PURE MILK PROBLEMS.

MEDICAL RECOGNITION.

It will have been seen by the evidence given in our columns of late that the results of feeding children with Nestlé's milk are only what might have been expected from careful analytic and bacteriological examinations. But it is not only the parents and scientists who have awakened to its value. Every day adds to the number of medical men who have realised the practical importance of this source of supply of pure milk, a fact revealed in the frequency with which parents inform Messrs. Nestlé that it is the doctor who advised them to give their children Nestlé's milk. It would be too much to expect the medical profession to be unanimous upon any question, but amongst those medical men who have studied the subject there is a growing consensus of opinion as to the value of Nestlé's milk as a diet for children.

MUSIC IN CAIRO.

THE 21st SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The Kursaal was very well filled again last Sunday morning when an unusually interesting programme proved well worth listening to. The military members of the orchestra were present again, and so there were gaps here and there. However, on the whole a very excellent performance was given, affording genuine pleasure to the large audience.

Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" Overture opened the programme, a popular item which went with a swing and was well received. Grieg's "Peer Gynt" (second suite) followed, which is even more attractive than the first suite. The first number with its plaintive melody was quite delightful, and in vivid contrast the second item—Danse Arabe—was well worked up to the requisite atmosphere, the minor motif being brought out well throughout.

The "storm" piece, which comes third in the suite is a typically descriptive piece of writing, with the effects of shrieking of wind and distant rolls of thunder introduced, and the orchestra seemed to revel in their work, producing a realistic interpretation. A soothing and calm finale was accomplished by the playing of the beautiful "Solveig's Song" intensified by the poignant clarionet passages, and an emphatic encore followed the performance. Rimsky-Korsakoff's wonderful overture "Easter In Russia"—which is based on the theme of the Russian Church—conjures up the impressive scenes of that great festival, which is one of such peculiar significance, and has so often been taken as the basis of musical and dramatic inspiration. The unusual rhythms of 5/4 measure, which are interspersed with others of the folk-song order, together with the heavy and characteristic utterance of the orchestration make the work one of the most expressive of the Russian school.

Mariteri who is a favorite composer in this part of the globe, was represented by his Gavotte, Nocturne, and Gigue. The Gavotte seemed to be taken too quickly and the Nocturne on the other hand needed speeding up. The last of the group was the Gigue, which was well rendered, and crisply attacked. Widor's "serenade" came next, and with its pizzicato scoring greatly pleased the audience. We were glad to note that the concluding composition was Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance (March No. 1) which includes "Land of Hope and Glory," which was given a spirited rendering and made a fitting close to a very good programme. One hopes that the almost unknown collection of the British compositions will one day reach Cairo, and that we shall hear something more truly representative than we have so far been able to do. In the same way one hopes that the antiquated selection of songs and pieces which represent the English composer in shops in Egypt will be augmented by some of the thousands of compositions which are now in existence.

CAIRO'S STRAY DOGS AND CATS

The Cairo City Police notify that stray dogs and cats will be destroyed on the dates and at the places below-mentioned:- Helouan, Gamalia and Shoubra, on March 27th; Roda Island, Fort Cairo, Atar el Nabi, Bab el Sharia and Khalifa, 28th; Ghamra, Tewfikia Canal, Helmieh and Gamalia, 29th; Pefamids, Abbassia and Daher, 30th; Old Cairo, Heliopolis and Heloua, 31th; Koubbeh Gardens and Abbassia, on April 1st; Zeitoun and Ezbekia, 2nd; Basateen and Koubbeh Gardens, 3rd; Abbassiah and Bab el Sharia, 4th; Pyramids and Zeitoun, 5th; Turra, Meadi and Darb el Ahmar, 6th; Boulac and Matoria, 7th.

ENGLAND'S AIR POST.

The Postmaster-General states in Parliamentary Papers that no regular air post service has been established and he is not in a position to say when the establishment of any such services will become possible. There has been no special experiment in air mail conveyance within the British Islands. Four more aviation companies (making six altogether) have applied to the Town Clerk of London for licences for aircraft services, including a service to London and pleasure tours. The Town Clerk was instructed to reply that the Corporation will do what they can to assist in such ventures, but the companies themselves must select the sites of their hangars, etc.

A native of Kom el Nour named Atieh Ibraihim has informed the Mousky Police that two persons stole L.E.20 from his pocket.

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EGYPT'S PROSPERITY.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE FOR THE FELLAH.

HIS WELFARE AND GRATITUDE.

