PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Sultan will attend his Friday midday prayer this week at the Sidi Gaber mosque.

On Tuesday morning the Sultan received the High Commissioner and the Maharaja of Batiala at a special audience at Rasel-Tin Palace. In the afternoon His Highness gave audience to M. Ecemian, Procureur General before the Mixed Tribunal at Alexandria, and M. de Cosson, Director of the State Building Department in the Ministry of Public Works.

The whole of the money required for the bust of the late Lord Cromer, which is to be placed in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, has, we are informed, been privately subscribed, and the work will be proceeded with as soon as practicable.

When will some permanent tribute to the work of the great proconsul also be placed in Egypt, with the Government of which he was for so long a period of his career associated? The small garden for babies at Ramleh near the Alexandria Museum, which the Municipality has called by the name of the great Anglo-Egyptian Proconsul, is we believe, the sole memorial to his work in Egypt.

Talking of memorials, it is curious that after so much money had been collected for the memorial to Lord Kitchener in Cairo, nothing has been heard of what has become of the money. In our issue of Tuesday last we announced that the Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund in England now amounts to £160,000 and in Palestine, Mr. Ross, a correspondent writes to ask about the progress of Egypt's memorial to the great soldier. It will be remembered that the Alexandria Municipality unanimously decided at a meeting of the commission that a statue should be erected in his honour.

Then it was suggested that a Maternity Home or some such institution should be inaugurated as a useful and worthy memorial of Egypt's great well-wisher.

Prince Kemal el Din Hussein, who has been spending the last ten days in Cairo, returned to Alexandria on Tuesday evening.

The Hon. Ronald Lindsay, Under Secretary of State for Finance, arrived in Alexandria on Tuesday in order to attend the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Hekkiaya Bey, the Governor General of the Suez Canal, has received from the King of Italy the Distinguished Order of the Commander of the Crown of Italy. This we have been received with great pleasure at Port Said where the Governor is very popular with all classes of the community and has established a cordial relations with the military authorities.

Mr. Lane Hatter, Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, arrived at Alexandria from Cairo on Wednesday morning on a short visit.

Mahfouz Yeghen Pasha, the Governor and President of the Alexandria Municipal Commission, is now supervising the administration of the Municipality in the absence of Hopkinson Pasha, on leave.

Ahmed Zeki Pasha, Secretary to the Council of Ministers, who left Alexandria for Cairo on Friday last in order to attend the meeting of the Higher Azhar Board, returned to Alexandria on Tuesday.

Miralai Hassan Bey Taufik Badr, late Officer Commanding His Highness' Body Guard has been appointed President of the Gabi which Recruiting Commission in succession to Kaimakam Mahmoud Bey Hilmi. Ismail transferred as Officer Commanding 7th Battalion.

Kaimakam Mohamed Bey Fahmi el Metoui, the new officer commanding the Bodyguard has been succeeded as officer commanding Assuan by Kaimakam Ahmed Bey Shaaban, officer commanding 7th Battalion.

The Municipal Delegation did not hold its weekly meeting on Tuesday last.

Sir Charles A. Hanson, Lord Mayor of London, who was made a baronet on Monday last, birthday, is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, of which the Egyptian headquarters are at 3, Soliman Pasha St., Cairo.

A telegram which was sent by the Emperor of Austria to the new Sultan of Turkey expressing his condolences on the death of the late Sultan, added:—

"The gracious attitude in which we have been involved have strengthened the alliance which unites us and Germany and Bulgaria."

Soussa
THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

EGYPT'S FOOD.

THE CEREAL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

REGULATIONS PASSED.

Since the general congress held on Friday last in the hall of the Legislative Assembly the Central Committee of the Cereal Merchants' Association has held several meetings at the offices of the Supplies Control Board during which they minutely reviewed the draft regulations prepared by the provisional Committee and made the necessary amendments therein. A final meeting was held on Tuesday under the presidency of Mr. Ross-Taylor during which the regulations were finally passed and it is expected that they will be promulgated very soon. The members of the Central Committee are expected to return to their different provinces and governorates in a day or two and, according to the arrangement arrived at, they will hold one meeting monthly in Cairo in future to consider important questions that may be brought forward for discussion. It has been decided that the term of membership to the different cereal associations should be two years and that half the members should retire annually by ballot.

