PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Sultan spent the last two days at his Ramleh Palace.

Hussein Roushdy Pasha, the Prime Minister, arrived at Alexandria last night.

We regret that Yacoub Artin Pasha, late Under Secretary for Education, and now member of the Railway Higher Board, who was spending the summer at Alexandria, has been compelled to return to Cairo on the recommendation of his doctors as his health has been failing lately at Alexandria.

Ahmed Zeki Pasha, First Secretary to the Council of Ministers, arrived in Cairo from Alexandria on Friday and is expected back last evening with the Prime Minister.

Hassan Abdel Razek Pasha, Assistant Chief of the Sultan's Cabinet who was in a short visit to Cairo, returned to Alexandria on Friday.

Dr. Granville left Alexandria yesterday for Tor where he will inspect the quarantine service apropos of the arrival of the pilgrims from Mecca.

Mr. G.C. Delany, Reuter's Chief Agent for Egypt is suffering from typhoid fever in Cairo.

Mirahai Hassan Mohamed Bey, Mamour of the Quarantine Station at Tor, arrived there on Sunday morning with Dr. Zachariades Bey and other members of the Quarantine Staff.

Dr. Ali Lalib Bey, Chief Medical Officer of the Wakfs Ministry, will be retired on pension on the expiration of his leave at the end of this month.

Mr. A. Ryan, the general manager of Cuming's Insurance Office (F. W. Cuming and Co. Ltd., of Cairo and Alexandria), writes to us to point that in our review in our issue of the 20th inst. of the British Dominions Year Book we announced that the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company was represented by Mr. John Anagnostopoulo, and that we should have added that that company is also represented in Egypt by Messrs. F.W. Cuming and Co. Ltd.

KHARTOUM Y.M.C.A.

NEW RECREATION CENTRE.

(From our own Correspondent)

On Saturday evening, September 15, amid loud applause, and before a company of over 300, His Excellency the Sirdar and Governor General of the Sudan formally opened Khartoum Y.M.C.A. Recreation and Recreation Centre. Prior to the opening ceremony Major (Lt. Col. Nichols) said His Excellency welcome and said he felt sure that when the Headquarters Committee of the Y.M.C.A. knew of the excellent gathering there that evening they would be more than gratified. He could be sure everyone that His Excellency's interest in the Y.M.C.A. was not a passing one; and the British troops extend to a honour and a privilege to be under such distinguished command. The chairman then called upon His Excellency to open the premises. His Excellency and the ditty devoting upon him was a congenial one, for he has always been a keen and most interested person in Y.M.C.A. work. He said he was very glad to be in Khartoum for the opening night of the Centre. To his mind the development of the Y.M.C.A. during the war was really wonderful. He understood that something like £22,000 worth of stores being raised by our American Allies for the work of the Association during the coming year. He regretted the absence of Mr. McDonald (the late secretary) with whom the idea of the Centre first originated, and he whom a great deal of the preliminary work was accomplished. When Mr. McDiamid had completed the work which he called his away to Australia, he hoped he would return to Khartoum where there awaited him a better scheme. He congratulated Mr. Cummings, the present energetic secretary. His Excellence then declared open the Y.M.C.A. The chairman returned a vote of thanks to the Governor General, whereupon the Rev. H. B. Harrington engaged in prayer, invoking God's blessing on the enterprise. Refreshment were then served by a number of ladies, and a most enjoyable concert terminated the proceedings.

OMDEH DISGRACED.

News comes from Shebin El Kanatir Markaz that an Omdeh and a sheikh of the ghaffirs have attempted to give P.T.15 as a bribe to a policeman of the Nawa Outpost, for the purpose of getting his leave to absence a man who had volunteered in the service of the Egyptian Labour Corps. The authorities heard of the omdeh's deed and suspended him from duty for investigation. The sheikh of the ghaffirs was tried and sentenced to 40 lashes besides bringing him to the grade of ghaffir.

THE CULT OF THE CIGARETTE.

