REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING COTTON MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 5.

Cotton, Middling, Upland, Spot, per lb., cents	31.50
October	27.97
January	27.40
March	27.38
May	27.38
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.	
Cotton, Middling, Spot, per lb., cents	28.25
October	27.—
January	26.65

Cotton.— Day's receipts at all U.S. ports, bales 2,000.

New York, Cable Transfers on London, 4.76 1/2.

PARIS, August 5.

Rente Francaise 3 o/o a/c	61.85
Banque d'Athenes	94.—
Banque d'Orient	121.—
Banque Impériale Ottomane	446
Comptoir National d'Escompte	590
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	792.—
Crédit Lyonnais	1145
Crédit Foncier Algérien	169.—
Land Bank of Egypt	205.—

TO-DAY'S CHEQUE EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

PARIS	27.15
BERNE (Sight)	18.70
ROME	38.50

ARRIVAGES.

6 Aout 1918.

Documente de l''Alexandria General Produce Association."

Chemins de Fer et Barques.

Cotons	S/B	505	113
Graines de coton	Ard.	5626	830
Blés Beheri	Sacs	1658	—
Blés Saidi	,,	173	—
Fèves Saidi	,,	610	—
Lentilles	,,	—	—
Mais	,,	—	—
Orges	,,	273	—
Oignons	,,	7737	—

Cotons.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917, jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,082,661.

Graines de coton.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'à ce jour 3,227,258.

Contre meme jour en 1917:—

Cotons	S/B	158
Graines de coton	Ard.	—
Blés Beheri	Sacs	1953
Blés Saidi	,,	584
Fèves Saidi	,,	334
Lentilles	,,	73
Mais	,,	1117
Orges	,,	909
Oignons	,,	362

Cotons.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1916 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,014,145.

Graines de coton.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1916 jusqu'à ce jour, ardebs 2,975,543.

PRIX DES CEREALES.

Blés		
Qualité Beheri Cond. Saha P.T.	300—306	
Qualité Saidi ,, ,,	310—316	
Blés Hindi ,, ,,	315—316	
Fèves:—		
Qualités Saidi ,, ,,	235—245	
Lentilles ,, ,,	253—268	
Mais ,, ,,	205—212	
Orges ,, ,,	171—	
Cotons.— Arrivages du 5 Aout 1918, balles 618 contre meme jour de l'année précédente 158.		

Graines de coton.— Arrivages du 5 Aout 1918 ardebs 6,456 contre meme jour en 1917.

Oignons.— Arrivages du 5 Aout 1918, 7737 contre 362 sacs à la meme date de l'année précédente.

PRIX DES CHARBONS.

Cardiff	360—365/.sh
Newport	355—360
North Country	334—336
North Country (2me qual.)	330—335
Patent fuel	325—330
Giz coke	435—440
Anthracite	450—455

PRIX DES SACS VIDES.

Sacs à coton 3lbs. disponible	P.T.28.05—28.10
Sacs à graines 3 1/4 lbs.	,, 14.05—14.15
Sacs à Graines 5 lbs.	,, 19.10—19.15
Sacs à coton Livrable Aout	,, 28.10—28.15
Sacs à céréales 2 1/2 lbs.	,, 9.05— 9.10
Sacs à riz 2 1/4 lbs.	,, 8.20— 8.25
Sacs à oignons	,, 8.00— 8.10

DOUANES EGYPTIENNES.

Tarif mensuel d'Exportation pour le mois d'Aout 1918.

Cotons	par cantar	7.860
Graines de coton	ardeb	0.910
Fèves Saidi	,, 155 ,,	2.450
Lentilles	,, 157 ,,	2.620
Mais	,, 140 ,,	2.050
Riz	,, 120 ,,	1.710
Riz avec emballage	ardeb	4.460
Farine No. 1 à 3 (80 kilos)	100 kgs.	2.900

BOURSE DES VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE.

COTE OFFICIELLE.

des Cours du Terme et du Comptant.

6 Aout 1918.

FONDS D'ETAT.