The fees for the general and special licences have been fixed at L.E.2 and P.T.50 respectively annually, besides a similar sum as entrance fee, and it has been decided that general proprietors of flour mills general licences, thus treating them as first class cereals merchants. Members of the branch associations will be required to pay in addition to the licence fee, a sum of L.E.3 on their appointment. It has been further decided that the branch Associations should contribute 20 per cent of their receipts towards the expenses of the Central Committee at Cairo and that they should further defray the expenses of their representatives at the Central Committee during their monthly visits to Cairo in connection with the work of the Associations.

Criticisms have been raised in the native press of the annually arising out of the opinion of Mr. Ross Taylor, President of the Supplies Control Board as President of the Association, on the ground that in performing the duties of both posts he cannot safeguard the public interest and the interest of the cereal trade at the same time. These criticisms appear to carry full weight in peace time but the war makes it essential that the public interest should outweigh all other considerations and the cereal merchants in planning the reins of their Associations in the hands of Mr. Ross Taylor have no doubt taken the same consideration and have proved their willingness to give first place to the public interest.

ALEXANDRIA'S SUGAR PROBLEM.

The Local Supplies Commission at Alexandria met yesterday morning at the Governorate, under the chairmanship of Midhat Yeghen Pasha, the Governor. The members who were present were Mr. Sir Garvice Bey, Commandant of the Alexandria police; Mr. Abdy and Mr. Halford, representative at Alexandria of the Supplies Control Board. The Commission discussed the question of the distribution of sugar in the town, but no official decision was reached. Shortly after the meeting, however, Mr. Halford called on the local manager of the Sugar Company and Hag Mohamed Sirag, a native merchant and had a long conversation with them. It is stated that Hag Mohamed Sirag is to be entrusted with the distribution of sugar in the city, but this is hardly credible, for it would be very difficult for one merchant to undertake such a big task, besides we understand that Hag Mohamed Sirag is fully occupied with the oil problem, and it would thoughtless on the part of the authorities to add to his burdens however willing he might be to undertake further, opportunities of serving his fellow countrymen.

SUGAR STOLEN FROM TRAIN.

The E.S.R. was informed a few days ago from the Moiria, that some of the inhabitants had stolen six sacks of sugar from a goods train as it arrived at the Moiria station. Several shots were exchanged between the ghaffirs and the thieves, but no injuries were caused. The police are now searching for the bitres.

FOR SALE.— The undermentioned motor vehicles belonging to H.B.M. Forces in Egypt will be sold by public auction by Mr. M. Pace on Saturday, Aug. 17, 1918, at 10 a.m. L643 (carrying cap. 3 1/2 ton, 35 H.P.); Chassis for a Halley lorry (type similar to above, 35 H.P.); No. 2 Halley lorry, cap. 3 ton, 30 H.P.); White ambulance, No. L.A. 450. 20 H.P. Sale will take place on Tuesday, August 20, 1918, at 5 p.m. at the Rue du Premier Kheddive, No. 92. The vehicles can be seen on application to O.C. I.C. Base, M. T. Stores, No. 92, Rue Premier Kheddive, between 9 and 12 a.m. for three days previous to the day of the sale. Payment to be effected at time of purchase and delivery to be taken immediately. Alexandria, August 12, 1912. M. Pace, Auctioneer. 62636.1.

WANTED.— (1) Trained English teacher; (2) Physical drill (Instructress visiting). Apply "Headmistress," Church of Scotland School, Alexandria. 62637.3.

THE GREEK MOBILISATION.

INCIDENT AT THE BOURSE.

The "Tachydromos" in a long article answers those who criticized the boorish behaviour of the agents of the Greek Consulate who were ordered to arrest the reservists who did not present themselves recently when called up. It is true, says the paper, that those officials more than once gave evidence of their bad behaviour but, if they are to be blamed, the reservists themselves are still more blameworthy. It would be very difficult to find men of the upper classes ready with honeyed words to accept the duty of the arrest of the subordinate reservists. But mostly it was the reservists themselves who gave rise to the deplorable incidents recorded, and it was their refusal to obey to the orders of the Consulate that obliged its agents to use force. It would be impossible for them to do their duty if they abstained from using every means to oblige the reservists to obey to the orders of the Consulate. For four years, the Consulates of the different Allied Powers have been recruiting their subjects, and we have never heard of such deplorable incidents as those provoked by the mobilisation of the Greek reservists. It is possible that agents of other consulates have been boorish towards the reservists but nobody indulged in public discussion on these indelicacies and no paper wrote anything to criticise the military board of appeal. The "Tachydromos" adds that the mobilisation of the Greeks in Egypt is carried out under exceptional conditions, so that every one must be very indulgent when judging the work of the authorities, as all agree to judge the reservists themselves indulgently, since they are perhaps not totally responsible for their reluctance to the military service.