It is claimed for Mr. John Morgan Richards, who died the other, that he popularised the cigarette in England. There were, however, other claimants to that distinction, including the Duke of Buccleuch and Laurence Hawkins. Tradition has it that many of our naval and military officers adopted this mode of smoking from the Russian during the Crimean war, and on their return made cigarettes fashionable in the clubs. But some years before the Crimean campaign there was a well-patronised cigarette merchant named Theodorie in Great Winchester-street whose cheapest cigarettes were retailed at twelve a shillling.

The remaining First class Persian or Turkish Rugs can may be assured of obtaining the genuine article at the Oriental Persian and Rug Stores, sign, Savoy, Cairo, or 10 Rosette, Alexandria. Reasonable prices.

EGYPT'S FOOD.

THE WHEAT SHORTAGE.

THE CRISIS AT ALEXANDRIA.

We referred in our issue of Friday to the rumour which is gaining ground amongst the native population that there is a shortage of wheat in the country, and we suggested that the authorities should publish an official denunciation of this rumour, which we fully believed was altogether unfounded, in order to appease uneasy minds. Hussein Effendi el Ghamrawi, a leading cereal merchant of Cairo and President of the Atar el Nabi Cereal Merchants Association has just sent out a letter to one of our Cairo native contemporaries in which he repudiates the rumour that wheat is short either in Cairo, or in the whole country and fully affirms, on his own responsibility, that the cereal supplies in the country are abundant and that the measures taken by the Supplies Control Board will ensure a regular and sufficient supply to Cairo and suburbs. These statements of Ghamrawi will, we hope, have the desired effect of upsetting the false rumour above referred to before they gain hold in the credulent mind of the native. The wild rumours at the Bab el Farag and Atar el Nabi cereal markets during the last part of the week have been quite hopeful and over 3,400 ardebs were distributed on Friday and Saturday alone in these two markets—2,000 at Bab el Farag and 1,400 at Atar el Nabi. This fact alone is a proof that the country's supply of cereal is not hurt and that the measures taken by the Supplies Control of seizing hoarded grain in the provinces and selling it at the official prices have began to take effect. We hope, therefore, that in a few days more the wheat and bread crisis will be over and that it will soon become a thing of the past. The oil problem, which has so far remained unsolved, will, we hope next be tackled and solved.

THE S.C.B.'S ARRANGEMENTS.

As a result of the efforts made by the Local Supplies Commission, at Alexandria, with a view to removing the bread crisis, the following arrangements have been carried out during the last two days. On Saturday the Governorate had 260 sacks of flour distributed among small retailers in the different kisms of the town, allotting 50 sacks to the Munet el Bassal kism, 45 to the Gumrook, 40 to Karmoz, 25 each to the Attarin, Moharrem Bey, and Labban, 30 to Mansheia and 40 to Ramleh. The bakers also had flour distributed among them, but only those who use at least 5 sacks per day were given any.

Another meeting was held yesterday morning at the Governorate with the object of discussing the question of distribution of wheat in the town. Several members of the Local Cereal Merchants' and Millers Associations were present, and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to open a special distribution office in the cereal market under the management of a cereal merchant, with an official to watch the work. The Alexandria millers, according to the arrangements reached yesterday, will be allowed to use their stocks in importing grain from the provinces and to get licenses from the Supplies Control Board.

A number of flour retailers and some bakers have took themselves to the Governorate in the morning to see what arrangements would be made regarding their work. At about 1 p.m. they were informed that they would be given 200 sacks of flour—150 for bakers and 50 for retailers—in the evening.

As a result of the above efforts, the bread difficulty has been considerably relieved, but not removed. It is to be hoped that the S.C.B. will take the necessary steps to secure a regular grain supply for Alexandria, and to see that the distribution system is carried out rightly.

ARRESTING A BUTTER MERCHANT.

Two officials of the S.C.B. are reported to have gone on Friday last, to the shop of an oil and samn (cooking butter) merchant of Old Cairo, and asked him to sell them a quantity of samn. The merchant is said to have denied that he had any butter, but as the S.C.B. knew that the merchant had a quantity of this commodity the officials informed the police of the affair, and asked them to search the merchant's premises. A hoard of butter was found in the place and was ordered to put it on sale at the official price, but he refused, and expressed a wish to make the officials a present so that they should not inform the Board of his action and do suggested giving them P.T.500. The officials then behaved as though they were willing to accept his gift, and decided to meet in a café at the Atabe el Khadra in order to receive the bribe. The officials are said however, to have informed the Governorate and Youssabis Abdel Latif Effendi El Shazly was sent to the café at the fixed time, in mufti and took a seat near the officials who were there waiting for the merchant. On his appearance, after the officials had left the café, he went over the whole story again so that the Youssabis could hear it, then the merchant presented them with P.T.300 and promised to give them the other P.T.700 the next day. Whereupon the Youssabis stepped forward and asked them to go with him to the Mousky Police Station where the usual proceedings were taken against the merchant.