Dette Unifiée 4 o/o	97	V.
Dette Priv.Régie 3 1/2 o/o	83	
5 o/o National War Bonds 102 o/o	£100	
5 o/o National War Bonds 105 o/o	£100	
5 o/o National War Gonds Ech. 1923	£100	
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1928	£100	
Lots Turcs, Oblig. Frs.	183	

SOCIETES DE CREDIT.

Agricultural Bank	6 7/8	
,, ,, Priv.	7 15/16A	
,, ,, Oblig. 3 1/2 o/o.	— —	
Banco di Roma Frs.	45	
Banque d'Orient	124 A.	
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	755	
,, ,, Oblig. 1886 Frs.	293	
,, ,, Oblig. 1903 Frs.	294	
,, ,, Oblig. 1911 Frs.	299 1/2	
Crédit Foncier Egyptien Act. Frs.	— —	
,, ,, Fond. Frs.	— —	
Land Bank	7 1/4 V.	
National Bank of Egypt	21	
Cassa di Sconto Act. Ord. Frs.	99	
Cassa di Sconto Act. Priv. Frs.	111	
Banque d'Athènes	95	
Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte	1 1/4	

SOCIETES DES EAUX.

Alexandria Water Cy. £	13 1/16	
Eaux du Caire Act. Ord. Frs.	104	
,, ,, Jouis. Frs.	134	
,, ,, Oblig. 4 o/o	— —	

SOCIETES FONCIERES.

Building Land	1 27/32	V
Sté du Behera Act. Ord.	— —	
,, ,, Priv. Priv. £	4 31/32	
Cheikh Fadl	Frs. 111	V.
Union Fonciere	3 7/8	1,64
,, ,, Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o L.E.	— —	
Aboukir Cy. Act. Sh.	— —	
Société Anonyme du Wadi Kom Ombo Act. £	5 1/16	
,, ,, P.F. £	24 3/16 ex..	

SOCIETES IMMOBILIERES

Entr. Urbaines et Rurales	3 5/16	
Gabbari Land	1 7/8	
Sté des Immeubles d'Egypte £	6 1/2	
Société Fonciere d'Egypte £	7 15/16	

SOCIETES DES TRANSPORTS.

Tramw. d'Alexandrie Priv.	112	
,, ,, Act. Div. Frs.	507	
Khedivial Mail Act. Pref. £	3 3/4	
,, ,, Act. Ord. Sh.	60 -	
Eg. Delta Light Railw. £	7 1/4	

SOCIETES INDUSTRIELLES.

Eg. Nungovich Hotels Act. £	7 7/8	
,, ,, Oblig. série A £	91 o/o	A
,, ,, Oblig. série B £	85 ex.o.	
,, ,, Oblig. série C £	85 ex.o.	
,, ,, Oblig. série D £	82 ex.o.	
Pressages et Dépots L.E.	46 3/4	A.
,, ,, Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o	£89 3/4	
Presses Libres Egyptiennes £	21	
Eg. Bonded Warehouses Ord. £	10 3/8	
,, ,, Priv. £	5	
Cie. Frigorifique d'Egypte Act. L.E.	2 1/4	
,, ,, Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o	— —	
The Commercial and Estates	— —	
Eg. Salt and Soda Refineries	56/.	
Filature Nationale £	33	
Brasseries d'Egypte Frs. (COMPTANT).	389	
Bank of Abyssinia L.E.	4 15/16	A.
Crown Brewery Priv. Frs.	485 ex.o.	
,, ,, Div. Frs.	430 ex.o	
Cotton Ginners £	31/32	
Société Electricité Mec. L.E.	4 1/2	
,, ,, P.F. L.E.	— —	
Sidi Salem Estates £	2 25/32	
Alexandria Ramleh £	5 1/2	
Ritz Hotels	12	
Port Said Salt	135/3	

Sté An. des Eaux du Caire Pr. Frs. — —

Agricultural Bank Pr. P.F. 525 A

Land Bank P.F. £ 36 1/2 A.