CRIME IN THE PROVINCES.

MURDER FOR A FEDDAN.

On Monday last, the Cairo Assizes sentenced a youth seventeen years old named Mahmoud Abdel Salam Sid Ahmed Ali Kati Hakim, Embaba, to five years' imprisonment for having murdered his step-sister, a baby of only 7 months' old. The motive for the crime was jealousy since on their father's death, the children would have to share the father's property consisting of just over one feddan of land.

News comes from Tanta, that Ishak Ibrahim, sheikh of Ishet El Sabbagh, was fired at and injured a few days ago. His condition is improving and an enquiry is proceeding.

MAMOUR AND TIBY SCANDAL.

The Ministry of the Interior has suspended the Mamour of Beirout Markaz from duty, in connection with a case which the Parquet is now investigating regarding the disappearance of some tibs bought for the military authorities by some officials. Several minor police officers and other officials are said to be implicated.

TANTA OFFICIAL TAKES BRIBES.

News comes from Tanta that an official of the Moudiria named Nashid Effendi was arrested a few days ago, in the act of attempting to take money as a bribe from one of the inhabitants.

EXCELLENT GREEK CROPS.

The wheat, barley, oats, and rye crops in Macedonia are decidedly good over an area which is estimated to be 20 per cent higher than last year. In Thessaly the crops are still better over a similarly increased area, while Peloponnesus, Attica, Ætlia, Acarnania, and Epirus expect a bumper yield. Reaping is now nearly finished, and the safety of these winter crops is practically assured. The maize, tobacco, and other summer crops everywhere in Greece have been nourished by abundant rains, and now present a splendid appearance. The Government has taken measures to requisition all agricultural products at prices reasonably remunerative to the producers.

ALEXANDRIA AMUSEMENTS.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.— Following is the programme for the military concert this evening on the occasion of the French Red Cross Festival:— Grand March, Gladiators; Fleck, Overture, La Vivandière; Le Duc, Selection; Tannhauser, Wagner; Waltz, Septembre, Margiglold; Cornet Solo, I hear you calling me, Marshall; Selection, Lady Madcap, Douglas; Selection, Faust, Gounod; Waltz, Tosjours et encore, Lamothe; Love song, Alaskan, Reeves; Polka, Arabic; Selection, Sunshine Girl, Rubens.

At 8 p.m. there will be a special concert by the Bonomi orchestra while from 9.30 to midnight there will be a public ball and cinema entertainment. Season tickets will not be available for this evening or to-morrow.

THE EMPIRE CINEMA-THEATRE, RUE ROSETTE. Visitors to the Empire are remarking on the freshness of both the building and the fare provided at this cinema-theatre and though the present programme ("A Welsh Singer" and various other attractive films, including a Chaplin farce) is still holding its own, we are permitted to say that next week H.B. Irving will be seen in "The Lyons Mail." Those who know the story as played by one of our most popular British actors will undestand why the play is always being re-staged, those who do not know this stirring drama will have their curiosity satisfied by next week.

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ANCIENT EGYPT.

SOME FAYOUM FINDS.

(By JOSEPH OFFORD).

About three years ago it was known that the fellahin had unearthed a hoard of papyri in the Fayoum in the remains of an ancient house whose resident was a certain Zeno or Zenon. It was hoped at the time that part of the documents were of a literary character and so would restore to use certain of the lost classical books. This, however, proved to be illusory for in an article upon the Old Egyptian and the Ptolemaic Calendars in reference to the method of dating the accession years of the Ptolemies which appears in the Bulletin of the Cairo Museum, Mr. Edgar mentions that this lot of papyri are all letters, or business documents, such as receipts, mortgages, contracts etc., of the time of Ptolemies II. and III.