TRIALS OF PROFITEERS.

The Alexandria Military Court held its sitting for the week on Saturday instead of Friday, under the presidency of Judge Clapcott and tried two merchants charged with the following Kumbly, an offence punishable under martial law in that recently they sold lentils at special rates exceeding those fixed by the tariff. The charges were proved against them and one of them—Mustafa Mohamed el Attar—was sentenced to a week's imprisonment, and the other—Abdul Malek Nakhleh — to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The Court postponed another case of contravention for a week.

(continued from page 3)

withdrew our advanced troops, thus evacuating Essigny-le-Grand. The enemy gained a footing on the right ridges west of Jouy."

Reuter.

A TOUGH JOB.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

Havas's correspondent at the front gives a study of the formation of the enemy's defensive front where he is stubbornly fighting in front of St. Quentin where the Germans are staking all on an attempt to escape complete defeat. The fighting is very stiff on the glacis opposite a number of very powerful batteries and against strong and well entrenched infantry abundantly provided with guns and munitions which the French and the British have to capture one by one in sanguinary hand to hand fighting. The French infantry are marvellous in their endurance and tenacity and their eagerness has doubled now they are in sight of the fires of St. Quentin which has now become a mass of ruins. The prisoners show uneasiness, which is a reflection of the state of mind of their leaders.

Havas.

PRESIDENT AT THE FRONT.

PARIS, Sept. 20.

M. Poincaré yesterday visited the cantonments of troops in the liberated districts. After stopping at the headquarters of General Pétain and General Fayolle he passed along the battle front in company with General Mangin. He passed through Soissons as far as the Condé fort. From here he watched the fighting at Dove Farm and subsequently visited the divisions in the neighbourhood of Vailly and the Forest of Coucy.

Havas.

NEARER THAN EVER.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

Fighting continues around St. Quentin to which the French are nearer than at any time in 1917 in spite of the stubborn resistance of the Germans on the outposts of the Hindenburg line and at certain points right in the enemy's system, and progressing favourably. The French and British continue to press strongly on and are approaching the enemy's central defences. Sensible and important progress has been made especially south of the Somme, where the taking of Feuchy has finally brought the French up to Lagnicourt, a strong natural defensive position with an extensive prospect.

Havas.

FOOD SHIPMENTS FROM AMERICA.

SUBMARINE FAILURE.

The Germans have officially explained that it was too risky for their submarines to try to attack American transports and that it was more profitable to concentrate all their murderous efforts on supply ships, so as to starve the Allies and the American troops in France. One Teuton lie is as good as another, and as sure to be exposed. So successful were the Germans in stopping the transport of American supplies that May was the United States sent to her Allies 1,982,290 pounds of beef, according to the figures issued by the Food Administration, these exports being more than 1,000,000 pounds in excess of any month in the history of the country; and in addition 281,345,000 pounds of pork and pork products were exported; so that, despite the utmost efforts of the submarines, there was no interference with the regular movement of supplies across the Atlantic.

In the early part of this year England was getting perilously close to a food crisis, but the extraordinary efforts made by the American Food Administration saved the day, and since then there has been no further cause for a food shortage. But it should not be forgotten that it was only possible for the United States to make these heavy shipments to England and her Allies because of the self-denial practised by Americans. They had enough meat and wheat or their own use, but they had no heavy surplus, and if the Allies were to be assisted it was necessary for Americans voluntarily to deny themselves beef and wheat products. This they did uncomplainingly, and the saving thus effected enabled the exports to be made. It is only another instance of American help and the generous spirit that has made the entire American people accept sacrifice to crush the German menace.

POWER FROM THE TIDES.

