playground.

Let it be supposed that the authorities in Egypt have recognised the value of the Playground and that Egypt has become one of those countries where Playgrounds are to be seen here and there in cities as well as in villages. Now let us see how the yearly outing—the camp—if taken as a part of the programme of the Playground System, would be further adopted and how far it would benefit members of playgrounds.

DISCIPLINE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

I have just remarked that the main object of the camp is to develop in the members a sense of responsibility. It was all play in the playground, there they have been taught to "play the game," to make friends, to be clean and sociable. But there are duties to be performed in a camp and discipline to be maintained as well. There, they will have to lead a rough and simple life—a camp life. They will have to cook their own meals, to make their beds, and make themselves generally useful. Remembering that the Director of the Playground has the complete control of the whole camp, we must get the leaders of the different games to form a council to discuss all matters of discipline and organisation. The discipline of the camp is then placed under the control of a body of boy magistrates and monitors whose business it is to draw up rules and enforce them by suitable penalties. The magistrates' court would be held daily when cases previously reported would be tried and the necessary disciplinary steps are taken. Then a number of boys would be appointed as "Prefects." These are made responsible for the management of the camp. There is nothing in all this that Egyptian boys would not be able to fall in with and with great enjoyment.

Apart from the ordinary orderly duties, bathing, football and other games, and singing come into the camp day. Lectures (if possible with lantern slides) on subjects likely to stimulate an intelligent interest are also a great feature in camps already in existence in other countries. In short camp life is made to consolidate what is being done in the Playground, and by means of the discipline and example, the emotional stimulation of play, and the rough-and-tumble democracy of the camp the members are given a conception of that corporate spirit which is the foundation of all national success and which is markedly lacking in the make-up of Egyptians as a nation. Until an Egyptian can be trusted as an Egyptian, just because he is an Egyptian, he can never hope to build up either successful business concerns or be a unit in a free and progressive national Transformation as the keynote of any success worth having and any success that will endure.

ALEXANDRIA'S UNFIT FOOD.

NEARLY 180,000 LBS. POTATOES DESTROYED.

The Public Health Department of the Alexandria Municipality ordered during December in the town the destruction of the following articles of food as being unfit for consumption:—5 okes bananas, 13 okes medlars, 273 okes dates, 166 okes pomegranates; 69 okes raisins, 25 okes marrows, 21,916 okes potatoes, 2 okes bamya, 13 okes cabbages, 720 tomatoes, 146 egg-plant, 4 okes cheese, 341 melons, 269 mandarines, 3 melons, 924 oranges, 22 bitter oranges, 23 watermelons, 2 tongues, 65 calves' feet, 129 kilos, 10 cocoanuts, 9 herrings, 34 pieces of brain, 231 kilos chocolate, 8 tins marmalade, 15 tins tomato sauce, 55 tins sardines, 52 tins milk, 29 tins tea, 101 tins various vegetables, 13 okes meat, 141 okes caramels, 216 okes herrings, 1,027 okes fish, 187 okes salt fish, 58 okes chilis, 245 okes intestines, 257 shell fish, 2 okes sausage, 5 okes olives, 24 okes anchovies, 23 okes nuts and 40 okes sugar.

At the Custom House the following were destroyed:—4,749 kilos of pomegranates, 33,416 kilos of potatoes and 2,840 kilos of oranges.

POOR RELIEF FOR ALEXANDRIA.

The Islamic Relief Society in Alexandria has written letters of thanks to Bedrawi Pasha and Abou Gazieh Bey, notables of Charbieh, for their contribution of 200 and 100 ardebs of wheat for the poor in Alexandria, and stating that their generous gifts were a great help to the work of the Society.

Abdel Tawfik Pasha of Alexandria has given L.E.150 to purchase flour for the poor in the town. The amount was offered yesterday to the Governorate with a letter from the Pasha giving his reasons

AUSTRALIAN FLOUR DISTRIBUTED.

The S.C.B. has sent 1,000 and 2,500 sacks of Australian flour their contribution of 200 and 100 ardebs of wheat for the poor in Alexandria, and stating that their generous gifts were a great help to the work of the Society.

Abdel Tawfik Pasha of Alexandria has given L.E.150 to purchase flour for the poor in the town. The amount was offered yesterday to the Governorate with a letter from the Pasha giving his reasons

PORT SAID. Messrs Davies Bryan are showing a full range of cloths, hosiery and winter goods.
New Tailoring Department just opened.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS.
Order in time from Simonds and Co., P.O.Box 665, Cairo. Retail Branch 26, Sharia Maghraby Orders will be dispatched in rotation.

TO BOOK-LOVERS.
If you want the best selection of books in Cairo at the cheapest rates, repair to the C.M.S. Book Shop.
33 Sharia Kasr El Nil,
where you will find them.

Dr. MESSINEZI.
Skin and Bladder Diseases.
ELECTRO-CURE 12 HATS.
Boulevard de Ramleh, No 11, Alexandria.