A publication of peculiar interest has just made its appearance in England. The publication we refer to, of which we received a copy by the last mail, is the "African World Annual 1918-1919," a beautifully produced work of over 230 pages and admirably illustrated. It reflects great credit on Mr. Leo Weinthal, the Editor of the "African World." The Egyptian section of this work consists of ten articles, and some of these extracts may be perused with advantage. For example, Mr. Charles Rody—the former Editor of the great Anglo-Egyptian Nationalist organ of Mustapha Pasha Kamel, the "Egyptian Standard," who on the decease of that journal joined the staff of the "Egyptian Gazette,"—in an excellent contribution on the Valley of the Nile as a land of mystery, charm, and destiny, indulges in the following reflections.

EGYPT'S HAPPINESS.

The fact that the weight of centuries lies lightly—and, let us hope, the abundant life of Egypt is her salvation. Were it otherwise she would be unable worthily to fulfil her part, either to-day or in the early future when the nations of the world, emerging from the seething cauldron of strife, begin life again along the roads of peace. So many Phœnix-like births have been Egypt's lot already that the people's sense of resilience, seem justified. But, nay. We who know Egypt and love her, who have worked in her towns and ports, her cities and fields, who have watched her growth from a satrapy of Turkey to a prosperous Sultanate within the British Empire, who have learnt to admire the sterling qualities of the fellaheen. No, I say, harbour no doubts as to what Egypt can and will do. Almost dragged into the whirpool of war and civil strife by the machinations of a mischievous Khedive, she saved herself in time with the aid of British forces.

Such fortune is the fortune of the wise; it predicts more than volumes of words, and hints at the future of Egypt—a country, jewel in the Empire's diadem. Not only will the land itself, as we know it, strode ceaselessly along the paths of progress under British protection, but it will aspire to heights of prosperity and culture hitherto undreamt of. For, in the glamour of its great history, the greatest the world has ever known, it will regain their pride of position, which made the name of Ramesses respected and feared in the days of the Pharaohs. The awakening of the east under British guidance, freeing of Arabia, Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia from the Turkish yoke, will but add to the fame of Cairo and Alexandria as the cultural centres of the New East, and who can predict what measure of influence for good will be brought to bear upon her neighbours by an enlightened and prosperous Egypt.

THE FELLAH'S GRATITUDE TO ENGLAND.

The next article is by Mr. Percy Martin on the first year of the Sultan's reign and the strengthening influence of British rule. The following extracts contain reflections, also of a blessing, resulting from English rule:-

"Among the many blessings of Egypt the certainty prevailed that England, having done so much for Egypt in the past, might be firmly depended upon to see that no setback should occur through the defection of a tainted and treacherous ruler like Abbas Hilmy, or the plots and intrigues of his mischievous advisers, the Teutons. They have been sufficiently intelligent to comprehend that Great Britain has been fighting during the past four years to protect the rights and liberties of Egypt, taking upon herself the sole burden of the war, without calling upon the Egyptian people for aid therein. The remarkable transformation in the conditions and prospects of his people that the Sultan will have witnessed within the first years of his reign must still further impress upon him and upon all the world the immensely civilising influence of the British Government. Moreover, nothing could have more clearly shown the unselfishness of our rule than the decision not to annex Egypt, but to declare it a Protectorate. Byron once declared that he who surpasses or subdues himself must look for the fruits of those he love; but there has been no hate for the English among the races whom they have overcome—witness the loyalty of the Indians, the co-operation of the Boers in this most terrible of wars, when opportunity unsurpassed existed for any subject people, smarting under the sense of wrong or injustice, to rise against the hand that was so fully coupled in defending itself from attack. It has always been the right for conquerors to treat those whom they have conquered according to their pleasure. The pleasure of the British has been to re-establish the fallen, to restore to them what they had lost, and to ask in return nothing but what was just, fair, and equitable—including future loyalty and fidelity."

PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS.

Mr. Percy Martin goes on to say:-

"It has been undubitably due to the shrewd advice and the careful guidance of British advisers that Egypt, during the reigns of the two Sultans—Hussein and Fuad—has been helped along the peaceful path of progress; has traversed what, but four short years ago, appeared so be most serious and, indeed, an irremediable crisis. Fortunately, Egypt possesses resources by means of which she can extricate herself, provided the necessary counsel and instruction are available. And, as we know, in this case, there have been the measures taken by the British Administration almost immediately relieved the situation, and, as it would seem, Egypt has actually benefited by the crisis, and has fastened upon the severe lesson given her for prudence—and, so far—been in sixth demand, nor realised such high prices—for above all dreams of avarice. But this has not been all. Side by side with the remarkable material progress of Egypt, has been the improvement effected in the moral condition of the people. The measures taken by the authorities have greatly contributed to the reduction of crime throughout the fertile country. Turkey's rulers always failed to restrain the ambitious and the efforts of the governing class, who, on their side, looked with indifference upon crime and corruption among the governed. The former classes—the condition of things in Egypt was the result of all this, and it is not too much to state that nothing but the purifying purge of British rule could have consummated so immense and so complete a change.

