ROLL OF HONOUR.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

The following casualties are officially reported:—

London, Aug. 31.

Killed:—
Barton, 2Lt., J., R.G.A.
Clarkson, 2Lt., H., Sherwood For.
Darling, Cap., J.W.R., R. Scots.
Gray, Cap., M., Dragoon Gds.
Jude, 2Lt., G.R.L., Yeomanry.
Jones, 2Lt., David, S. Wales Bord.
Jones, Cap., K.W., R.A.M.C.
Knox, 2Lt., T.C., Liverpool R.
MacRae, Cap., A.W.U., R. Scots.
Marshall, 2Lt., M., R. Scots.
Munday, 2Lt., I.W.C., R.G.A.
Rambotton, Lt., B.W., Yeomanry.
Stone, Maj., W., Yeomanry.
Trask, 2Lt., C.W.T., Somerset L.I.

Previously missing, now killed:—
Franks, Cap., S., S. Lanc R.

Died of wounds:—
Arnison, 2Lt., E.B., R.G.A.
Beeton, 2Lt., W.E., London R.
Boyes, 2Lt., J.F., London R.
Carter, Major, R.T., R.G.A.
Constantine, 2Lt., F.I., Northumberl Fus.
Davis, 2Lt., B.C., London R.
Dawson, 2Lt., Joll, Durham L.I.
Flanigan, Lt., J.S., London R.
Hodgoe, 2Lt., T.J.C., London R.
Lamington, Lt., W.L., London R.
Stewart, 2Lt., J.M., R. Scots.
Wootton, 2Lt., D.H., London R.

Previously wounded, now died of wounds:—
Jenkins, 2Lt., S.C., Wiltshire R.
Thompson, 2Lt., F.A., Seaforth Hghrs.

Died:—
Cottier, 2Lt., W.K., Liverpool R.
Watson, Reverend, C., Chaplain.

Wounded:—
Armstrong, 2Lt., W.A., S. Stafford R.
Ashwell, Cap., G., Tank Corps.
Asquith, 2Lt., W., York R.
Cameron, 2Lt., J., Cameron Hghrs.
Campbell, Cap., L.E., Ordnance Department.
Caper, 2Lt., C.G., Scots Bord.
Cox, 2Lt., C.J.L., Mach Gun Corps.
Enock, 2Lt., E.J., London R.
Fawcett, 2Lt., G., W. York R.
Ferguson, 2Lt., J., Scottish Rifles.
Gillespie, Lt., A.S., London R.
Glasgow, Lt., F., Gloucester R.
Harris, 2Lt., A.J., London R.
Henman, 2Lt., C.M., London R.
Holbrook, 2Lt., F.C., Gloucester R.
Irvine, 2Lt., A.K., R.F.A.
Jack, Major, F.C., R.F.A.
Jones, Lt., B.A.R., Cheshire R.
Jones, Lt., F.I., Lanc Fus.
Kerry, 2Lt., R., R. Fus.
Latter, 2Lt., F.C., Somerset L.I.
Legg, 2Lt., W.J., S. Stafford R.
Long, 2Lt., A.N., Loyal N. Lanc R.
McCormodale, 2Lt., R., Black Watch.
MacDonald, 2Lt., C.C.L., E. York R.
MacLaren, Cap., D.F., R. Scots.
May, 2Lt., K.F., Essex R.
Mayes, 2Lt., P., W. York R.
Parr, 2Lt., C.J., Cheshire R.
Parsey, Cap., J.L., W. York R.
Pugh, Cap., A.L., R.W. Surrey R.
Pothill, Cap., H.J., R.A.M.C.
Preston, 2Lt., H., R.F.A.
Price, 2Lt., T.S., S. Wales Bord.
Richards, Lt., L.W., Lincoln R.
Rundall, Lt.-Col., C.F., R.E.
Sutherford, 2Lt., T.P., R. Berkshire R.
Sinclair, Lt., G.H., Scots Rifles.
Smith, 2Lt., George, Herdsmen, Tank Corps.
Soutar, 2Lt., M.W., R. Scots.
Stone, Cap., F.G., R.G.A.
Taylor, 2Lt., J.C., R.G.A.
Townsend, 2Lt., H.E.R., R.G.A.
Turberville, 2Lt., G.H.C., Mach Gun Corps.
Walker, 2Lt., C.H.S., R. Scots.
Wharton, 2Lt., D.F., Leeds R.
Wlyte, 2Lt., W.P., Tank Corps.
Wilkinson, 2Lt., C.N., E. Lanc R.
Woodward, 2Lt., G.A., Mach Gun Corps.