Crédit Foncier Eg.Frs. P.F. Dix. 810 A.

Crédit Foncier Eg. Frs. P.F. Dix. 930

Egypt Delta Light Railw. Def.L.E.1 1/4

New Egyptian Coy. 24/

Eg. and Levant S.S. Sh. 38/3

,, ,, P. F. 170/-

Aboukir Co, Sh. 26/6d.

Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte P.F. £3V

Urbaines et Rurales P.F. £ 2 3/4

Valeurs cotées exclusivement à la Bourse du Caire.

Société Generale Egyptienne Frs.	140
Anglo-American Nile £	4 27/64
The Gharbieh Land Co. L.E.	2 5/8
Anglo-Egyptian Allotment £	4 33/64
Delta Land Invest £	27/32
Cairo Electric Railway and Heliopolis Oasis Co. Frs.	167
Sté An. des Immeubles du Caire £	1
Sté Eg. d'Irrigation Act. Nouv.	£10
,, ,, Fond. £	17
Cie. Frigorifique d'Egypte L.E.	2 5/8
,, ,, Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o	65
Upper Egypt Hotels	1 25/32
Egyptian Markets Ltd. Sh.	24/-

VALEURS NON COTEES OFFICIELLEMENT

United Lands	12 1/2

G. AND J. A. CARAVOPOULO.

The Cigarette of 60 years' reputation. Preferred by all refined smokers for their delicacy and aroma.
Obtainable everywhere.

ARRIVAGES.

Depuis le 1er Septembre au 9 Aout 1918.

Le 3 Aout	809	73
4 ,,	2.226	—
5 ,,	3.551	—
6 ,,	—	—
7 ,,	—	400
8 ,,	—	40
9 ,,	—	—
Arr. de la semaine	513	
Total du 1er Septembre au 2 Aout 1918	3.220.672	2.975.470
Total des arrivages au 9 Aout	—	2.975.983

PRIX DU RIZ.

Yabani Mansouh le sac de 100 kgs. P.T. 215.

Fino Makhsous l'ard. de 152 okes P.T. 446.
Fino Mamoun le sac de 80 okes P.T. 224.
Yabani Makhsous l'ard. de 152 okes P.T. 422.
Yabani Mamoun le sac de 80 okes P.T. 215.
Yabani glacé le sac de 80 okes P.T. 265.

PRIX DES FARINES.

Farine Baladi 00 le sac de 100 kgs. P.T. 290.
Farine Baladi le sac de 100 kgs. P.T. 270.
Farina Indienne Household, le sac de 196 lbs. P.T. 530.

L'importation de la farine Indienne est pratiquement arretée, le Gouvernement Indien n'accordant pour le moment aucune nouvelle licence d'exportation.

ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Méditerranée	0,50 o/o
Angleterre	0,50 o/o
Amérique (voie d'Angleterre)	1,00 o/o
Japon	0,63½ o/o

ASSURANCES CONTRE LES RISQUES DE GUERRE.

Méditerranée.	10 o/o
Grèce	10 o/o
Chypre	5 o/o
Angleterre	10 à 12 o/o
Amérique	20 o/o
Amérique (voie Angleterre)	22/sh.o/o
Gouvernement Anglais	120/-sh. o/o
Gouvernement Français	6 o/o
Gouvernement Italien	5 1/2 o/o

NOLIS.

	Hull	Londres	Liverp.
Coton			120/-
Graine de coton (par tonne)	120/-sh.	120/-sh.	120/-
Graines Sakellaridis (par tonne)	130/-sh.	130/-sh.	130/-
Laine (par tonne m.)	120/-sh.	120/-sh.	120/-
Œufs (par pied cub.)	150/-sh.	150/-sh.	150/-
Oignons (par sac)	10/-sh.	10/-sh.	10/-

WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

From Observations taken at Kom-el-Nadura at 8 a.m. G. Level.

