PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Sultan spent Monday last at his Ramleh Palace. Yesterday afternoon His Highness visited Prince Kamal el Din and Princess Kamal, mother of Prince Youssef Kamal, at their Ramleh residences. This morning the Sultan will come to Ras-el-Tin Palace and preside over the Council of Ministers.

As previously announced the Dowager Sultana Melek arrived at Ramleh on Monday noon with her daughters and suite. Her Highness took the train at Kouba-El-Koubbeh where she was seen off by Prince Ismail Daoul, her son-in-law, the Governor and Sub-Governor of Cairo, Kaimakam Archer-Bey, Assistant Commandant of Police and several other officials and notables. A detachment of police rendered the necessary honours at the station.

Sir William Brunyate, Acting Financial Adviser is expected to arrive in Alexandria by the night train this morning in order to attend the meeting of the Council of Public Works which is to be held at the Ras El Tin Palace, under the presidency of the Sultan.

Sir Malcolm MacDonald, Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works, arrived in Cairo from Alexandria on Monday evening and is expected back in a day or two.

The Greek reservists who have been registered at the Greek Consulate in Alexandria, up to date are over 1,200 in number.

Saad Zaghloul Pasha, Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly has returned to Alexandria after a few days absence at Cairo.

Mr. John Langley, Under Secretary for Agriculture arrived in Cairo on Tuesday morning from Alexandria on duty and is expected to return on Thursday.

Abdel Aziz Yehia Bey, Governor of Fayoum Province arrived in Cairo on Monday on duty in connection with his province.

Lewa Sheikh Kamel Pasha, C.M.G., Chief A.D.C. to the Sultan, who had been away at Cairo for the last few days, returned to Alexandria on Monday.

THE COIN SHORTAGE.

The booking clerks at Cairo station have complained to the E.S.R. of the shortage of silver and nickel coins which they require for giving change to passengers. The E.S.R. has therefore given orders that third class passengers should be required to give the exact price of their tickets and the department is not responsible for changing any bank-notes.

ALL DOG TAXES PAID.

We understand that only eight summer visitors have had to pay the dog-tax in Alexandria and Ramleh this season and all those who have dogs seem to have paid the tax so neither has been fined or held responsible in any way for failing to pay the tax.

On the other hand, it is said that the fact that not one person has been fined for failing to pay the tax is owing to the promptitude of the Alexandrians in responding to this taxation, but arises from the slackness of the Municipality in failing to enforce the taxation.

ALEXANDRIA'S TOBACCO.

During last month 22,141 bales of tobacco, weighing 1,088,700 kilos, were received at Alexandria from different countries including China and India. The tobacco stock in the Custom stores now amounts to 123,769 bales. The Japanese tobacco which used to be imported up to recently in Egypt, has now ceased to come here. Greek tobacco is being sold at from P.T.58 to P.T.63 per kilo and the Chinese at from P.T.29 to P.T.45. The Indian is about P.T.10 cheaper than the latter.

A native workman of the Railway Administration was run over and killed on Monday by a train at the station in the Attarin kiosk.

A member of the Sayeda Zenab Police, Cairo, has been sentenced to 20 lashes and 112 days' imprisonment with labour for bribery.

If requiring First class Persian or Turkish Rugs, you may be assured of obtaining the genuine article at the Oriental Carpet and Rug Stores, opp. Savoy, Cairo, and 10 Rosette, Alexandria. Reasonable prices.

LIFE SAVING AT SEA.

Phillips and Lawrence, tailors and hosiers, Cherif Pasha Street, Alexandria, are agents for the famous Gieves' Waistcoats in all sizes. Inspection invited.

THE BRITISH FIRM.

LIPTON LTD.

Boulevard Ramleh, No. 6.

SUMMER SEASON.

Visitors will find at our retail Stores every description of British Provisions at lowest prices.

Fresh Cakes and Pates daily from our own bakery.

Call or Telephone No. 958.
Prompt delivery by our own van.

EGYPT'S FOOD.

THE OIL CRISIS.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

The continuation of the oil crisis from which everybody who is in the habit of consuming oil in some form or other is suffering, is a serious rebuke to the Food Controller. As a matter of fact, anyone would have thought it was impossible that such a shortage of this commodity should at all exist, considering that the raw material on the spot and such huge quantities that a surplus of thousands of tons over local requirements both for agricultural purposes and for the manufacture of oil is available for export. How then is such an anomaly to be explained? Its only explanation is to be sought in the complete disregard of public needs by some of our local oil factories.