Missing:—
Brown, 2Lt., A.G., R. W. Kent R.
Caldwell, 2Lt., D.C., Scottish Rifles.
Drew, Lt., G.M., Scottish Rifles.

Previously wounded and missing, now died of wounds, a prisoner:—
Harvey, Cap., A.W., Rifle Corps.

Previously wounded and missing, now wounded and prisoner:—
Chandler, 2Lt., H., Rifle Brgd.

Prisoner:—
Stevenson, Lt., J.F., R. Irish Rifles.

Previously missing, now prisoners:—
Godfrey, Major, W., R.F.A.
Hadley, 2Lt., E., Mach Gun Corps.
Hewitt, Lt., F.S., W. York R.
Thompson, Cap., G., York R.

Previously wounded, now not wounded:—
Fraser, Cap., P.S., Cameron Hghrs.
Rolfe, 2Lt., H.W., London R.

Previously incorrectly announced as killed:—
Ritchie, Lt., J., Arg. & Suthd Hghrs.

Following are prisoners arrived in Holland for internment:—
Batty Smith, Cap., S.H., Loyal N. Lanc R.
Carlew, Lt., F.B.O., Worcestershire R.
Davies, Lt., T.E.H., Rifle Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

London, Aug. 31.

Wounded:—
Moillet, 2Lt., S.T., Worcester R., should read, Lieutenant.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

ALLIES' GREAT OFFENSIVE.

THE BRITISH WING.

(By our Military Correspondent.)

Cairo, Sept. 3.

The Allied operations continue to develop with clockwork precision. North of the actual battle front the eastward march of the British army has now become general on practically the whole front from La Bassee Canal to Ypres. The Armentieres salient has almost ceased to exist and the British line now runs from north to south via Wedervegem, Neuve Eglise and Sailly to a point just east of Estaires on the Lys, thence between the Estaires-La Bassee road and the Lawe to Festubert. In their retirement in this sector the Germans are evading combat as far as possible, but their rearguards are being hustled out of one position after another. We are told that several American units are attached to the British troops in this sector. This is probably with a view to gaining their first experience in the field before joining the main American army under General Pershing. These units participated in the Allied Sunday's advance, when it fell to them to capture Vouvacourt. It will be remembered that we recently heard of American troops cooperating with the Australians east of Amiens; there are also still Americans in the Vosges. It may of course be interpreted, as new American armies come into being, to allot them to distinct sectors. Meanwhile the appearance of American troops at these widely separate points will hold the enemy in a state of uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the new American divisions. On the main battle front the victory of Peronne was supplemented on Sunday by further advances between Peronne and the Scarpe. Welsh and East Country troops captured Sailly Saillisel, the last remaining fragment of the old Somme battlefield, while English and Scottish troops extended their gains south and north of Bapaume, taking several hundred prisoners.

SMASHING OF THE DROCOURT LINE.

If the enemy has been hugging fond illusions regarding the exhaustion of the power of the British troops to maintain the offensive, he must have been rudely undeceived yesterday morning. A general attack by English and Canadian troops was launched south of the Scarpe at five o'clock and broke clean through the Drocourt-Quant switch line, at first on a front of two miles—a breach which in the course of a few hours was increased to a width of six miles. Details of the victory are still outstanding, but from the first reports it is clear that we have taken Dury and reached the western outskirts of Cagny-court. The enemy immediately threw in seven divisions, including the First Division of Guards, to counter-attack on a front of only five miles. It is reported unofficially that some of our motor machine-gun units reached a distance of five miles beyond the Canal-du-Nord. So far as can be judged it seems that the German lines have again been overrun, just as they were overrun on the 21st August east of Amiens. The fact that the town mayor of Dury was captured proves that the Germans, in spite of their experiences of the past month, still looked on this place as being in their billeting rather than in their fighting area, and were continuing to use the Drocourt-Queant line to prevent a "through break." There was also an advance on the whole British front south of Dury to Peronne. By the capture of Norcuil, north east and of Villers-au-Flos and Le Transloy, south east of Bapaume, two new German salients created by the general advance of our troops north and south of these places were eliminated. The Germans are still unable to reconcile themselves to the loss of Peronne and during Sunday and Monday they delivered vehement counter-attacks upon our lines at Maurepas, Mont St. Quentin and Peronne itself. These achieved nothing beyond a considerable addition to the German casualty list and were powerless to affect our general advance, which reached an average of two miles on the whole front south of the "through break."