Barometer reduced to 0°C., Sea-level and Mean Gravity [mm]		Inches 757.1 = 29.812
Wind	Direction	N.W.
	Velocity [in kms. p. hour]	15
	Force [0-10]	2
State of sky		Clear
State of sea		Very slight
Air temperature	Wet bulb thermometer	22.5
	Dry bulb ,,	26.9
	Max. for previous day	30.5
	Min. ,, ,, night	23.3
Black bulb therm. at 2 p.m. yesterday		55
Relative Humidity		57
Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. [mm]		0.00
Evaporation ,, ,, ,, [mm]		1.4

Observer
H. SUMMIR

MAGNETOS AND THE WAR.

It is satisfactory to note that in one field of industry of which we hear little we have thoroughly broken down a German monopoly. That field is the making of magnetos. Before the war the supply of these fitments was for all practical purposes in the hands of a German firm, and every motorist will recall the name of Bosch; it was a familiar name of the household, it may be said, in the motoring world. With the coming of the war the supplies from over the North Sea ceased, and as at the same time the demand for motor vehicles for war purposes grew as rapidly as enormously, the British motor manufacturers began to be in Queer Street. For a while America eased the situation, but attempts were also begun here to construct a reliable British-made magneto. Entire success has been achieved. The British magnetos have stood the test of the road, and, as the commercial reports showed recently, they have proved a financial success. It is betraying no secret to say that there are some half a dozen shops in England turning out a full range of magnetos, including those for aeroplanes, and they are of a quality and a proved efficiency greater than was ever found in a Bosch, which is something to cheer us after four years of war.

A. K. MOHAMED ALY
INDIAN TAILOR.
Civil, Military and Ladies' Dressmaker.
4, Sh. Kasr-el-Nil,
Opposite Savoy Hotel, CAIRO.

ALC. GATSAROS AUCTIONEER,
Tel. 1928, CAIRO.
A special appartment is reserved for Auctions every Friday for the convenience of the public.

EGYPTIAN COTTON RECEIVED AT ALEXANDRIA.

(Especially compelled for "The Egyptian Gazette")

		1917-18	1916-17	1915-16
Total Receipts from Sept. 1 to August	2	Cantars 6075930	Cantars 5013967	Cantars 4583048
This week's Receipts				
Saturday ... ... ,,	3	2760	—	308
Sunday and Monday ,,	4 5	3979	—	334
Tuesday ... ... ,,	6	—	178	—
Wednesday... ... ,,	7	—	1935	629
Thursday ... ... ,,	8	—	176	334
Friday ... ... ,,	9	—	330	223
Total for week		—	2619	1828
Total Receipts from Sept. 1 to August	9	—	5016856	4585776
Total Crop	?	—	5011090	4806331

EGYPT'S HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

THE PROPOSED MINISTRY.

HOMES FOR INCURABLES.

VI.

Homes for incurables would meet a great need in Egypt. The country is full of crippled and debilitated mendicants for whom little or nothing is done. The "Takiahs" of the Ministry of Wakfs deal with a few incurable cases, but the number of these establishments is quite inadequate. These unfortunate individuals are often beggars, are liable to become foci of infection, and present a problem which can only be solved by making provision for them. This is only a certain proportion can be housed, but this will help in some measure. So far as Cairo and its neighbourhood is concerned, the proposed transference of Kasr el Aini Hospital from its present site would leave vacant a suitable building for a hospital for incurables; others, however, are required in various parts of Egypt. This is not work for the Ministry of Health except as a controlling and inspecting body.

It would appear to be the privilege of the Wakfs Medical Services to make such provision. Amongst charities, that which benefits the aged, the infirm, and those who are beyond the skill of the physician and surgeon surely holds a high place. It is true that some wakfs are allotted by their donors for definite purposes, but we are assured that there are ample funds on which there is no such reservation and which might well be devoted to this good cause.

LEPERS.

