ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market was very active yesterday and the number of transactions was considerable. The following were the officially quoted closing prices:—

Unified closed at £95 3/4, a drop of 1/4£, business being done at that price and at £95 7/8.

Agricultural Bank dropped 1/32 closing at £6 7/8, transactions being done at £7, 7 1/64, 7, 6 31/32 & 15/16 and 6 7/8.

Banque d'Orient were in demand at fr. 325 1/2 half a franc rise.

Credit Foncier shares remained at fr. 765.

Comptoir Financier closed unchanged at £1 3/4.

Land Bank were at £7 1/2, a rise of 5/32.

National Bank were firm at £21 5/16, a rise of 3/16.

Cassa di Sconto closed firm at fr. 100.

There was some business in Building Lands which rose 1/32 closing at £1 27/32.

Wadi Kom Ombo were very active at £6 3/16 a rise of 1/4 £, business being done at £6 1/4, 6 3/16 1/64, 6 5/32, 6 3/16, 6 7/32, 6 3/16, 6 5/32 and 6 3/16.

Deferred Wadi Kom Ombo rose three pounds closing at £32.

Societe Anonyme du Behera rose 5/32 to £15 17/32, transactions being done at £15 1/2, 15 5/8, 15 9/16, 15 1/2, 15 9/16 and 15 17/32.

Priv. Behera remained unchanged at £5.

Business was done in Chek Fadl which closed at fr. 118 1/2, a rise of 1 1/2 fr., transactions being done at fr. 119, 120, 119 1/2, 118 and 118 1/2.

Urbaines et Rurales rose 1/16 to £3 13/32, and Union Foncière 1/32 closing at £3 7/8.

There were some business in Gabbari Land which rose 1/16 to £17 7/32 1/64, transactions being done at £17 1/4, 17 7/32, 17 7/32 1/64.

Societe Foncière d'Egypte closed unchanged at £8 1/8.

Priv. Trams rose half a franc closing at fr. 114 1/2 and deferred shares were in demand at fr. 172, two francs rise.

Ordinary Khedivieh were quoted at 65 3/4, a half franc rise, business being done at 67 -, 66 6, 65/-, 66/-, 65 6, and 65 3/4.

Nungovich Hotels rose 1/16 to £7 7/8.

There was some business in Bandel Warehouses which rose an eighth closing at £10 5/16, transactions being done at that price and at £10 1/4.

Salt and S da closed at 56/9, a rise of 9d. business being done at 57 6, 57/9, 57 1 1/2, 57/-, 56/9, 57/-, 56/9 56 7 1/2 and 56/9.

Filatures Nationales rose one pound to £36 1/2.

Bracteries d'Egypte were offered at fr. 400; five francs rise.

Associated Cotton Gimneys were firm at £1 5/32 1/64, a rise of 1/32 of a pound, actions being done at £1 3 16, 1 7 32, 1 3/16 1/64, 1 5/32 1/64, 1 5 32 and 1 5/32 1/64.

Sidi Salem Estates remained at £2 3/4.

Alexandria and Ramleh Railways Co. rose 1/32 to £5 19/32.

Ritz Hotels closed unchanged at P.T. 14 1/4.

Business was done in Port Said Salt at 135/-, a rise of 1s.

New Egyptian Co. dropped 1 1/2d. to 23/7 1/2d. transactions being done at 24/-, 23/9, 23/6, and 23/7 1/2.

Egypt and Levant ss. rose 1/8d. closing at 41/3, business being done at 40/3, 41/-, 40/9, 41/6, and 41/3d.

Business was done in Aloukir Co. at 30/-, and 27/9 a rise of 9 pence.

Credit Foncier bonds issue 1886 were quoted at fr. 392.

IMPRISONMENT FOR P.T. 10.

A few days ago the Cairo Court of Assizes sentenced two men to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on the curious charge of having exchanged places in carrying out of a sentence of three days' simple imprisonment passed on one. It appears that the man who ought to have gone to prison got a friend to go for him on consideration of receiving a present of P.T. 10. When discovered, the delegate said he accepted the P.T. 10 and underwent the three days' imprisonment because he was hungry.

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ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.

REPORT FOR 1917.