So long as these latter could get abundant supplies of cotton seed in the open market they swamped the market with oil, not out of love for the consumer, but because it afforded an opportunity to gamble in "futures" on the Alexandria Bourse, and so-called sale warrants of the finished product for forward delivery.

But since the intervention of the Cotton Seed Control Board the position has changed and prospects of illicit gains have vanished. Cotton seed became a controlled commodity and crushers' requirements were rationed. That implied a reduction of output, but certainly not the practical disappearance of oil from the market. Here we come to the point of a mistaken organisation of control of the output after the imposition of control over the distribution of the raw material. The remedy for the present crisis is therefore self-evident. Concurrently with the allocation of cotton seed to crushers these latter should be asked to make returns of their output and "how they dispose of it." Or better—and safer—let the Food Controller take charge of the whole output and distribute it to the public in the same manner and through the same channels as has been done for petroleum, paraffin, silcake, etc.

The moral of the whole matter is: lay hands on the production of the factories and there will be the end to the oil crisis.

ALEXANDRIA'S BREAD.

The Governor of Alexandria has called the leading native bakers to a meeting which will be held at the Governorate on Saturday next for the purposes of discussing the bread question. A special arrangement will be made for fixing the price of Egyptian bread, and it is alleged that the price of first-class bread is to be fixed at the rate of 36 milliemes per oke.

FOOD PROFITEERS.

The Special Military Court for the trial of contraventions against the decisions and orders of the Supplies Control Board, held a meeting at Cairo on Monday morning under the presidency of Judge Kershaw. Councillor Native Court of Appeal. Mr. Goodby acted as prosecutor and Saba Effendi Habashi, a graduate of the Sultanieh School of Law, acted as interpreter to the Court. Five cases were heard and was that of a French merchant of Soliman Pasha Street called M. Gabriel Beaugrand who was charged with selling 20 sacks of sugar on June 23 to a native called Sayed Mohamed Mussa at P.T. 20 per bag above the tariff price. Accused defended himself in French, pointing out that he purchased the sugar at the retail price and sold it so with a small profit. He was nevertheless sentenced to one month's imprisonment with option of a fine of L.E.20.

2nd case: Two natives, Abdel Alim Mustafa Dweidar and Osman Fares Owieda were accused, the first of selling and the second of buying 10 kelas of dura at P.T. 22 instead of P.T. 18 per kela. The first was defended by Maitre Toutoungi, who pleaded ignorance. They were however sentenced to 14 and 5 days imprisonment respectively with option of a fine of P.T. 200 and P.T. 50.

3rd case: Hassan Kasen Abdel Nabi, of Embaba, was accused of selling on June 8 wheat at the rate of P.T. 28 per kela to three natives of his village. He pleaded ignorance and explained to the Court that he is not a merchant but an artisan and that owing to his having been without work for some time he became short of money and was compelled to sell the wheat which he had stored for his family. He was sentenced to 5 days imprisonment with option of a fine of 100 piastres.

4th case: Sheikh Hassan Omar, a well known merchant and landowner at Giza was accused of selling 3 kelas of low standard wheat at 3 milliemes above the official price. He was defended by Maitre Mohamed Rashad Bey, who pleaded not guilty and stated that the whole accusation was worked against him for revenge. Several witnesses for the accusation were heard, including Hussein El Gizawi, a well-known cereal merchant of Atar El Nabi market. The Court rose at 1.30 p.m. and the remaining witnesses for the defence were to be heard on the following day.

A "twelve-weeks' course in "Camouflage" has been opened at Columbia University.

NOTICE.

CAIRO WATER SUPPLY.

The Ministry of Interior draws the attention of the Public to the fact that owing to war conditions it has been found necessary, as a temporary measure, to diminish the filtered water-supply to Cairo and to make up the deficiency from water drawn from the wells at Bod el Farag until after the period of high Nile.
62474-1.