The statement in the report of the Conjoint Board of British Scientific Societies that while Great Britain utilises barely 8 per cent of its water-power, Germany utilises 43 per cent, is a reminder that just before the war it was announced that a German engineer had proposed a scheme for harnessing the North Sea tides of Schleswig-Holstein. The plan was to connect the mainland with the island of Nord-Strand by two great reservoirs at different levels, and to utilise the flow of water from these to drive turbines connected with continuous current dynamos. We do not know whether the project materialised, but we should imagine the small rise and fall of the tide off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein proved insufficient. The thing might be made a commercial success in, say, the Bristol Channel, where the tidal rise is over 30 ft.; but the most promising place would be in the Bay of Fundy, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where the tides are never less than 40 ft., and occasionally attain twice that height.

MILITARY TALENT IN ALEXANDRIA.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The Alexandria District Military Concerts and Entertainments Committee hit upon a happy idea when they inaugurated "garden party" scheme. All the Alexandria concert parties are good—they have to be, for all military duties must be carried out efficiently and their branch, "the cheering up department," more especially require efficiency. The army often makes a born artist a cook and he is not always such a failure as one might think—but the army ready fists is cook upon the canteens and hospitals as an artist—not even a culinary one. But if all the parties are good they are not everything else, better in places than in others. The idea therefore of the Alexandria Committee was to choose the best part of each—g.—I mean party and give Alexandria a treat. They succeeded. Both on Friday and Saturday night the Alhambra was crowded with an enthusiastic audience; but the greatest proof of the success of their venture was to be found in the warmth of the greeting given the artists by hundreds of convalescents who were present on Saturday afternoon.

The concert, which had a very full programme nearly every item of which was about as good as could possibly be desired, was given by members of the following parties: the Scanners, the Ordnance Pierrots, the "Grumblers," the "Brica-Brac," the "Camp-a-Nere" the "Bluebirds," the "P's and Pipe" and the "Humoristes," assisted by the Ordnance Orchestra, the Palm tree ordchestra and the Alexandria District Military Band.

The programme was a very varied one and consisted of a number of individual and concerted items. Among the latter the Russian dance burlesque by Edwards, Evans, Parr and Francis was both original and well produced, as were "The Night Watchman," by Cave, Sheppard, Thomley, Bert Lang and Edge, "My Mom" by Mrs. A. Walker and party, another song scena "Iona," by Miss Hellfeld and the "Brica-Brac," and the "Jack Parade," a very comical scena in which Mr. Hopkin and Vincent were especially humorous. "Potted Opera" by the P's and Pipe," was improved upon a classical favour to the lightness of the greater part of the programme, while preserving the humorous touch, was also very welcome, and much welcomed.

Among the solo items the baritone Thomas scored a success with his "Song of the Bow"; Vice was much appreciated in his female impersonations, reminding us of Vesta Victoria; Evans has a pleasant baritone voice, which he used to advantage in "I hear an calling me," and Mrs. Fletcher used her sweet sense of humour to great advantage in "Johnny" and other items. The duet between Mr. and Mrs. Scely was a particularly well rehearsed item. Returning to single numbers; Edwards showed real talent in "Drowsy Lady Bags with me." From the purely comic point of view the star of the evening was Vincent, his description of how he joined the army as an officer and worked his way down "because you get your meals quicker" being particularly droll. The "She and It" duet and sketch by Henderson and Phil Gordon was well received; Mrs. Walker sang several solo items during the two evenings and was especially in voice in "Till I Wake." Another success was Bragg's "Ghost of the violin."

Much of the work towards the obtaining of successful results is due to Major Weed. The stage management was in the exceedingly capable hands of Sgt. H. Bennett, R.A.M.C. and everything went without a hitch from start to finish. The name of the man in charge of the lighting effects is not mentioned in the programme—it ought to have been, both here and here, for much the success of the show was due to his skilful work. Many a song scena has been spoilt by ineffective lighting—many an artist struggling against it.

This experiment might be repeated with success occasionally. The proceeds from the sale of the programme, which was handsome presentations in these days of paper shortage have to be devoted to the Alexandria District Canteen Fund. The printing was executed by Messrs. Whitehead and Morris. There was some interesting information hidden at the back of the programme slip.