The warning given in these columns to optimists not to expect a dividend on Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields for 1917 is amply justified by the annual report, says the writer of a leading article in the "Financial News" of July 9. After charging £52,0.0 to depreciation on properties there is a hand, some profit for the year of £348,555, but it only suffices to wipe off the loss recorded to the end of 1916 and leave £6,399 available towards arrears on interest on income bonds. The 1917 output was 134,500 tons, against 54,800 tons in 1916, an increase of 79,700 tons, and the financial result is shown below in comparison with the two preceding years:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
	£	£	£
Oil sold or in stock	511,687	220,474	94,621
Other income	20,771	5,134	1,412
	523,458	225,608	99,833
Refinery, loss	15,778	9,867	19,116
Revenue	516,680	215,741	80,717
Expenses	112,345	88,384	89,496
Balance	404,335	127,357	— 8,779
Depreciation	55,780	373,789	4,036
Profit (or loss)	348,555	—246,432	—12,815
Brought forward	—342,156	—95,724	—82,909
Carry forward (plus)	6,399	—342,156	—95,724

The progress here shown is most gratifying. The Egyptian oil industry is now established in the Hurghada field, but the area controlled by the company is "a limited one, and the Board have invited the Egyptian Government to place at their disposal larger areas, which might form the basis upon which the company could hope to built a great oil industry in Egypt." This matter is under negotiation, and the Board have every confidence that their application will be grant d. This opinion is predicated upon the generous recognition of the company's services contained in the Financial Adviser's Report on the Egyptian Budget, 1917, and it a further noteworthy that the directors acknowledge the assistance received from the Petroleum Executive in overcoming difficulties in obtaining materials, and the allied also the valued assistance of the Admiralty and the Ministry of Shipping in regard to difficulties of transport from the fields to the refinery caused by a general requisitioning of steamers. The extensions to the refinery at Suez were completed at the end of 1917, giving it a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. The company's own oil did not keep the refinery fully engaged, and the amount of 27,172 was received from associated companies under a selling agreement. The sum of £55,780 written off for depreciation of properties is based on that allowed by the Egyptian authorities, making a total of £122,000 now applied for that purpose. The balance sheet shows a strong position, debts having risen from £92,103 to £323,652, which amount exceeds credtors by £248,3/3, while investments in War Loan and British Treasury bills standing at £79,400 are a new item in the accounts, which with £9,557 in cash represent 30% of cash a year previously.

It may reasonably be assumed that the current year will provide a large additional increase in profits. The weekly returns for the past six months considerably exceed the product on of the whole of 1917. For the six seven weeks they total over 120,000 tons, and for some time the weekly average has been more than 5,000 tons, which is equal to 260,000 tons a year. The arrears of interest on the £225,000 of 5% per cent Income bonds issued in November, 1912, and the £275,000 of 5% per cent Preference shares issued in June, 1913, amount roughly to £120,000, and the profit per ton of oil produced is maintained, as may reasonably be expected, the "B" shareholders are now within sight of substantial dividends as a reward for patient waiting.

THE BRICA-BRACS AT ALEXANDRIA.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,—May I write a candid criticism of one of Alexandria's amateur parties? I refer to the "Brica-Bracs" performance recently produced at the Alhambra, notwithstanding the fact that I am fully aware of the fact that the party is entirely composed of a number of people who do their best and endeavour to amuse "Commes" and everyone is grateful for their efforts. Before stating my opinion the show was not sufficiently well managed to be produced in a public theatre. For instance, the voice of the "same comedian" was very indistinct and could not be heard at any respectable distance. Then again a sufficient prominence was not given to the dancer, undoubtedly the best turn in the party. Great credit is due to the Miss Hellfeld, who played their parts admirably. The main weakness of the party is the lack of good singers and when this is remedied the party should be worth listening to.

Yours, &c.,
"A Candid Tommy."

Alexandria, August 12.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

WHAT WAS ADAM?

"Wadi el Nil." — The sheri charge of "kufr" imputed to the Moslem preacher who said that Adam was not a holy apostle, was submitted for consideration to the Mehkemeh Sherieh at Damanhour on Saturday last. The witnesses proved that as a kafer (infidel) the preacher should be separated from his wife. The Mehkemeh postponed the case until September 14.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SALARIES.