Closely associated with the question of incurables is that of lepers. We have been unable to obtain any reliable statistics as regards the present prevalence of leprosy in Egypt, but there are undoubtedly a number of lepers in certain places, for example Damietta. There is nothing to prevent them from handling foodstuffs intended for sale; and though leprosy does not appear to spread much in Egypt, and though the channels of communication from the sick to the sound are not fully known, such risks should certainly not be permitted. Even if, from the public point of view, it may not seem very necessary to segregate lepers in Egypt, there is the humanitarian aspect of the case to be considered and an asylum is undoubtedly required for maimed and helpless lepers as well as for those who are probably an active source of infection. A Leper Colony in which work could to some extent be carried out on the land would be a wise provision, and the attention of the Ministry of Wakfs will be drawn to this charitable object.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Commission has expressed its views as to the advisability of appointing a Director of Medical Education who will be a high official of the Ministry of Health. As indicated in Graph No.2 he will administer the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy, be responsible for special Research Laboratories, arrange the curriculum for Nurses, Midwives, and "Daydas" and control the practice of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and vivisection.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, DENTISTRY AND PHARMACY.

The School of Medicine requires to be enlarged to meet the needs of the country. It fails to do this at present, and in the future it will be impossible to give effect to the scheme we have outlined unless an ample supply of medical men be forthcoming. Every year, owing to lack of recommodation, the Ministry of Education has to refuse applications from large numbers of students who wish to enter the Medical School. The seriousness of the situation does not seem to have been realised by the Ministry of Finance.

KASR EL AINI'S STANDARD.

The scheme for a new Medical School and new teaching hospital has been repeatedly postponed with the result that now there is a considerable shortage of Egyptian doctors. Hence the country is being in some measure exploited by a class of medical men who are not a credit to the profession. The standard at Kasr el Aini is high, and it is important to note that the School tends to attract the intellectual elite of the country. For the last ten years students who have passed highest in the secondary certificate examination have aspired to join the School of Medicine, but, unfortunately it has had to close its doors to many. An Egyptian who cannot enter Kasr el Aini, and still wishes to become a doctor, is forced to go abroad, and this is frequently neither to his own benefit nor to that of his country. Hence one of the first duties of the Ministry of Health will be the placing of medical education on a better footing.

PUBLIC HEALTH DIPLOMAS.

Not only should the school be enlarged, but it should be progressive. Instruction in the diseases of children should form part of the curriculum or be introduced as a post-graduate course, and a diploma in Public Health or in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene should be instituted. It will be seen that in this matter the proposals of the Commission go further than those of Dr. Goodman when he deals with post-graduate instruction.

CHAIR OF HYGIENE AND DISPENSARY PRACTICE.

The present training in hygiene is good though limited, but there should be a Chair of Hygiene with all necessary teaching facilities.

The Commission thinks that possibly the clinical training might be improved by the institution of something similar to what is known as the Edinburgh School of Medicine as "Dispensary Practice." Under this arrangement, medical students are attached to dispensaries situated in various parts of the city and under the supervision of a physician or surgeon, act as the visiting doctors for certain areas, the inhabitants of which, when able to do so, attend the dispensaries for advice and treatment. In Cairo, this would necessitate the establishment of clinic dispensaries in connection with the School of Medicine. Junior members of the teaching staff would be in charge of these institutions and would act as consultants to the students who, visiting in their respective areas, would get a good insight into general practice and those minor maladies which frequently do not come under observation in hospital wards. There can be no doubt that if such a system proved feasible in Egypt it would afford excellent training both for the students and the dispensary doctors and would also benefit the sick poor in their own homes. The Commission has not sufficient knowledge of local conditions to make a specific recommendation on these lines, but thinks the matter might receive consideration as a scheme involving a relatively small outlay comparable with the advantage to be gained.

STATUS OF TEACHING STAFF.

A certain number o fthe Professors of the School of Medicine are part time officials, and are permitted private practice. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that these Professors are not officially entitled to attend State receptions. In a country like Egypt this does not tend to add dignity or prestige to the positions they occupy and the School suffers accordingly. This may seem a small matter but it possesses a significance of its own and should be remedied.