Zenon's chief correspondent was Apollonios, a well known Dioketes official, who owned a large estate in the Fayoum whilst Zenon held the post of Oikonomos. Apollonius generally double-dated his documents giving both the Egyptian and Macedonian dates and Zenon, upon receiving them wrote in the day of their arrival, upon a docket; but his calendar often differs from that of Apollonius. One of the papyri, relating to a loan secured upon three pieces of silver, is given by Mr. Edgar, and he refers to others, such as a long baking account. It is thus evident that these manuscripts must be classed as domestic papyri but such yield up many additions to the Greek lexicon and often disclose interesting items in the life and customs of the people, such as no classical literature excepting Menander's mutilated plays ever supply.

It is very satisfactory to note that a British scholar is cataloging these manuscripts—work which in the past has been done by Germans such as Professor Spiegelberg.

Among the numerous articles communicated by M. G. Daressy to the Annales of the Cairo Museum is one upon a newly found Middle Empire monument from El-Ifou. The relic is an interesting funerary stele, a memorial of a Kher-heb priest, a hierophant of the god named Hora houdi, according to the French style of rendering. The man's name was Ab. His father had also held the office of high Kherheb to the same deity, and was named Aai, or Inf, he is also styled an adorer of Osiris. These temple Kherhebs, really performed the same daily function of the god's service the same office and ritual acts as the priest of that title at a mummy's burial. The object was to cause the mummy's soul to live, and the priest's performance was to ensure the continued life of the deity.

Upon the stele, honours are also accorded to Osiris, Horus and to Anubis, a series of epigraphical insurance policy to secure the aid of at least one, or better of a trinity, of divine protectors in the world to come. In addition to these four gods the name of a Hetepeliom deity is added, which is curious because occurring at Elfou. This name is Hathenben, a much reverred name in the Delta, about the Heliopolis and Zagazig districts. Ab, whose name is identical with that of his mother, showing, that the term has no connection with the Semitic Ab (father), is called "royal son." In his case this is undoubtedly merely an honorific exaggeration because from the inscription it is quite clear that his near ancestors were only priests. His wife is also awarded the title of "royal sister." In her case again this must be a misnomer.

Comment was made last year in these memoranda upon the progress of Egyptology, upon the extraordinary manner in which antiquities of extreme antiquarian and scientific interest lie buried because hidden in private collections in England and the United States. The Gorringe collection in the latter country being a typical example. Such oblivion can often be avoided if anyone who has sufficient knowledge of the subject will take the trouble to visit auction rooms on the "view day," and examine the relics to be seen thereat.

The good fortune awaiting such effort is exemplified by a 40 minutes' inspection at an eminent London dealer's sale room I saw last June. There I found a broken but considerably portion of some inscribed annals of Tirhakah, the so-called Ethiopian Pharaoh, who conquered in Palestine in 701 B.C. It is part of the record of erection of two temples (apparently fortified) in a foreign country, and will now soon be published. Another relic is a prehistoric vase with well preserved red-tinted, sketches of the objects said to be early Nile deity dahabiehs, but which some, including Professor Naville, suggest are primitive temple huts with a protective tamarisk. A third object is a grey granite or marble prehistoric vase, ornamented on each side so as to assist in grasping it by two friends in low relief. Their eyes are pierced right through the vase so that a cord or wise could be pushed through and the vase suspended for safety, or honour showing an artistic concept on the part of this ancient, and for ever nameless, craftsman.

The United States War Department has approved arrangements for sending about 4,000 selected negro troops to schools and colleges this summer for special training in technical subjects. Upon their graduation they will be assigned to regiments of coloured troops.

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AN UNRECORDED EXPLOIT OF THE 16TH (IRISH) DIVISION.

(By Captain Basil Williams.)

During the surprise attack of November 20, 1917, on the Hindenburg line near Cambrai, the 16th (Irish) Division, which was holding the trenches between Bullecourt and Fontaine-le-Crisellles, somewhat north of the main area of operations, were given a special task of their own to perform. Fronting them was some 2,000 yards of German trench defended by a series of strong points named after mythological deities, Jove, Mars, Mercury, Juno, Venus and Diana; Pluto, Vulcan and Neptune were round the corner, while Og, Gog and Magog flanked Jove. Behind the trench and along its whole length was an elaborate tunnel, forty feet below the ground level, where by relieds could be brought up under cover to any point of the line and which was a good storehouse for machine guns, gas cylinders, bombs, and other lethal instruments. The instruction to the 16th Division were to capture the whole length of Tunnel Trench with the adjacent tunnel and sundry support trenches and to remove the obstructions caused by the "pagan gods" forts.