The "Ahram."— (Commenting on the new step taken by the Ministry of Finance with the object of studying the question of granting new war increases to junior officials.)—It is worth noting here that in the past financial year the Government spent L.E. 927,678 for the present settlement of these allowances, and fixed the sum of L.E. 954,000 for the same purpose in the budget of the present year, of which L.E. 46,306 was spent in April alone.

THE A.W.C.'S DESPOTIC WAYS.

The "Tigera."— The Alexandria Water Company leaves the inhabitants most despotically and it is impossible to introduce such a new spirit to the people of this country as to give them moral courage to resist its despotism. The company does not follow a reasonable policy in dealing with its clients. The subscriber who bows down on hearing its orders gets water, and he who opposes or asks for any explanation gets no water.— We have heard a rumour that the Government is trying to purchase the undertaking, and though this still lacks confirmation, we much desire to see such a scheme carried out for the welfare of the inhabitants of the town.

AN EGYPTIAN PARADOX.

The "Ahaly."— The individuality of cereal merchants has entirely disappeared before Mr. Ross Taylor, head of the Supplies Control Board. These merchants did not bother about the selection of a chairman for their association, and simply chose Mr. Ross Taylor to be their head and selected his secretary who is in the service of the Supplies Control Board to be secretary to their association, with the result that both the Supplies Board and the Cereal Merchants Association have become in the hand of one head and one secretary. We have already known by experience that Mr. Taylor's word is obeyed even before his selection for the presidency of the Merchants Association, and we have now to believe that the association will henceforth rely upon the opinion of its president and secretary. We do not object to the appointment of such an able official as Mr. Ross Taylor to the presidency of the Cereal Merchants Association, but we cannot understand how is it possible for one hand to hold two organisations which ought to be separated from one another, one to give orders and the other to receive orders. In other words the Supplies Control Board is the organisation that represents the public, and we fail to see why its president should be the president of the association of merchants. We wish the association could be independent and have its own individuality while serving as a particular organisation. Its independence would serve the interest of the public and mean that a group of Egyptian business men can stand alone.

("Wadi el Nil."— (From an article on the same subject). We also observe one thing, though it may be special as far as the public interest is concerned, looks extraordinary in appearance as it shows a new departure from the rule of forming organisations by means of elections. This thing is the suggestion made by some of the members that Mr. Ross Taylor should be appointed as president of the Cereal Merchants Association, and the approval of that suggestion without any discussion. We think it beyond the existence of Mr. Taylor at the head of the Association provides strong guarantee for the interest of the nation with regard to people's transactions with cereal merchants. Yet it does not conform with any rule or custom in such a business to select him to the chairmanship in this particular question, and it would have been more reasonable had he been appointed by the government to the same position.)

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE.

The "Express."— (From a leading article on war profits.) The proverbial Arabic saying "The misfortunes of certain people are the advantages of others" has never been more fitfully uttered than during these four years of the present war which has brought about profits and ruin to certain communities and countries has brought blessings and prosperity to many people who never believed that they could make fortunes. It is true that some people sometimes entertain such exaggerated ideas of what they are transferred from their poor positions to an advanced state of wealth and happiness, but it is true that some people reach reverse one finds himself in the same position—"on the mat," no money, no clothes, no beautiful things, no gardens and no luxury. But in these circumstances many people have enjoyed the practical lesson from poverty to wealth, from misery to happiness and found that their prosperity has been on solid grounds and and not on mere imagination. If you now sit at a place overlooking a public road you can see officers convoying individuals with tarbushes and hats on their head who never believed that they would be so lucky as to ride automobiles and private carriages. You may recognise among them some persons who before the war were scarcely able to pay the price of tramtickets. You can see native women selling vegetable and fruit sellers and of other persons who deal in bones, wood, coal and petroleum driving in private carriages and wearing silk clothes and gold anklets, though before the war they possessed none of these things, and many of them had no boots at all. Of course the profits made in these circumstances by natives do not amount to one tenth of the fortunes made by foreigners who hold important commercial business in Egypt, but the former have trumpeted their new prosperity while the latter are striding silently forward, and only those who have close connection with them know that they are getting wealthy. The Egyptian farmer has profited considerably by the same circumstances, but he denies this and states that his extra expenses are exhausting most of his extra profits and this may be true in certain cases, but generally speaking the Egyptian fellah, especially those who are possessed of large dairy estates, have reaped a fairly good harvest in these years, and we have seen many of them enjoying a fashionable rest at the Ramleh summer resorts where they scatter banknotes right and left.