THE FELLAH'S HAPPINESS.

As to the Egyptian Fellah, Mr. Percy Martin writes:-

"In the great general prosperity that is being enjoyed in the land of the Pharaohs to-day the Fellah is participating. He has been the long enough under the new order of things to have learned to appreciate the vast—the immeasurable—difference between his condition to-day and that of, say, thirty years ago.

"In dealing with the Egyptian Fellah the authorities—or rather the politicians—have had mainly two points to bear in mind. The first has been the immense majority of the population coming under this designation, and, therefore, deserving consideration; the second point has been that as the Fellah, at the time of the British occupation, possessed no privileges—unless the liability to be indiscriminately robbed and flogged can be deemed a privilege—there could be no difficulty in dealing with him on the pretext that the reformer was laying a rash hand upon his vested rights. Since, like the Sudra of India, he stood upon the very lowest rung of the social ladder, there could be no one below him over whom he could oppress. Thus the great problem that confronted the British statesman was:—How can one confer upon the Fellah the privilege of no longer being robbed and flogged without shattering the edifice which, rotten as it was, had still kept Egyptian society together for centuries past?" Clearly, whatever decision was arrived at the Fellah had everything to gain and nothing to lose. And, again, what gain he did from the very first day of the British occupation, during which his social and economic welfare has, indeed, never ceased to advance from that day to this. Each year has seen something accomplished for his benefit, and although seasons have had their good phases and their bad, although times have been propitious and perilous, while famine has stalked through the land one year and plenty has prevailed in another, there has always been some powerful influence protecting the interests of the Fellah, caring for him as he had never been cared for—never even thought of—under the regime of the Turkish pashas and the terrorism of the tax-gatherer. With the object of relieving the indebtedness of he Fellah, and bringing down the exorbitant rates of interest to which he was subjected—Levantine and Greek usurers asked and obtained interest at between 40 and 60 per cent.—the Government instituted loans of £10 and under to enable cultivators to free themselves from the Egyptian Credit Foncier took up the business as a private speculation on equitable terms; the Egyptian Land Bank likewise has made a speciality of helping the small and impecunious landowner, while one of the greatest enactments designed and legalised in his favour was the Five Feddan Law, the wise and beneficial statute brought in by the late Lord Kitchener to save the improvident small holder from being shamefully ruined by the moneylending shark. Thus the Fellah, in spite of himself, has really gained more than any other class of Egyptian society, because in his case there has been absolutely no disadvantage to throw into the scale against the immense benefits which he has received.

ALEXANDRIA UNITED SERVICES CHALLENGE CUP.

SECOND ROUND.

WELSH v. CLEOPATRA.

The above match was played on Wednesday and ended in a goalless draw. The teams lined up as follows:-

Welsh:- Stewart, goal; Joyce and Jones, backs; Frimston, Hough and J. Hughes, half-backs; J. Hughes, Moroughs, Moroughs, Henworth and Thomas, forwards.

Cleopatra:- Sproson, goal; Ratcliffe and Fourace, backs; Hulldon and Erskine, half-backs; Cooper, Montgomery, Trett, Dascombe and Wilson, forwards.

The Welsh won the toss and elected to face the wind. Trett had the advantage of a slight wind. Cleopatra soon attacked, but Hughes, across a fine centre, and Trett tested Stewart. Following on a corner offside relieved. The Welsh then took up the running and Sproson had to clear from Morecroft. The homesters came again but Cleopatra shot wildly. The Welsh continued to attack and Sproson had to concede a fruitless corner to clear. Shot from Henworth. At the other end a centre by Cooper went begging. The Welsh were awarded a penalty for a foul, Henworth scoring after a clever save from a swift ground shot. Cleopatra then got a fine by a brilliant run by Wilson, who was causing the Welsh defence considerably anxiety. End to end play followed. Dascombe tried one while crowed over the bar. At the other end Fourace was forced to concede a corner when hard pressed. This proved abortive. Cleopatra then attacked for a time, and Joyce and Jones were severely tried. A foul against Cleopatra relieved the Welsh then got away and Hughes ran the ball behind. Half time arrives with no score.