CAIRO AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN COSMOGRAPH. — The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in the Cosmograph, at the American Cosmograph, when among other excellent and varied films the 10th episode of the sensational film "Graves of Mystery Mission," was shewn for the first time. Nothing could be as exciting as this film, which sent development of the story, which is indeed a succession of surprises. The episode is entitled "The Two Destinies," and in it we hear Fair Propers was kidnapped and led into crime. M. Leverone's adventures—which mostly result from his susceptible heart—provoked much laughter, and from a useful contrast to the serious nature of the episode. "Government's World Events" and "The War Annals" included many remarkable pictures, some of the scenes representing incidents almost in the front line. Charlie Chaplin in "Love Pangs" was quite his old self, and should be heard and while "Tom Mix's Heroism" strike a very tragic note indeed.

KURSAAL THEATRE. — The Bandman Musical Comedy Company continue to give a delightfully humorous farce "The Glad Eye" for the first time in Egypt over Saturday and Sunday. The production is adapted from the French "Le Zete," of Armand and Nancy, by Jose E. Levy, and ran for over a year at the Globe and Strand Theatres, London, under the late Mr. Louis Meyer. It can at once be said that the Bandman Company have achieved brilliant success to an already extensive repertoire. Miss Dora Defoe as "Susanne" acted with great charm and grace, whilst Miss Isabel Gindlei as "Lucienne" made the very most of her opportunities. Miss Alice Ford as the irresistible "Kiki" gave a really clever study and Miss Elsie Videsa as "Madeleine" proved her versatility in a part which is quite a contrast to her roles. Beeves Hansford as "Mr. Galipaux," Bernard Ansell as "Mr. Bonnard," and Tom Robbins as "Gaston" were equally good in a comedy that brings out the humorous side of the war. Kirby portrayed the unfortunate "Chauette" deftly. "The Glad Eye" is not a musical comedy and the Bandman players prove once again they are capable of some very clever acting in "straight" farce. Much is due to Mr. Cyril Rawdon for his successful production. The usual good programme is billed for this week, "The Glad Eye" will be played to-morrow and Wednesday and "Our Miss Gibbs" a the attractia for Thursday.

THE RADIUM CINEMA. — In well known and cooled comedy of Lucien Henneqin, which has been produced for some time, will now be given at the Radium Cinema during the week commencing to-day, Monday, September 23, and, as already announced, will be interpreted by La Bella Hesperia, the Italian star. Also Charlie Chaplin will also appear, in the week's programme and will provide the tours de force. Another part of the Italian war will be screened this week, depicting the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians to the Italian front, their reception by General Diaz, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies and their visit to the King and Queen of Italy. The play entitled "The New Mission of Proles" is promised for next week star.

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EGYPT'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

Sir,—After reading "Indignant's" letter on the question of increases of house-rents it has encouraged me to lay my case before the public through your columns.

My son, who was recently called up, after having served some three years in Italy has been once more enlisted and has in consequence gone over to Italy to fight for his country's sake. The earnes with whom he was employed grants me part of his stipend, i.e. 33 1/3 per cent. My daughter works at a dressmaker's and I do the same sewing in my free hours; this, with my son's allowance and my daughter's earnings amounts a total of £14 1/2 per month.

I have lived in Ibrahimieh in a small flat consisting of 4 rooms since 1913 at which time I paid £30 a year. In 1915 this was raised to £3 1/2 per month and as removal expenses were and still are considerable, I was forced to yield to my landlord's unlawful demands. In 1916 £3 per year were added to my flat's rent and finally in 1918 I am asked either to ay £5 1/2 a month or quit.

Are we, poor people, to be ignored by the competent authorities to such a degree and left completely to the mercy of good-for-nothings, who call themselves proprietors, indefinitely?

Yours, etc.
OPPRESSED.

Ibrahimieh, Sept. 21.

A Greek correspondent writes:—

The question of the increase of house rents is greatly interesting the whole population, and especially the middle and the lower classes, and with that of the prices of the foodstuffs it forms the main question in the articles in the Greek papers, thus make themselves the echo of the claims of their compatriots. Those articles are written with great acrimony against the authorities whom they accuse of indifference towards the interests of the poor, and maintain that the public must think of themselves and take the measures they believe fit in this situation. On the other hand they do not think that the formation of a committee for the protection of the interests of the proprietors against the landlords, as was suggested, would be of no practical use, owing to the apathy of the public.