The battalions forming the 16th Division represented every part of Ireland save a corner of Ulster, whose men formed the crack 36th (Ulster) Division. In the 16th were represented the Leinsters and the Dublins from the Eastern province, the Royal Irish Regiment and the Munsters from the South, the Connaught Rangers, from the West and the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Inniskillings from Donegal and the adjacent counties of the North. During the three weeks before the company commanders were practising the attack, sometimes as often as four times a day, and as a rest playing inter-company or inter battalion football matches. The Connaughts record with as much pride as any of their martial exploits that they won the Divisional league matches, while the colonel of the Royal Irish Regiment, summing up the whole rest period, remarks that they were "five very pleasant days. Most of the time spent in practising the attack over model trenches and in playing football at Sevillers. Had a very successful dre-ceiner at 9 on the 17th. Corps, divisional and brigade commanders were present. The afternoons were spent in inter-company football and tug of war. The men in great fettle."

The 16th Division had spirit enough to overcome almost any obstacle, but their courage was not mere fool-hardine. In fact the careful foresthought shown in planning this operation was at least as remarkable as the bravery of the men in action. Divisional, brigade and battalion orders for the attack left nothing to chance: every individual seemed to have his part assigned to him and every means calculated to defeat the enemy had been contrived. Six battalions were to go over the top in the first instance, the remaining six battalions were to be assembled in the rear of the brigade front to be used either in close support or in divisional reserve, and most of these had definite tasks allotted to them, such as carrying up ammunition, etc., laying out telephone cables or bringing up stores to consolidate the new line. The artillery was silent till the time chosen for our more powerful guns to commence, then exactly on the minute the big guns and smaller guns, with their satellites, the trench mortars and machine guns, put up a barrage on exactly calculated for time and space that he work of the infantry was made immensely easier. Camouflage devices, not here to be further specified, tempted the German garrisons to stand and rifle fire for some time after our men were in the first objective. In at least one instance the Germans had every opportunity of seeing our men coming, for we had constructed three times during the night and the Colonel was in the assembly trench to see the attack fair.

The programme carefully laid down and strictly observed by the officers of the attacking "Sailors," the Royal Irish Regiment and the battalions, the Connaughts on the right, the Munsters, two battalions of the Dublin Royal Irish Fusiliers, should be in their assembly trenches ready to move out at 6.20 a.m., when the four minutes' barrage was also to begin. One of the Colonels, "previous experience having shown that the impetuosity of these men (the devils) in the attack often carries them forward into our own barrage," prudently arranged that instead of starting at 5.20 the company nearest the German trench should start at 5.22 and the other at 5.21. The battalion had occupied its section of tunnel trench at 24 1/2 minutes past six, the barrage having lifted at 5.24. Even where the fighting had been carried in less than forty minutes the enemy had kept the divisional objectives from the start of the attack.