The Welsh commenced the second half with a spirited attack, and Henworth beat the back but his shot was fielded by Sproson in good style. Cleopatra then got down by good combination of their left wing, and hesitation on the part of their forwards allowed many opportunities. At the other end from a finely taken corner Henworth headed just over the bar. Cleopatra then attacked strongly and had the better of the exchanges for a considerable period. The Welsh eventually got away, Davies broke through but Ratcliffe nipped in and cleared. Wilson who had changed positions with Dascombe got through and Stewart ran out and cleared. A centre by Davies went away, some of the forwards being up to assist. A little later Wilson sent in the best shot of the match, Stewart saving very neatly. The ball went just over the bar. A minute from time Sproson had to throw himself full length to save a shot from Henworth.

Final score: Welsh, 0; Cleopatra, 0.

ALEXANDRIA UNITED SERVICES FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The Championship Match of the above League will take place at the Stadium on Monday next, March 31, 1919, when A.W. & S.F. (Eastern Divisional Champions) meet the Reds (Western Divisional Champions), Kick off 5.30 P.M. by permission of Brig. Gen. R.C. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., O.C. Alexandria District, the proceeds of the match will be for the benefit of the dependants of Pte. Cadet V.G.A. Thomas (late gralkeeper of the Wing Team) who was accidentally killed in a football match recently at Alexandria.

Admission: Reserved Seats, P.T.10; General, P.T.5.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The following are the results of the Sunday shoot at the new Pigeon Shooting Club at Ras el-Farag, Cairo:— Mr. Wamba, P.T. 62; Mr. H. Collai, 49; Mr. Winter Botton, 99; Mr. Winter Botton, 101; Mr. Ismail, 30; Mr. Zaffirani, 99; Mr. Kyriacou, 129; Mr. H. Collai, 44; Mr. W. Botton, 118; Mr. H. Collai, 24; Mr. Kyriacou, 185; Mr. Zaffirani, 129.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,—I agree in my last notes that owners have been asked to vote for or against the system being continued in Alexandria. In any other country, considering the rapidly spirit is more developed than in Egypt, the owners would long ago have made up their minds between the two systems in fight and taken the matter in their own hands, here, however, where experienced racing men appear to be antipathy to their absence, we see the same owners content to follow the lead that is given to them and to vote for or against, as they are asked, a very different plan in Alexandria unable to decide for themselves which is the best. Under the circumstances it seems clear that it is for the Jockey Club, which is composed of the racing men in Egypt, to say which system should be followed in the general interests of racing in the country stating their reasons for whatever decision they may take. It stands to reason that whatever system is good for Cairo must be also good for Alexandria and vice-versa.

Yours, &c.,
"Pattern."

Alexandria, March 26.

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (ADVT.)

LIFE IN ENGLAND,

THE INCOME TAX TERROR.

WORRIES OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

There is an Eastern tale of a man whose nose was so large that his friends, on meeting him, used to ask: "Well, how are you both?" Our income-tax has swollen in the last few years to the unnatural proportions of that nose, says a writer in the "New Statesman" on March 8. It is no longer a mere pendant or slight swelling borne good-humoredly without sense of its size, shape or weight. One has become conscious of its protuberant presence. One can feel single in its company no more than if one were a Siamese twin. Here is a great and a rival that goes with one at one's meals. One dreams of the pleasures of escape from it. If one could only get free of it, one tells oneself, one could buy a first-class ticket and go and see the wonders of the world, including the sun. As it is, one feels greatly daring if one goes for a week-end to Brighton or eats a morsel of cheese with one's dinner. Whatever one wants to do, the income-tax rises up like a ghost and utters a sepulchral "No." It is stricter and more persistent than D.O.R.A. in its prohibitions. The Pope and the Puritans have often been denounced for interfering with the pastimes of the people. But as regards interference, the little finger of the income-tax is thicker than a Presbyterian elder's loin. And not even the most virtuous of us can escape it. It has made the simple life as expensive as bigamy.