THE FRENCH WING.

On Sunday and Monday pressure was also maintained along the inside of the French wing, resulting in the capture of several important positions west of the Canal du Nord, for instance hill 77, south of Roisy. General Mangin's troops made further progress on the lower course of the Ailette, penetrating deeply into the woods in the triangle Forêt d'Ourcq about Parcanfay and Folembray. The most important action, however, was that fought on General Mangin's extreme right wing, north of Soissons. In our last article we pointed out how important a victory the French had already gained by Sunday morning on the westernmost bastion of the Chemin des Dames. On Sunday evening General Mangin resumed his advance employing both French and American troops. His attack extended from the Ailette at Pont St. Mard to the heights north east of Soissons at Crouy. The villages of Leuilly (not to be confused with Leury), Terny and Sorny were carried in the face of the most desperate German resistance. No details are yet to hand as to the full number of prisoners captured in this action, although we know that the Americans for their part captured 600 with two guns. But the tactical importance of the Franco-American victory far outweighs any material captures in men and guns. By his latest operation General Mangin has obtained complete possession of the whole massif north of Soissons, of which the famous Chemin des Dames itself is merely a narrow spur extending 20 miles eastward to Craonne. The town of Soissons and the rail way and the valley of the Aisne westward thereof is now completely freed from any menace. It is dangerous to indulge in prophecy, but, since the Germans have failed to prevent General Mangin from establishing himself on the plateau when the ground was all in their favour, they can hardly hope to reverse the decision of Sunday's battle or to stop his further progress eastwards. The time is now very close when the Crown Prince will have to choose between withdrawal from the line of the Vesle and even from the Aisne, or a repetition of the disaster of the Marne.

SALIENT TACTICS.

One of the most striking features of Marshal Foch's tactics in the manner in which the initial fault of the German military position in France is being exploited to the utmost. The Germans first forced back from Amiens to the axes formed a great salient with its apex just east of Amiens. After blotting out the detached German salient on the Marne, Marshal Foch turned his attention to the main salient at Amiens. This salient was bitten off and the march of the two wings of the Allied armies have always been so contrived that not only did they always form a new German salient at their points of meeting but fresh German salients were created. A subsalient on a large scale has been produced at Soissons and on a minor scale at Albert and Bapaume. Other salients pointing have been encountered our line has passed them at either side, thus forming miniature salients, which have been dealt with in their turn. Never have the Germans been offered a chance of making counter-attacks against Allied salients. It is true that the 1st at British advance south of the Scarpe is tending for the first time to create an Allied salient but the left flank of this salient is protected by the marshy valley of the Scarpe and the angle between the right flank and the British line southwards is still too shallow to permit the massing of German troops for a counter-attack. Consequently this angle itself constitutes a German salient exposed to British crossfire.

SEDAN CELEBRATIONS.

Yesterday, September 2, was the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, which ever since 1870 has been celebrated as the national holiday of France. This year the occasion the Allies have fittingly celebrated it by smashing away the fortresses of the shortest salient in existance between the Scarpe and the Aisne. Yesterday's victories on the Scarpe and the Ourcq have put the seal on the operations which have been conducted by Marshal Foch for 1 and 4 months with such success. On August 31 the Allies had captured well over 130,000 prisoners and an incalculable quantity of material. Yesterday's victories have added to it a new series of successes. All our victories have been won at a cost very slight compared with casualties. The best proof thereof is seen in the fact that the same corps and divisions have remained in the fighting line from week to week. The Germans had already paid the price of victory in their blood during the period 21 to July 30, but have failed to obtain it. They have now paid the price twice over and it remains to be seen whether the German army can maintain its cohesion under the reiterated blows of Foch, Haig and Pershing.

OFFICIALS ON TRIAL.

Youssbashi Mohamed Effendi Wasif, Mouwin of the Fayoum Police, has been officially suspended from duty on charges of irregularity in carrying out his duties, and is to be transferred to a Council of Discipline for trial.

In October next, the Kena Assizes will try Khalil Effendi Rabah, chief clerk of the Luxor Parquet, on charges of forgery, in connection with seven others, on the charge of having committed several crimes including murders, forgery, embezzlement and swindling.