This apathy they compare with the interest taken by the different European states for the safeguarding of the interests of the public, and especially they name the recent measures of the Greek Government, which prohibited the increase of rents. The criticism of the authorities in the Greek papers is no longer moderate, and one of the articles reproaches the governing classes with failure, who do not interest themselves with terrestrial things. Another article in a Greek paper says: "The foolhardiness that the authorities of the country think is the manifestation of power, is the real cause of the situation. How is the population to live? Will it continue to be governed by extreme and selfish minds, that undertake everything and yet are unable to take any measures because they are subjected to pathetic self-love and despise the masses whose need they ignore and do not wish to know. Countries cannot be governed without immunities. It is easy to be indifferent to the grievances of the public and to refuse to take the responsibilities and make a decision to take such measures as will alleviate the burdens of the population, or to permit the inhabitants themselves to put an end to their sufferings.

NATIONALITY IN MARRIAGE.

ABUSES OF FRENCH LAW.

The measures proposed in the House of Commons regarding women in foreign lands who contract British nationality by marriage are being followed with close interest in Paris. French law is at present identical with English law; any woman marrying a Frenchman forthwith acquires French nationality. This provision of the law has led, since the war, to abuses in France, even worse than in England. Thus, in Switzerland, Germany and neutral nationality have been known in many cases to offer marriage to any old Frenchman in order to obtain French nationality and enjoy freely into France. Cases have been reported of French women marrying French paupers for a consideration, or old Frenchmen in their doting, for this purpose. Several of these weddings were notorious spies. In some cases French Consuls in Switzerland refused passports to these women to enter France, but such refusals were illegal, and the women in question had eventually, as French subjects, to be allowed on French soil.

FRENCH AERIAL SERVICE.

It is announced that arrangements for the establishment of an aerial postal service between Paris and St. Nazaire are almost complete. The inauguration of the service, with intermediary stoppages at Le Mans and Nantes, will be announced shortly.

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WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

From Observations taken at Ras-el-Nadura at 8 a.m. 21 September, 1918.

Barometer reduced to 0°C, Sea-level		Inches
and Mean Gravity [mm]		770.4 = 59.944
Wind	Direction	S.W.
	Velocity [In kms. p. hour]	05
	Force [0-10]	1
State of sky		1 Cloud
State of sea		Calm
Air temperature	Wet-bulb thermometer	21.2
	Dry bulb	24.6
	Max. for previous day	31.7
	Min. " " night	21.4
Black bulb therm. at 2 p.m. yesterday		56
Relative Humidity		73
Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. [mm]		0.00
Evaporation " " [mm]		1.4

Observer
H. SHERIF.

BOURSE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL.

PRIX DES CEREALES.

Blés:		
Qualité Baheri Cond. Saha	P.T.	306—312
Qualité Saidi	"	316—322
Blés Hindi	"	316—322
Mawani	"	332—338
Feves:—		
Qualites Saidi	"	245—250
Nabate	"	250—255
Lentilles	"	253—268
Lentilles concassées	"	268—253
Orges	"	171—175
Holba	"	302—308
Mais	"	203—207

Cotons.— Arrivages du 22 Septembre 1918: Balles 753 contre même jour de l'année précédente 2314.

Graines de coton.— Arrivages du 22 Septembre 1918: ardebs 3019 contre même jour de l'année 9816.

Oignons.— Arrivages du 22 Septembre 1918 precedente.

PRIX DU RIZ.

Yabini Mamsouh le sac de 100 kgs.	P.T.	220
Fino Makhsous l'ard. de 156 okes	P.T.	454
Fino Mamsouh le sac de 80 okes	P.T.	227
Yabani Makhsous l'ard. de 156 okes	P.T.	454
Yabini Mamsouh le sac de 80 okes	P.T.	220
Yabani glacé le sac de 80 okes	P.T.	220

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Newport	354—357
North Country	334—335
North Country (2me qual.)	328—331
Patent fuel	325—326
Gas Coke	455—456
Anthracite	444—446

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