M. Mikael Yarandi, an Armenian Socialist writer who has arrived in London to attend the annual conference of the British Labour party as fraternal delegate from the Armenian National Socialist party, speaks strongly of the terrible situation of the two million Caucasian Armenians, who by the peace of Brest-Litovsk are left, he says, to suffer the same fate as the Turkish Armenians unless the Allies could assist with munitions and men.

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EGYPT'S HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

SUGGESTIONS FOR ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria is a Municipality which is not controlled by the Public Health Department under normal conditions as regards public health matters; the latter, however, has power to intervene, if epidemics arise.

This would not be so great a drawback if care was taken in the selection of the public health staff of the Municipality and also that their efficiency was maintained; unfortunately this has not been the case in the past. Further, although according to agreement, the Public Health Department has limited power of control, it has only exercised them on very rare occasions when, for example the prevalence of epidemic disease in Alexandria threatened Egypt as a whole. This is a weak position for the body responsible for the public health of Egypt and it is regretted that the city has been permitted to fall into such a state that it is now a subject of adverse comment, in the press and that distrust and discontent are apparent.

PRESENT INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

The Commission has, thanks to the courtesy of the Director-General of the Municipality, had an opportunity of becoming familiar with the insanitary conditions which prevail, and it can only say that they do not reflect to the credit of a city of Alexandria's wealth and importance.

It would be an excellent rule if the Municipal Councillors inspected the city at least once a year; the world would be instructive and the need for reform would be realised. Thus, they would appreciate how the lower classes live and work, how faulty are the conditions governing the preparation and sale of food, except in so far as the Municipal abattoir is concerned, and in the case of those restaurants, bakehouses, etc. which have been under Army control. They will understand why typhus is so prevalent, and see for themselves the entirely inadequate means of disinfection. A visit to the hamlets is like a dream as a revelation, for at these places, the town refuse is utilised as fuel, and as no proper system of storage is in vogue, anything more objectionable from a public health point of view than the piles of decaying vegetable matter and other refuse it would be hard to conceive. They will no longer wonder at the prevalence of flies in certain localities when they see these collections, the method of disposal of latrine buckets contents and sewage sludges at Meex and Gabbari; and the insanitary condition of the back streets and "bakoubes" within the confines of the city itself. All this has been in force for years and it can only be checked by a radical change involving increased expenditure.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

It is essential, in the opinion of the Commission, that a Controller be appointed by the Ministry of Health; he would act as Sanitary Adviser to the Municipality and its Medical Officer of Health, and should be selected from the Ministry of Health for this purpose. Further, it is advisable that all public health appointments should receive the approval of the Ministry of Health. By this means the Municipality will obtain the services of well trained men, up to date in their work and interested in their profession. No half measures will serve; if the Municipality of Alexandria desire to see the stigma on the city removed, it must be prepared to take action as here indicated. Without the recommendations of this Commission as regards the establishment of a Diploma in Public Health at the School of Medicine are approved, the type of doctor required will soon be available. It should be a sine qua non that the holder of an important public health office under the Municipality be the possessor of such a diploma. He should be sufficiently paid and should not be permitted private practice. His duties towards the Municipality would be the whole of his time if conscientiously performed.

Qualified Sanitary Inspectors should be appointed and, if given adequate powers, would soon make their presence felt in Alexandria. These men would work directly under the Controller.

As in the Provinces, so in Alexandria, adequate measures should be taken for the control and supervision of vaccination. A Medical Officer might be detailed for this duty. Lastly, the Chief Health Authority of Egypt should extend its present right of control and guidance over the Municipality without hesitation whenever it is considered advisable.

CAIRO.

The city of Cairo is a Governorate and both in character and population is more Egyptian than Alexandria. Under the guidance of its Medical Officer of Health the Commission has had opportunities of inspecting various districts of Cairo and is not surprised that its death-rate approaches so high figures, as certain quarters cities, exceeds this figure. It is not necessary to explain the reasons, as Dr. Ferguson Lee has dealt with them fully in his valuable annual reports.

SANITARY ORGANISATION.