In general, the position of the occupants of Chairs and more particularly of those teaching scientific subjects and excluded from private practice, requires to be improved, the subordinate staff should be increased, better class rooms and equipment provided, and travel ing scholarships established for the post-graduate study of special subjects in Europe or elsewhere.

HOSPITAL OF SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

It obvious what the Medical School and the Teaching Hospital must remain closely associated, though for purposes of administration and reasons of economy the Hospital should be under the Department of Medical Services. It should like the School, undergo expansion, and should contain not less than 700 beds.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy merely require mention, but the inclusion of Research Laboratories in the Department of Medical Education possibly requires some explanation. There are good reasons for such an arrangement. The research would be chiefly concerned with the diseases of Egypt and the material for their study is supplied by the Medical School and Teaching Hospital. Such work is best carried out under academic surroundings and not in busy hygienic laboratories which are overwhelmed with routine work and may at any moment have to lay aside research to cope with an epidemic. Lastly medical students with inclinations in the direction of research have a better chance of gratifying them if they are in touch with laboratories devoted to this branch.

WOMAN DOCTORS AND NURSES.

The curriculum for the training of "Hakeemas," "Mamas" and "Dayas" should be arranged by the Director of Medical Education, but the training must necessarily be carried out in the Hospitals and in the Provinces.

The subject is fully discussed by Dr. Elgood in Appendix II, where she points out that the title "Hakeema" (lady doctor) is a misnomer, and that of "Mumarrida" (nurse) should be substituted.

The so-called "Hakeema" has an excellent training in nursing and midwifery at Kasr el Aini but after leaving this hospital generally devotes herself to midwifery and gynaecology, exceeding the powers allowed her by law, and thus a much-needed class of trained nurse, although existent, is seldom available.

If their title is changed and their duties restricted it appears they would form a more useful body than at present.

With regard to "Dayas" the two or three weeks training they receive in Government Hospitals before obtaining their certificates appears to be quite inadequate.

The "Dayas" training schools are doing a most useful work and as they extend their functions, the shortage of Egyptian midwives which they issue after a three months course should gradually replace the present certificate and be the only one recognised. The "dayas" also require further control and there should be powers to make them renew their certificates on coming to a new district, thus preventing impersonation. Such licences could be suspended or cancelled in cases of inefficiency or neglect.

EGYPTIAN WOMEN DOCTORS.

The training of Egyptian women doctors proposed by Dr. Elgood is a matter for consideration; other witnesses have informed us that the need for such is small, that the right class for training would not be forthcoming and that the prejudice against men doctors is rapidly disappearing. It could certainly appear, however, that such a scheme merits a trial provided women are carefully selected for the first posts.

BOARD OF CONTROL WANTED.

A Board which would need special legislation is required to control the practice of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. At present many practitioners possess foreign diplomas which are unsatisfactory.

In future all holders of foreign diplomas wishing to practice medicine, dentistry or pharmacy in Egypt should be required to submit their diplomas for the scrutiny of such a Board. It should consist of three, the candidate to present himself for examination if considered advisable. The Board should also deal with unqualified practitioners of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, and all questions of malpraxis and vivisection which are at present controlled in Egypt. It might be constituted as follows:

President: Director-General of Health.
Members: Technical Adviser, Director of Medical Education, Director of Medical Services, Legal Adviser.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

There are many points of medical ethics outside the scope of such a Board which need attention and which could best be met by the creation of a Medical Association.

Appendix 22 contains a proposal somewhat of this nature put forward by Dr. Goodman, which, in the opinion of this Commission, would meet the case.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY GENERAL

Little more need be said regarding the Secretary-General's Department, but it would seem that one of his duties might be the Registration of Births and Deaths and the correspondence regarding vital statistics.

BIRTHS AND DEATH REGISTRATION.

A new draft law on the Registration of Births and Deaths assigns the control of this work to the Head of the Section of General Sanitation, but under the scheme of a Ministry it would naturally fall to the Secretary General (see Graph No. 2) unless removed from the Ministry of Health to the Statistical Department of the Government.

REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS.