Thanks partly to the surprise of the attack and the careful preparations made, but chiefly to the irresistible dash of the men, most of the objectives were taken with comparatively few casualties. The Royal Irish Rifles had only two men wounded before reaching the German trenches. The Munsters' charge was so swift that the Germans had no time to man the parapet, though some gave them a hot fire in a communication trench. The Dublins had their bit of the trench and tunnel in twenty minutes, one of their officers personally capturing a machine gun after shooting three of the team. The most serious fighting was on the extreme left of the line round Diana's stronghold and on the extreme right round Jove. On the left the Royal Irish Fusiliers had captured all of the tunnel trench assigned to them except a small section where the attacks were heavy but at the consolidation of this part of the trench was delayed and the fourth counter-attack made here by the enemy were repulsed with some difficulty. On the right the Connaught Rangers were still more hard pressed. At first it was plain sailing and the trench with the strong points Mars and Jove was captured without a few minutes of the start. But shortly afterwards the enemy delivered a heavy counter-attack from the south, on the company occupying Jove; they had an overwhelming superiority in men, and could bring up unlimited supplies of bombs and ammunition through the part of the tunnel not yet occupied by us. Attack succeeded attack until the platoon on the extreme right 23, of a total of 28 men, out of action. Still the rest went on fighting heroically in spite of a failing and limited disappearing supply of bombs. They picked up any German bombs they could find in the trench and at a critical period Priv. White rushed close up to a traverse from behind which the enemy was bombing, catching many of their bombs in mid-air, threw them back before they had exploded. After an hour of this, when the company commander was wounded and no more bombs were left, the men began to retire on Mars, holding the enemy back with Lewis gun and rifle fire, yielding ground inch by inch and leaving a trail of dead behind them. This loss of Jove was the only circumstance that marred the symmetry of the first day's proceedings but the balance was soon redressed. On the 22nd the Leinsters relieved the Connaught Rangers at Mars and at 7 o'clock next evening detailed two parties, numbering 65 altogether, to recover the lost ground. It must have been a fine exploit, though the records merely state that Jove and the contiguous part of the tunnel were attacked, captured and consolidated, that many Germans were killed and 31 taken prisoners, and that a considerable amount of booty, including machine guns and minenwerfer was also taken. The General sent the Leinsters special thanks for thus putting the finishing touch to the victory.

It has been noted that the wiring party of the Royal Irish Fusiliers were mixed up with the attackers. Similar incidents occurred in other parts of the battle front. The Dublins had provided working parties for the Connaught Rangers, to bring up wire and ammunition, and it is mentioned that two of these parties did especially fine work carrying ammunition across the open to Mars under heavy fire. Communication between one battalion of the Dublins and their headquarters was working a few minutes after they had captured Minerva, owing to the efforts of the signalling officer, who led his signallers over in rear of the assaulting party, and, though hampered by casualties, succeeded in laying a "hundred cable" which lasted for eight hours. In another battalion of the same regiment the wiring company followed closely the leading waves and with reliable effect laid up a double belt of concertina barbed wire in front of the trench they had helped to take by a company which worked splendidly, making repeated journeys backwards and forwards with the wire. Battalions not lucky enough to be engaged in the forefront fight did fatigue work, bringing trenches to connect our new with our old line.

The tunnel itself was known to be mined and luckily a prisoner had been captured two days previously, who had exactly described where the charges were laid. After the Germans had been driven back, after the first attempted counter-attack, and after some reprisals with machine guns and rifles from the exits, had either surrendered or been cleared out with bombs, parties, some of them under R.E. officers, were sent to cut off the leads and withdraw the charges of the mines. In one part two of the Dublin officers who had captured the tunnel, officer responsible for the laying of the mines, took him down with them to save their time in finding the exact spot.

Altogether these operations the 16th Division captured 67 prisoners besides a good deal of booty, and above all a very important part of the German line, which had long given us much trouble. The division had once more shown its efficiency and its dash and gallantry. During this month, ending on the 20th, it unfortunately lost nearly 1000 men of the kind that can ill be spared. It had indeed may well be proud of its Irish division, which so nobly earned the inspiring order of the day, issued by their General: "The divisional commander wishes to express to all ranks his appreciation of the energy and perseverance shown by all units during the days of preparation and the dash and determination shown by all the assaulting battalions, and the good shooting and steadfast watchfulness of the artillery, trench mortars and machine guns, and of the gallant and thorough work of the R.E. and pioneers. He reminds all his comrades that there is now a glorious record, and he knows that in the future phases of this great battle, whatever the fresh tasks which may be given to them, they will be carried out in the old spirit of God, King and Country in accordance with the traditions of the Division now 12 years old: "Everywhere and always faithful."

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Blées:		
Qualité Beheri Cond. Saha P.T.	300—306	
Qualité Saidi	,, ,,	310—316
Blés Hindi	,, ,,	310—316
Fèves:—		
Qualité Saidi	,, ,,	235—245
Lentilles	,, ,,	253—262
Mais	,, ,,	205—212
Orges	,, ,,	171—

Cotons.— Arrivages du 14 Août 1918: Balles 186 contre même jour de l'année précédente —.—

Graines de coton.— Arrivages du 14 Août 1918 ardebs 2674 contre meme jour en 1917 —.—

Oignons.— Arrivages du 14 Août 1918 5691 contre 1170 sacs à la meme date l'année précédente.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE