ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market closed firm yesterday, the following being the officially quoted prices:—

Unified closed unchanged at £94 1/4.

Agricultural Bank rose 3/64 to £6 1/8 1/64.

Comptoir Financier and Commercial were in demand at £1 13/32, a rise of 1/64.

National Bank rose 1/16 to £17 13/16 and Cassa di Sconto 1fr. 1/2 to fr.91 1/2.

Building Lands remained at £1 11/16 1/64.

Wadi Kom Ombo rose 1/32 to £5 1/8, Société An. du Behéra 1/8 to £13 1/2, Priv. Behera 1/16 1/64 to £4 3/4 1/64, and Union Fonciere 1/16 1/64 to £3 1/4.

Gabbari Land closed in demand at £-3/4 1/ 4.

Société Fonciere d'Egypte rose 1/16 to £6 17/32, Société des Immeubles remained at £6, Priv. Trams rose 1/2fr. to fr. 96 1/2 and deferred shares 2fr to fr. 131 1/2.

Or, Khedivieh dropped 7 1/2d. to 45/9.

Nungovich Hotels were firm at £5 7/8, a rise of 1/8.

Salt and Soda closed at 44/1 1/2d. a drop of 9d.

Associated Cotton Ginners remained unchanged at £- 25/32.

Sidi Salem Estates rose 5/32 to £5 3/32.

Port Said Salt closed at 110/9 a rise of 9d.

New Egyptian Co. remained at 17/6d. and Egypt and Levant s.s. dropped 1 1/2d to 31/9d.

Credit Foncier bonds issues 1886 and 1911 were quoted at fr.389 1/2 and 281 respectively.

LAND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF EGYPT, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Directors, which was to be presented at the thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the company, at Cannon Street Station Hotel, on Friday, June 21:—

In presenting the thirty-eighth annual report of the company, together with the balance sheet and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1918, the directors have decided to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent for the year, less income tax.

The gross earnings for the past year amounts to £28,441 17s. 8d. as against £35,509 0s. 9d. for the preceding year, and the net earnings are £7,409 10s. 0d. as against £7,312 14s. 3d.

The gross earnings for the year amount to	£28,441 17 8	
Deducting total expenditure, including interest on debenture bonds and debenture stock	21,032 7 8	
The net earnings for the year are	7,409 10 0	
To which add balance brought forward from last year's account	11,259 0 6	
The balance to credit of profit and loss is	£18,668 10 6	

Out of this available balance the directors recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent for the year, less income tax, be declared, leaving the sum of £11,168 10s. 6d. to be carried forward.

The directors have much regret in announcing the death of Mr. R. A. Huri the managing director, who died at his post in Alexandria on October 12 last. He had served the Company faithfully for 26 years, and the directors feel that the shareholders will join with them in lamenting the loss of so valuable a colleague.

The manager, Mr. Alexandre Padoa, has been appointed General Manager, and Mr. Thomas H. Marsden, for many years sub-manager of the Alexandria Branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and until lately secretary to this Company, has been appointed to Mr. Huri's seat on the board.

In accordance with the articles of association, Mr. Richard Collyer Johnston and Mr. Thomas Herbert Marsden retire from office, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

MAMOUR ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

An Inspector of the Ministry of the Interior is now investigating the case of the Mamour of Aga Markaz in Dakahlieh Province who was charged with having taken bribes from eighteen of the inhabitants of the place. The Mamour has been suspended from duty. Several of the inhabitants have given evidence against him.

Burning Eczema On Little Girl's

Arms, Legs and Under Chin. Irritation Dreadful. Kept Awake Nights. Cuticura Healed.

"My little girl had eczema in the bends of her arms and legs, and under her chin. It came like little tetters with blood inside and the burning and irritation were dreadful. She kept us awake nights.

"I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and got them. I bought more and she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Lillie Hitchcock, Ada Cottage, Albert Rd., Keynsham, Bristol, Eng., July 21, 1916.

Why not make these fragrant emollients your every-day toilet preparations?

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

EGYPT'S HEALTH.

BENEFITS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The report of the Commission on Public Health now sitting will, we understand, deal exhaustively with every side of the problem in Egypt. The question that will then present itself will be: How far will the authorities go in carrying out the recommendations of the members who, judging from the name composing the Commission, will be thorough and radical in their summing up.

Egypt has undoubtedly benefited from the sanitary point of view from the presence of a large army in the country. As everyone is aware, the sanitation of restaurants and hotels in Alexandria was thoroughly overhauled under martial law between two and three years ago, and the country has undoubtedly been spared any great scourge in the way of epidemics, since the war began. For the first of course no thanks whatever are due to the Municipality in initiating the work, and the second is the result of the splendid camp sanitary system in vogue.

In past years the lethargy and indifference which have so branded many sections of administration in this country have been put down, and, for the most part, rightly too, to the absolutely sterilising effect produced by the capitulations upon any germs of reform. Scarcely one country possessing these concessions would for a moment allow the state of things to exist within its borders that is prevalent in Egypt, and yet the fifteen Capitulatory Powers have combined to keep this country in a state approaching legal thraldom to the detriment of many important phases of its internal economy. For example: the main streets of Alexandria are paraded each day by scavengers. They clear up the contents of dustbins put into the gutters from shops and the accumulations of manure and debris of the day, but strange to say some of the side streets are absolutely neglected by the Municipal scavengers. At the bottom of Cherif Pasha Street, between a well-known bank and an English business house runs an "impasse" leading to other streets and at the further end of which is a café. Here at intervals are evil-smelling heaps which, as the day wears on, get scattered by cats and dogs in search of food and by human beings (chiefly children) in search of cigarette ends. The many iron-barred area window-openings of a large building are receptacles for quantities of papers and dust, blown by the wind, and the street is maladorous to a degree. [illegible] en a resident at the cleaner, Cher[illegible] has end, complained of the state on the street he was given the reply that the whole "impasse" being private property, the Municipality had no authority over it.

The above is an instance, of course, of many similar details that, when once the Capitulations are swept away, will right themselves. But it is to be hoped that a comprehensive co-ordinating scheme whereby there can be no waste through administrative overlapping will be carried out without delay. There is need for the whole system of Public Health to be lifted out its present ruts, and this will be easier to do in many respects in Egypt than will be the transforming of the various departments which in England minister to the health of the community. There are present Boards of Guardians, Insurance Committees, Maternity and Infant Welfare organisations, Municipal and County Medical Officers' and Health Visitors and the newer local War Pension Authorities and the local Representatives of the National Relief Fund—some under two Ministries (Local Government and Education) and which function under Health, Education, Lunacy, Mental Deficiency and Unemployment Acts—all combine to make co-ordination under a Ministry of Health imperative.

No one knows when the Capitulations will be done away with, but when the well-being of a whole nation is at stake some scheme could undoubtedly be set up whereby such anomalies as exist at present would be put an end to and full powers be given to a Public Health Ministry. Next to private interests the interests of Government Departments and the susceptibilities of various official dignities are perhaps the hardest things to overcome, and it is to be hoped that the authorities when dealing with remedies for the present situation will not be less drastic in carrying out recommendations submitted to them through being confronted with difficulties which intrigue and self-interest are sure to put in their way.

RAMADAN IN PALESTINE.

It is reported from Palestine that special arrangements have been made during Ramadan. Cafés have been closed during the day and opened at night. All Moslems have been advised to fast. The sale of spirits has been prohibited during the weeks of fasting. About five tons of sugar was distributed among the inhabitants of Ramleh, Lud and the neighbouring districts at low prices.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT NOTES.

The Ministry of Finance has requested Government offices to employ Government notes of the value of P.T.10 and to send in all P.T.10 and P.T.20 silver coins and to be very sparing in their use of P.T.5 coins.

EIGHT HOURS' DAY FOR POLICE OFFICERS.

It has been decided to reduce the working hours of officers in all the Cairo Kisras to 8 hours per day instead of 18 hours.

ALEXANDRIA'S REFUGEES.

CAMP'S GOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Leon Simon contributes to the "Zionist Review" an interesting account of the "Jewish Refugee Camps at Alexandria." There are now two of these camps, says the writer — Shouna (so called because it is located in a shouna or warehouse hard by the quay), and Gabbari (once a quarantine station). The refugees number approximately 1,500, and are about equally divided between the two camps. These are all that remain of some 6,000 who have passed through the hands of the Refugee Administration. The rest have found work outside, and no longer need Government assistance. Those who remain are naturally the weakest from the economic point of view; for though conditions in the camps are much more than tolerable, and are certainly a great deal better than those to which many of the refugees were accustomed in the old times of Jerusalem, nobody would wish to stay in a refugee camp if he could earn support for himself and his family outside. But this remnant of the refugees is by no means unproductive. Many of the men obtain permits to go out and work during the day, paying a small fee to the Administration so as to prevent competition on unfair terms with local labour. A large number of women and girls are employed in the camps in making overalls for the army. And last, but not least, the boys are taught carpentering, and turn out folding chairs and tables for the Red Cross, thus not only supporting themselves and obtaining the means of remaining self-supporting when they grow up, but also contributing to the general welfare of the camps; for whatever profit the Administration makes by the sale of goods produced by the refugees is used for the benefit of the refugees themselves.

The camps, says Mr. Simon, present the appearance of contented communities, and the children in particular are very happy. There is the minimum possible disturbance of family life. Food rations are served out daily to each family, and the family may augment the rations by its own purchase.

The communal institutions include at each camp a Synagogue, a school, and baths (one bath a week is compulsory, at any rate for the children). Medical treatment is available at both camps, and at Gabbari there is a hospital which is a model of its kind. The sanitary arrangements are excellent, all things considered. The head of each family is responsible for the cleanliness of his own room, and is punished by a reduction of rations if he fails to keep it up to the standard. There has naturally been a great improvement in cleanliness and hygienic habits since the refugees first came.

All the refugees are anxious to get back to Palestine, though many of them came to that country from all parts of the world. Of the children we read:—

The schools, which were started by the Anglo-Jewish Association, provide instruction for nearly 600 boys and girls, from the age of five upwards. As at the Evelina de Rothschild school in Jerusalem, both Hebrew and English are used, but Hebrew remains the natural language of the children. Apart from the head-mistress, the teachers are all refugees. The children are evidently very happy at their work and their play. To the visitor they are the brightest part of the picture, because they direct one's thoughts, not to an unhappy past but to a hopeful future. In contemplating the camps as a whole one is torn by conflicting emotions — pity for the tragedy of the refugee's life, and thankfulness that these outcast members of an outcast people, who might have fared so infinitely worse, are well protected and cared for. But when one listens to the children's prattle there is no room for sadness: the mind leaps forward to the day when these little ones will do their part in the rebuilding of our national life. The galuth and the geulah here join hands.

The writer pays tribute to Mr. William Hornblower, the head of the Refugee Administration, of whom he writes:—

"Had he been merely a first-rate administrator, he might have created an efficient but soulless machine to deal with the complicated problem presented by these waifs and strays. He is ever so much more than that. He has that sympathy and large heartedness which can prevent an instrument of relief from being merely a machine. One has only to see the way in which he is greeted by the refugees, and particularly the children, to realise that he has made himself a real father to them."

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(To the Editor "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir, — Seeing that 50,000 American Jews have volunteered for service in Palestine it is high time for their brethren to follow their example in taking an active share in the struggle, instead of organising meetings to celebrate "indoors" the anniversary of the death of Dr. Herzl.

Every civilised person's aim to-day should be "Liberté," "Egalité" and particularly "Fraternité," and every human being trying to form isolated groups out of the community should be regarded as an evil spirit because, in doing so, he is favouring animosities between the people and consequently new hostilities, — while the whole world is just engaged in the gigantic problem of a "League of Nations."

Yours, &c.,
Lexmar.

Before buying Jewellery, Watches or Silverware never forget to go to KRAMER'S LTD., Cairo. Their shops at AL-MANAKH Street, (off Opera Square), and at Mouski Street, are renowned for the large selection of High class Jewellery and their immense variety of precision watches.

KRAMER & Co., Ltd., Manufacturing nearly all their goods in their own workshops, are cheaper than any other Firm in Egypt.

Agencies: Alexandria, M. Laurendon & Co., Port Said and Ismailia, Dr. C. Serolidis.

RACING NOTES.

(By G.G.)

"Beware o'widders"—and what about o'her female? Without wishing to appear ungallant—and I'm sure no real lady would even hint that I could be anything but politeness personified where the fair sex is concerned. Why! It is my greatest trial on the race course that I cannot devote more time to them in the matter of handing out the special information asked for. But this is side tracking; I've lost my place. Where are we? Oh yes. "Without wishing to appear ungallant," etc., I venture to remark that lady bookies are a source of irritation in races. There's the handsome little lady I warned you of in the first two putting a serrap on my tip, Rafour, whilst our tip Verona (coupled with the second, Rath) was never seen, so to speak, and Judex, won it in spite of all, as I may, though, including myself supposed, very unfavourable handicaps. We did go straight out for Greyling and Veinard, coupled Ma Huffts and Asfour and the capital letters must have stopped Gilfan who finished in the middle of the two Red Caps. But you will see that the fair sex spoiled my average! The following was a local English compliment:— "Then (if racing is to stop) what is to happen to all jockeys who would be thrown out of employment, to say nothing of Yorick and his confrère G.G.?....?" Again what about people who have been following G.G.'s tips—I hope none have been paying attention to Yorick—and have reckoned that by the end of the summer they will have invested ? thousands in 'war bonds?" I have before remarked that it is so nice to be noticed, if only to be abused, and this foregoing is balm to me, though I feel sure it is "writ sarcastic." Well, I'd be sorry for the jockies and Yorick—I always am for the latter. He never gets people to sit up as I do. But G.G. "thrown out of employment" by the cessation of racing! The money it would save me!! Yet I do feel for "those people who have been following G.G.'s tips and reckoned to invest ? thousands in war bonds." They need all the sympathy I can give them and more. Some mention was also made of Yorick's articles being translated into foreign tongues; all admit, however, that my language is altogether untranslatable, hence I can never hope for real fame. Personally, although I feel my record to be irreproachable (this only applies to tips) I feel like the bateman who has secured an average unbeatable for the club prize.—I don't care how soon the season ends. This is because I know that I must, like every other human machine, go stale before the finish, for I have not the bateman's remedy of being "indisposed" for the remainder of the season, and have to go on to the bitter end. Hence, I'll be glad of a breather—if only, on account of the flesh I'm losing, meeting after meeting, till things have now reached an appalling stage. Seven times up and seven times down those awful stairs! And the journey from Cairo! And the journey back!!! Not be obliged to go? Where would racing be without my bits? But none of you realise what I go through, solely for your good, and yet how am I repaid—"Biffs" and nothing but 'em, and its not fair to a little 'un, but even so I've to tolerate and even approve, so why let the "biffs" worry—which they certainly don't.

"COMFORTABLY BY SIX LENGTHS!"

I told you that it would not take a great one to beat Kafyr green at his best and only distance, four furlongs, and when most saw the very handsome Sabiha they chanced it being her day and took less than even money about her chance and had the pleasure of seeing her win "comfortably by six lengths." She evidently made up her mind not to disappoint the public several times before winning as did her distinguished stable companion Glaciator. I was publicly reproached with a lovely fly whiak after the race—you never know what you may get by mentioning things you need. Look at Rafour in the past!

A LAME WINNER.

No more capital letters. However "good" a horse may look on the book I'll never capitalise again. If, as I know most must see, the Red Caps again had a big chance, supply Gilfan with an allowance of sixteen pounds with Rataan, plus his previous forward running on June 8 and represent a "trap" selection. Yet Rataan beat him, though lame! Fact. Ask any judge who watched him go down. I might also add that he could not go with them at all during the first part of the race, all the same he won fairly easily. Gilfan's chance has improved I.—Well, to have heard just a few of the things which were said about capital letters would have convinced you that the English language is quite capable of expressing the needs of the average racing man if artistically handled.

GRAYLING.

I'm very pleased about Grayling. Not just more for the reason that I felt certain that he because I went for him "uncoupled," but more for the reason that I was certain he would shew up better with his former opponents. Moreover, the shorter distance would suit him better and he justified the confidence displayed in him by winning in good style although Mr. Mikhaelades who rode him was opposed by Bellhouse on K.L. and Digby on Freyga, which shows that he proves rather good a jockey may be he can't get there without the horse. "Eighty-six" in a field of five was a good price. Sambo was left, but I doubt whether have would have had a chance with the winner.

ASFOUR A GOOD FAVOURITE.

When a horse pays less than two to one in a field of twelve, and at that is not ridden by a Bellhouse or Digby, it looks as if a bloomer had been made by the handicapper. Yet I do not see how he could well have given more weight to Asfour on any form previously displayed. He won handsomely, well ridden by Walls, and I do not know whether to congratulate "Gazette" followers on the win of Asfour or sympathise with those who backed the second. You see, I coupled them, and Ma Huffts, even with Digby up, would have paid about twelve to one. Another opportunity of "shouting" lost to me!

ONLY ONE VEINARD.

There is only one Veinard, and when he is at his best, and handled as he was by Digby on Saturday catching pigeons is child's play to him. Of course we went right out for him—and he paid less than even money in a field of eight of our best! Don't you agree, that if those who can beat everyone, the times are to get a decent price to their money, we must never go straight out? Such prices are really absurd, and I can only conclude that there must have been several shipping orders for the "heads." Adwan improved considerably on his recent form, and Amseen made a very poor show in my view—just compare his running with Veinard on June 8. I know that was only six furlongs, but you can go back to May 18 if you need to compare them at seven. But if the time 1.33 4/5 was right, it's a record for such a weight. Kazani shewed his consistency on the book by being placed, but Meteor disappointed even more than Ameen.

JUDEX!

If an owner complained to you about the weight of his horse. If you agreed with him that at all events, with one other in the race, he certainly was—! If that owner told you that he was writing an "official" complaint re the handicapper ,and that he was scratching the horse. If you wrote, as I did, in the "Gazette" in all good faith on Saturday last, and with justice "on the book," regarding that horse's handicapping with Verona and the handicapper's mistake paying three hundred to the dollar and the owner had well backed it? How would you feel in my position? Mind, I grind axes for no one. I honestly thought that Judex could not possibly beat Verona for one and Rath for another, but the point is, did the owner know he horse could shew such improved form? If he did not, why did he back him after what had passed between us? Any one has a right to do as he likes with his own property but— Well, the less said the sooner needed. We should now see Judex go up two classes at a bound with Aswan who beat him "comfortably" as a companion. Judex gave both Rath and Verona fifteen pounds more than when they were fourth and fifth respectively to him. He had none the best of the start, but was entired on his merits helped along by the capable handling of Itman. It's got me beat, but it is certainly one to the handicapper.

BASHGAR BEATEN.

The last race caused almost as much excitement as the big event. I was right about Krichia being out of it, but wrong regarding Aiglon. I knew he could stay the distance—he is of the best horses round the course in 1915, but he is only a "once a yearer!" For Aiglon to win twice in succession savoured of the miraculous, but, there, if things approaching miracles did not occasionally happen on the race course, we'd all be rich men instead of mostly broke! My only consolation in the race is that Bashgar paid 54 a place!

The distance of the Mazloum Pasha Handicap should read 5 furlongs and the weight of Farrag, 8.9 on the programme.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The Ministry of Education has accepted the following tenders for the supply of the utensils for cleaning for the School-Year 1918-1919:—

	L.E. M.M.
Mahmoud Ahmed el Kheyami	486.355
Shaaban Shaaban Aly Abu Shanab	373.000
Mr. Marco Idelson	165.675
Messrs. Palacci, Fils, Haim and Co.	154.420
Mohamed Selim el Samkari	142.350
Mr. Leon Stepanian	141.110
Mohammed Abdel Rahman Effendi el Banna	62.800
Mr. Walter W. Davies	44.080
Mr. John Way	35.000
Mr. Nissim A. Fassi	29.250
Mr. N. Yacoubian	20.350
Mahmoud Effendi Salem and Mohammed Darwish Effendi	18.410

The adjudication which was held at the Ministry of War on June 4, for the supply of cotton canvas, iron hooping and straw mats for the Egyptian Army, has been approved, in favour of the merchants mentioned below at the prices named:—

Ismail Ogfar, cotton canvas, L.E.154; Khalil Ibrahim Akwah, iron hooping, L.E.280 Khalil Ibrahim Akwah, straw mats, L.E.88.

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SLOE GIN.
ORANGE BITTERS.
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CHERRY BRANDY.
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Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
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Assist Chairs with Cushions 345 P.T. each.
Deck Chairs 43 P.T. each.
Camp Stools 21 P.T. each.
Folding Tables 30 P.T. each.
ALL EXTRA STRONG & GUARANTEED.
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Restaurant.
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Special terms for Officers.
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Half block of about 10 " " 4½
Less than half block (per oke) millieme 6
In case of any refusal on the part of the merchants to sell ice at above named prices please address complaints to undersigned.
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