He would also be responsible for the Registration of medical men, dentists and pharmacists in Egypt. This is in a very backward condition. For example, the Commission in the course of its enquiries regarding marksa doctors was anxious to get information about the distribution of private practitioners in the country. All that it could obtain was the list shown in Appendix 25. It will be seen that return is very incomplete.

CODIFICATION AND LEGISLATION.

Amongst the duties of the Secretary General would be included the coding of orders and regulations which have been issued from time to time to the Public Health Department and which are at present extremely difficult to follow.

Furthermore, the arrangements for drafting necessary legislation would be a matter engaging his careful attention.

[*The report contains appendices and is illustrated by two tables (graphs) which cannot be reproduced in a newspaper. Ed. "E.G."]

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

THE CAIRO MOTOR Co., LIMITED beg to inform their patrons that they expect to receive shortly several touring and two-seater cars of the best known English makes.

For prices and further particulars apply to:

THE CAIRO MOTOR Co., LIMITED.

CAIRO: 4, Sharia Soliman Pasha. Tel. No. 3095.
ALEXANDRIA: 36, Rue Rosette. Tel. No. 1960.

NOTICE TO PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND PHARMACISTS.

Extract of the Circular issued by the Ministry of the Interior (Public Security Department) to Mudirias and Governorates, on June 16, 1918.

"You are requested to give instructions to the "Agents de Police Judiciaire" within your circumscription to the effect that in serious cases of injury, when no Government Medical Officer or Pharmacist is available, and they are consequently obliged to detail the nearest private medical practitioner or pharmacist to render the first aid to the injured person, they should inform this private medical practitioner or pharmacist that he will be paid his fees, as well as the price of the drugs, in case the injured person fails to pay same.

"As soon as the medical aid is rendered and the inability of the injured person to pay the fees thereof is ascertained, the sum due to the person concerned should be paid by the Mudiria or Governorate."

62597-2

AVIS.

Il sera procédé le lundi, 17 Aout, à 9 heures du matin, par les soins de M. Corsi, Commissaire-Priseur, à la vente aux enchères publiques d'un stock de pièces de rechange, représentant environ 940 tonnes, sis à Port Said (Rive Asie) près des hangars D et E du Transit Maritime Français.

La vente aura lieu aux conditions du Cahier des charges que les acheteurs pourront consulter aux Consulats de France et aux Chambres de Commerce Françaises du Caire et d'Alexandrie, aux bureaux du Transit Maritime Français à Port Said et au bureau de M. Corsi, Commissaire-Priseur. 62595-3.

THE EGYPTIAN DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS LTD.

Notice is hereby given that subject to confirmation by their Annual General Meeting, the dividend which has not yet been fixed, the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Ltd., will declare a Dividend of 3 1/2 per cent for the year ended March 31, 1918, on their Preference Share Capital.

62587-3.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are advised to send remittances in payment of subscriptions by registered post.

NOTICE TO MILITARY SUBSCRIBERS.

This paper is posted shortly after midnight on the date of publication and delays in delivery must therefore be attributed to causes beyond the control of the "Egyptian Gazette."

Military subscribers will appreciate that, between the times their papers are posted and would normally reach them personally, many unavoidable circumstances are liable to arise and cause delay in such delivery.

Military subscribers on changing their address, stopping or renewing their subscription, are requested to send one of the latest wrappers received, thus avoiding mistakes and confusion.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Egypt, Sudan and Palestine:—

3 months	P.T.100
6 ,,	,, 180
13 ,,	,, 300

Countries in the Postal Union:—

3 months	£1.3.6 (P.T.115)
6 ,,	£2.1.0 (P.T.200)
12 ,,	£3.8.6 (P.T.330)

CHULAM NABI BROTHERS
Civil & Military INDIAN TAILORS.
Speciality: Breeches and Jodhpurs.
18, Manakh Street, CAIRO.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN DENTISTRY
Painless Extractions, Fillings and Crowns.
H. PHILIPPE, 16 BOULEVARD RAMLEH . . . ALEXANDRIA
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.