Appendix "26 gives an account of the sanitary organisation which has opened the possibility of lessening the above figure in future, and in a comparatively short space of time has effected considerable improvement in the sanitary state of the city. Much, however, yet remains to be accomplished, and the task is one of great difficulty and complexity. The Inspectorate forms part of the Public Health Department and we would direct attention to Dr. Ferguson Lee's remarks in the above-mentioned appendix, page 14 et seq. as regards the relations of the Medical Officer of Health of Cairo to the Directors of the various Sections of the Central Administration as laid down in an Order of Service of 1914.

STATUS OF HEALTH INSPECTORATE.

The Commission finds itself considerably in sympathy with the arguments advanced by Dr. Ferguson Lee, but at the same time feels that with the advent of a Ministry of Health and the co-ordination of schemes of sanitation for the country as a whole, it is very undesirable that sanitary legislation should be interpreted independently by different bodies. As soon as the Public Health laws have been reformed and byelaws introduced, the difficulties above referred to should largely disappear. We consider that when this is the case, as large a measure of autonomy as possible consistent with the general health policy of Egypt should be granted to the Medical Officer of Health of Cairo.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Qualified Sanitary Inspectors are necessary for Cairo. The Medical Officer of Health, in his evidence before the Commission stated that his proposal was in the first instance to divide the city into five large main districts, each of which would be in charge of one of those Inspectors. They would report direct to the Medical Officer of Health, would exercise the necessary technical control in their districts, and would train the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors (Inspectors of Nuisances) eight of whom already exist, and who, though helpful in several directions, require great instruction. The pay suggested by the Medical Officer of Health is £25 per month (without quarters) rising to £35. Motor cars transport should be provided. The Commission is strongly in favour of this proposal, and considers that the duties might be regarded as promotions for the qualified inspectors in the provinces.

"There are notes and appendices contained in the report which cannot be reproduced in a newspaper. Ed. "E.G."

SCAVENGING, WATERING AND AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Vaccination in Cairo requires the same measures of supervision as have already been suggested for Alexandria.

As stated, we are of opinion that the Scavenging and Watering Service should be under the Health Inspectorate, so far as executive duties are concerned.

The Ambulance Service at present under the Central Stores should be transferred to the Inspectorate and attached to the Fever Hospital at Abassia. We understand that this will be done at the conclusion of the

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT.

At present, this service is carried out by two private companies and, though somewhat improved by the supervision exercised by the Health Inspectorate, it is still unsatisfactory and a menace to the public health. Fortunately, with the extension of the drainage scheme, this system of sewage transport will cease to exist.

On the contrary they should remain apart and form the nucleus of a future scheme wherein the Municipalities will manage their own health affairs under the guidance and advice of the Ministry of Health. In the event of Municipalities ultimately appointing their own medical staffs, the approval of the Ministry of Health should invariably be obtained.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

Groups of villages could be formed into local communities which will be conducted on similar lines to the smaller Municipalities.

In the event of local bodies instituting hospitals in the Provinces, this Commission considers that their administration should be carried out by the Medical Department of the Ministry of Health and not by the provincial staff.

As it must of necessity be some time before a scheme of Local Government becomes effective, it is perhaps well that the Commission should express its views on what had best be done in the interval as regards the sanitary organisation of the larger towns in Egypt.

PORT SAID.

It is interesting to note that in Port Said a system has been developed which bears a strong resemblance to the proposal which we have advancedfor dividing the work of the Markaz Doctors. In Port Said, the Senior Medical man carries out duties which are almost wholly of a sanitary nature, while the junior official is entrusted with the purely medical work. Both the British Medical Officer of Health who is in the same position as a Divisional Inspector. It is true that both are permitted private practice, but Lieut.-Col. Heron, the Medical Officer of Health, stated in his evidence that the senior man doing the public health work has very little time for this purpose. He also described the system as a success.

SUEZ AND DAMIETTA.

It would seem that some such scheme is applicable to Suez and Damietta which like Port Said are Governorates.

OTHER LARGE TOWNS.

The adoption of a similar scheme in large towns such as Tanta, Assiut, Mansoura, etc., would certainly appear indicated, if not immediately, as soon as Egyptian medical men with a special knowledge of public health are available. This may easily be the case before these Municipalities are in a position to appoint their own health officers.

(To be continued).

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