In the month of October next, the Cairo Assizes will try Boutros Asad Youssef Effendi, cashier of the Frontiers Department and his accomplice on the charge of having committed forgery and embezzlement a sum of the Government money at an excessive rate of usury.

KHARTOUM'S DISHONEST BUTCHERS.

Khartoum residents complain that sometimes meat — beef and mutton — has not passed through the slaughter house, is being sold in the meat market. The meat is from dead or diseased animals and is surreptitiously brought into the market by some unconscientious butchers, and usually sold after the rush of the early morning hours is over, when the eyes of the police or customers are not open to the possibility of such meat been smuggled into the market. We cannot vouch for the veracity of this report, says the "Sudan Times," but it it should prove to be well-founded, it deserves the serious attention of the local authorities, because the guilty butchers would deserve severe punishment for thus tampering with the public health.

S.C.B. BRIBERY CASE ADJOURNED.

On Tuesday last, (as already reported in our columns) the case of attempting to bribe Abdel Karim Bey Asran, Secretary to the S.C.B., in which two merchants are accused, came up before the Ablin Summary Court for trial. The case was adjourned to October next, on the request of the defendants.

A message from Auburn (New York State) states that the Onondago tribe of Indians, which is recognised in the United States as autonomous, has declared war on Germany, and called upon the youths of all Indian tribes to join the United States army.

ALEXANDRIA'S HEALTH.

A MUCH DELAYED REPORT.

MUNICIPAL DOCTORS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

Last December a letter, signed by fifty of the leading physicians of Alexandria, was addressed to the Director General of the Municipality asking that the Municipal doctors of the various kisms of the city should be so well paid that they should in consequence be debarred from all private practice. The doctors, who signed this letter, gave as the reasons for asking the Director General to take this step the very same reasons that we have set forth on various occasions and which have become the more pressing owing to the recrudescence at the beginning of ... year of the typhus epidemic. This letter was given by the Director General to the Municipal Delegation, which considered that it was so important that it was necessary to form a Committee to study the question. Dr. Valensin Pasha and Dr. Demetriadis were thereupon nominated by the Municipal Delegation to study the matter and to draw up a report. As an example of the slackness that prevails at the Municipality in all questions relative to the health of the city, it is to be observed that this report has not been presented although it was nine months ago that the Delegation appointed the Committee to draw up the report. It took only two months for the Government Commission to prepare a report of one hundred pages on the whole of the health problems of this country, yet Dr. Valensin Pasha and Dr. Demetriadis have not been able in nine months to draw up a report on the single topic of whether the doctors in the service of the Alexandria Municipality should or should not be debarred from private practice. It is evidently not due merely to idleness that these two gentlemen are so chary of giving publicity to their opinion, and some more personal reasons must be sought for to account for this diffidence. The real reasons appears to be that Dr. Valensin Pasha, the senior member of the Committee, has for a number of years past, in his capacity as a Municipal Councillor, used his influence to get posts as Municipal Doctors for his own nominees and he has been remarkably successful. To give some examples, we may mention that it was through Dr. Valensin Pasha that his private medical assistants, Dr. Rieti, Dr. Sgouras, and the late Dr. Eminenti were appointed as Municipal Doctors. How is it likely, therefore, that Dr. Valensin Pasha should show any zeal in making a report on the subject of debarring the official doctors of the Municipality from private practice, when these doctors would be the first to resent such a reform, which would seriously decrease their incomes, although it would be an excellent measure for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of Alexandria, which now suffers because the Municipal doctors devote most of their time to their private practices? It would be a simple matter for Dr. Valensin Pasha and Dr. Demetriadis to draw up the report in question. They need only refer to the Government Commission's report on Alexandria, where they will find the following observations:— "It is essential, in the interest of the Commission that a Controller be appointed by the Ministry of Health; he would act as Sanitary Adviser to the Municipality and its Director-General and should be secuded from the Ministry of Health for this purpose. Further it is advisable that all public health appointments should receive the approval of the Ministry of Health."

It is to be noticed from the last sentence that the Government Commission desires to avoid the appointments of Municipal doctors being a simple matter of patronage and favouritism, and that in future, when Egypt has a Ministry of Health, some efficient superintendence will be exercised over all such nominations in order to prevent any Municipal Councillor jeopardising the health of the city by using his influence to obtain official posts for his own protégés so as to reward them for their personal services to him. The report goes on to say:—

"By this means the Municipality will obtain the services of well trained men, up to date in their work and interested in their profession. No half measures will serve; if the Municipality of Alexandria desire to see the stigma on the city removed, it must be prepared to take action as here indicated. Provided the recommendations of this Commission as regards the establishment of a Diploma in Public Health at the School of Medicine are approved, the type of doctor required will soon be available. It should be a sine qua non that the holder of an important public health office under the Municipality be the possessor of such a diploma. *He should be sufficiently paid and should not be permitted private practice. His duties towards the Municipality would occupy the whole of his time if conscientiously performed.*"

That part we have italicised is sufficiently clear, and there can be no excuse for Dr. Valensin Pasha and Dr. Demetriadis delaying any longer in drawing up their report, which they were asked to do by the Delegation as long ago as last December. Any further delay will only strengthen the suspicions that they have refrained from making any report in order not to offend the Municipal doctors, who desire to enjoy their privileges of being officials of the Municipality and at the same time having their own private practices as long as they possibly can. It is curious that Dr. Granville has not used his influence, as Vice-President of the Municipality, to induce the two doctors to hurry on with their report, but Dr. Granville's tenure of office at the Municipality, both as Director General and as Vice-President, has not been marked by any zeal for sanitary reforms. His policy at the Municipality has been marked by a single guiding principle, which is to avoid displeasing anybody. As a receipt for popularity this is excellent, but it is the reverse of a reforming policy, and when it is a question of the health of Alexandria a reformer would have to sacrifice a good deal of popularity.

HUNS' LATEST LOOT.

KING ALBERT'S TREASURES IN BELGIUM.

The Germans have often declared King Albert's private belongings as "sacred" to them; but they are now plundering pictures and furniture.

For the last week (says the "Daily Express" Amsterdam correspondent) German, Belgian, and Dutch emissaries have come to Holland from Belgium with pictures and pieces of furniture known to belong to the Royal collections.

Among them is a book case adorned with statues of three Kings of Belgium. It was ordered by King Albert just long before the war for his Brussels palace.

There are also paintings which are known to be worth a fortune.

Articles from the Royal palace could only come here with the Germans' consent. The size of some of the treasures is such that they could not be smuggled in by thieves who were not in league with the Germans.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE ENEMY.

THE TERMS HE WOULD IMPOSE.

Various prominent Americans have issued messages on the anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's is as follows: "In all Great Britain's glorious history there is no other such mighty effort to her credit as that made during the last four years. Her decision to go to war four years ago saved the civilised world from the dominion of the unspeakably brutalised Germany of the Hohenzollerns. She did everything honourably possible to avert war, but when forced into it used her whole strength to fight through. I thank Heaven America now stands beside her, beside France, Italy, Belgium and the other Allies, and from this time on the strength of the American army at the fighting front will steadily increase, and America's share in the joint military burden will constantly grow larger. For four years Britain had fought America's battle as well as her own, and has won the staunch friendship of all true Americans. We must accept no halfway victory and no inconclusive peace. France must receive back Alsace-Lorraine. Belgium must be restored and indemnified; the Austrian Empire must be broken up; and Great Britain and Japan must keep the colonies they have won. As an American I hail and thank Great Britain."

BRITISH AEROPLANES.

A TURKISH APPRECIATION.

(By a Correspondent.)

Interesting evidence of the effect on enemy moral of our frequent air-attacks on Constantinople, gives us the following paragraph from the "Tasvar-I-Ekvar" of July 26, which candidly acknowledges our air superiority over the German allies. Bombs have his several times recently been bombed in daylight-raids, and good practice has been made on the War Office, railway station and docks.

"Everybody will have noticed," says the above-named journal, "that the enemy's raid over Constantinople was carried out this time with greater strength and audacity than on previous occasions. The most surprising fact was the energy displayed by our Allies. By daylight, which gave us ample time to take preventive measures, we received information or observations of the enemy's intentions when his machines were crossing Chanak Kale. "The inside machine arrived over Constantinople two hours after we received the warning, and during that time we might have taken measures to bring them down or to force them back before they reached the city.

"Why is it that the enemy can make raids over our capital so frequently and so intrepidly by daylight? Is it because our enemies have made great progress in the science of aviation than other nations? Even if we admit their immense progress, this cannot be the only reason of their ability to raid Constantinople.

"The only reason why the enemy is able to make such frequent and daring raids over Constantinople is that the science of aviation has not been developed in our country. This is a fact which cannot be concealed from us and must be admitted if we are to rectify our shortcomings. Before the war broke out the Government decided to take energetic measures for the organisation of a Flying Corps, and some of our pilots achieved successful flights from Constantinople to Egypt via Syria, which was a considerable feat in those days. When Enver Pasha was appointed Minister of War, he obtained the services of a French pilot named "Doghoix (?) to organise the Flying Service in Turkey. We must admit our highest appreciation of the valuable services which were rendered to Turkey by Doghoix. Had he remained in his position in Turkey after the outbreak of war, we should doubtless by now have had a thoroughly efficient Flying Service, manned by capable pilots, and we should have avoided the use of foreign assistance and protection in the defence of the capital against enemy raids.

"When the war broke out this capable French airman was obliged to leave Turkey in order to perform his duty towards his country. Since then the science of aviation has been neglected in Turkey, and not a single foreign instructor has been found to replace that able Frenchman, Doghoix, before leaving Turkey, spoke very highly of the Turkish officer's capacity as an aviator. The Turks are endowed with such qualities as courage, at a-tiness, activity and temperament, which are the most important qualifications for airmen. Since the war broke out, however, the name of not a single Turk has been mentioned in despatches for an air victory, whereas among our enemies and our allies there are air heroes who have gained their 50th and 60th air victories. The only reason why Turkey has not succeeded in producing Allie Pasha, is that she has not paid the necessary attention to this branch of the service. We are fully convinced that if the Government carried on the policy it had adopted before the war we should soon see brilliant results achieved by a well-organised Flying Corps.

"Why should we leave such sacred duties as defending our capital in the hands of foreigners? They have their own countries emperors, fathers and mothers for which to sacrifice their lives, and it is quite natural that their thoughts should be with their own homes when they serve in a foreign country. We must not be so dependent in some matters on foreign assistance."

President Wilson has telegraphed to the President of Honduras his congratulations on the occasion of Honduras joining the fight against Germany for the freedom of mankind.

According to the "Lokal Anzeiger," Dr. Hans Crueger, Prussian deputy, speaking in the Reichstag, said: In the course of the war Germany has been blessed with 8,400 war laws and 33,000 regulations issued by the Federal Council.

THE EASTERN BOOK COMPANY.
Booksellers, Newsagents & Stationers.
P. O. B. No. 1120. CAIRO.
Best Selection of Novels, Classics & Scientific Books.
ASK FOR OUR LIST OF BOOKS ON ANY SUBJECT.
— Special Rates for Officers' Mess. —

DAVID SANDEMAN & SON, Ltd.
WINE MERCHANTS.
CAIRO: Sharia Maghraby (near Turf Club)
ALEXANDRIA: Sharia Mewalli (opp. French Hospital)
and 64 Pall Mall, LONDON.
Hennessy XXX Brandy.
Clarets, Ports.
Gordon Dry Gin.
Antiquary Whisky.

Majestic Palace HOTEL
Facing the Sea.
Strictly First Class. Suites and all Bedrooms with Bathrooms.

Doctor CARBOLA
Skin and Bladder Diseases.
Of the Dermatological School of Paris.
A radical cure in a very short time of all sensitive diseased skin affections.
No. 10, Sherif Pasha Street, Alexandria.
Tel. 3-10.

SAUSAGES.
The NILE COLD STORAGE Co., are making Sausages from an English recipe, on their own premises.
Purity and Cleanliness guaranteed.
Try them.
SOLD ONLY BY:—
NILE COLD STORAGE CO.
CAIRO, 18, Sharia Boulac. ALEXANDRIA, Boulevard de Ramleh. PORT-SAID, Sharia El-Nil.

FRUITS FINS & PRIMEURS . . .
FRUITERERS & GREENGROCERS
FLORE & POMONE
CAIRO.
18 Sharia Maghraby (opposite Turf Club)
Tel. 3543. Telegrams: "Florpomona"
CHOICE FRUITS: FRESH, PRESERVED & DRY, SEEDS, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, HONEY & HOME-MADE JAMS.
Parcels delivered free in Cairo. Orders railed to the provinces. Price list on application.

Eastern Exchange Hotel,
PORT-SAID.
Oldest Established and only English Hotel.
Orchestra at Lunch and Dinner First Class.
Every modern improvement. "Telg. Comfort."

EDEN PALACE HOTEL CAIRO.
Facing the Ezbekieh Gardens.
Bar and Restaurant. Winter Garden.
Reduced Rates for the Army & Navy.