At the same time, when the new income-tax demand arrived at the end of last week, one had no sooner recovered from the slight sensation of faintness natural to the occasion than one began to realise that the income-tax alone did not explain all one's woes. Let us, for the sake of argument, say, as we say, put a man's income at £800 a year. Well, the income on that amounts to only about £100. That would leave him £700 to spend. And before the war the average man would have felt fairly comfortable on such an income. He would have felt justified in hiring a hot at the Opera, perhaps, or in taking the customary round-about steps to purchase a title. But at least he could feel assured that he and his family would be well fed, well clothed, and well looked after in sickness and on holidays. Now he feels considerably less secure of these things. His income has begun to shrink like the wild ass's skin, and it is perfectly clear that somebody has to be blamed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, indeed, did scarcely more than cut off the ass's tail. The miracle of the shrunk skin must be imputed to some hidden hand. His £800 has shrunk, whatever the cause, to something under £400, and he has not even the satisfaction of knowing that his country got it. Is the country (which has a right to pick his pocket) got a miserable £100? Is it the gain of half of the other £300? He is undoubtedly suspicious of the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper, he knows, has for the last year or two been selling the goods of half the old quality at double the old price. He assures you he swears in his heart he would not mind being charged double the price if the quality of the goods remained the same. But he sees red when a pair of socks, for instance, he has paid the infamous price of four-and-six, melts into holes at the first time he wears them. He brings home his wife a pair of gloves, and though by a miracle they survive the first wearing, they burst asunder on the third wearing, putting-on; his children's new boots last longer, but there are no compliments accepted in discomfort for nearly a fortnight. Then at the end of a fortnight, he discovers that somebody has filched the soles of his old socks, for sweat, his leather. He assures you that he might as well throw his money down a drain as spend it on such stuff. It is an exaggeration, he often feels like that. He cannot rid himself of a sense of being cheated. He knows that if he goes to a bootmaker he will have to pay twenty-five shillings for a pair of boots they are shorter than boots were five years ago—so short, indeed, that it is hardly possible to tie the laces in a bow. He sees that his tube of tooth-paste is about half the size it used to be. He knows that he uses his beer out down a fraction both in length and breadth. His cigarettes, which have doubled the price, have become three-parts straw. Then, as to food, he cannot trust himself to speak calmly about food. The eighteen-penny egg is something he is not likely ever to forgive. He wonders who got that eighteen-pence. He knows that the hen didn't. He knows that the fault, but it is not a profiteer. He is forced to the conclusion that either farmer or a grocer has been taking an either-and-either cut of his fellow-countrymen in war-time. Yet, if he speaks to grocers he seems to pay for the war, there might be some slight consolation for the house-holder—not much, perhaps, but just ever so little. It is less galling to be overtaxed than overcharged.

I've observed recently, when passing through the City, a poster bearing the legend in big letters: "Middle Classes, rally round your union," and inviting men of model rate income to go to some meeting and listen to the wise words of Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P. We are afraid, however, the middle-class man, instead of looking on Mr. Kennedy Jones as a saviour, is likely to suspect him of being one of the persons responsible for the present disaster to his income. He tells himself that, after all, Mr. Jones was a Parliamentary during the war and did nothing to oppose the prodigal finance of a borrowing Chancellor of the Exchequer. He wonders whether, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had borrowed less and taken more, money would have rushed down in value so precipitately. He is rather hazy as to finance. Talk of inflated currency and such things bewilder rather than enlighten him. But he sees by results, and he knows that he would have actually suffered less by the imposition of a tenpenny shilling income-tax than he has done as a result of the fall in the value of money. He begins to blaspheme middle-class Governments, indeed, for not having put on a heavy income-tax at the very beginning of the war. He tells himself he would have learned in that case to economise earlier and that he would not, as he puts it, be paying through the nose now. He wonders even if there might not be something after all in the Socialist talk of a levy on capital. He sees the Press talking about "rapacious working men." But as he reads the report of the Coal Inquiry he discovers that miners's rapacity may have sent up the price of coal it was mainly preach sacrifice, even equality of sacrifice—dangerous phrase!—while the war was on. Surely there was something cynical in piling up a fortune behind the defences of noble words like these. He is not sure how he would have felt if he had made a fortune shilling; he wonders if it is right that any man should be richer as a direct result of the war. He thoughts begin to revolve around that levy on capital again. His sense of personal grievance is reinforced by his sense of justice. And, once his sense of justice is set working, we doubt if even the reduction of the price of an egg to twopence will send it to sleep again. For he has begun to question the whole theory of exploitation—the theory that seemed to him a few years ago a more essential part of practical Christianity than the Sermon on the Mount. He sees the exploiters all round him getting ready just now for another great assault on society. And he sees that the Government for which he so determinedly voted is in the grip of the exploiters. He feels not only his own income but the whole fabric of social justice threatened. And he knows he would rather be taxed than exploited—yes, even to the tune of ten shillings in the pound. He will shortly be a Socialist unless he is careful.

The International Sleeping Car Company announces that the train de luxe, the Rome Express, will leave Paris at 9 p.m. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and will arrive in Rome the following day at 9.30 p.m. A through car for Milan will be detached at Turin. Milan is reached at 11 a.m.

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