EGYPT'S INLAND WATERWAYS.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir, — Nobody having the country's interests really at heart can do otherwise than welcome the fact that attention has been drawn to the above subject through the British Chamber of Commerce and your correspondent, Mr. Williamson. In the correspondence that has recently been published the Government is urged to remedy its past neglect of developing inland navigation and, profiting by the lessons brought home by the war, to provide the public with the cheapest and most efficient means of transport possible. Mention is made of the immense projects that have been drawn out for improving the means of irrigation and drainage in the Delta and for permitting the reclamation of the northern part of Egypt. It is understood that these projects are so far reaching that they include the remodelling of practically all the important canals and drains in the Delta, apart from the construction of an entirely new system of irrigation and drainage in the North. Great care has been taken in their conception, and the benefits resulting from the works which have been possible to carry out to date are already remarkably satisfactory. As is well known, however, circumstances arising as a result of the war have put a stop to carrying out practically all new undertakings. Nobody denies that, in Egypt, canals are made primarily for the purpose of irrigation. It is, however, of the greatest interest to the public to know whether the question of inland navigation is receiving the attention it merits. Mr. Williamson impresses upon your readers the fact that the civilised world is waking to the realisation that waterways are, not merely incidentally, but vitally important in the development of a country's resources. Their that importance is not yet fully grasped by the Government is proved conclusively be the fact the Under Secretary of State in his letter of June 1, disapproves of the construction of special cross canals for the sake of East and West communication by water, on the ground that the justification for long and entirely artificial channels of the kind proposed would be solely "for the need of inland navigation." It is precisely "for the need of inland navigation" that England is spending £30,000,000 to-day. Let us admit that the business people of Europe and America are good economists, and profit by their example.

The present is a wonderful opportunity of making use of, first, the experience of other countries; secondly, the immense remodelling of the canal system of the Delta; and, thirdly, of the present enforced suspension of practically all new works, in drawing up a detailed scheme of inland navigation which will ensure efficiency in the future.

Obviously, the best means of ensuring successes to have the best opinions available on the subject. England has set us in the past a very bad example in allowing its canals, over which it was once madly enthusiastic, to fall into desuetude when railways came in. It is therefore improbable that we can turn to England for the best advice. Holland, Belgium, France and America could probably teach us a great deal more. If then, a commission composed of practical experts in inland navigation in these countries were appointed to draw out the essential data for this country's needs, our Engineers would soon be able to adjust them to local conditions. I am sure such a commission would find that the cross country canals running East and West, so strongly recommended by Mr. Williamson, would be essential. Further, it would probably make valuable suggestions regarding the standardising of water sections, locks and their gear, bridges, wharfs, etc. Let any technical person take a trip from Cairo down to Ismailia by boat, and he will at once discover how necessary such measures are. At the present, navigation just "happens," and frequently it "happens" rather badly, as the indiscriminately designed piers of bridges, etc., bear eloquent evidence. It will be pitiable if navigation is just to "happen" in future.

Mr. Williamson's suggestion that a special administration responsible for providing and maintaining efficient navigation should be inaugurated is invaluable. I would presume to go further in proposing the constitution of a permanent administration consisting of representatives of high officials from the various administrations responsible for the Public Works Services, such as the irrigation and drainage, railways, navigation, roads, etc. Such a committee would be able to exercise a control over the carrying out of all measures undertaken in the interest of the public services in such a manner that the working together of the various branches would be harmonious. I believe that this would avoid the risk of the tendency of the "watertight compartments" among the administrations, which has caused so much inconvenience in the past.

I have already trespassed somewhat seriously on your space but beg your further hospitality to set out more specifically the concerns navigation on the river, especially that south of Cairo. It was very disappointing to read in the Under Secretary of State's letter to the British Chamber of Commerce that systematic training works were not contemplated, the reason given being that it was believed that the increased summer discharge of the river due to the New White Nile Dam would ensure ample means of navigation. My long and rather exceptional experience of river conditions does not allow me to concur in this view. It is axiomatic that, as long as the river is permitted to erode its banks unmolested, (which is at present the case unless a railway, canal, or Nile bank is threatened) and is allowed to silt where it likes unhindered, navigation is bound to be precarious. Such conditions must result in an overchanging river channel. If the river had been systematically trained, Egypt would have been richer to-day by land reclaimable between its banks worth from two to three million pounds. The return from this reclaimed land, partly in rentals and partly in taxes, would have been ample for the perfect maintenance of the training works and of a twelve months per annum navigable channel. In the past, neglect in carrying out such works may have been due, to a certain extent, to lack of funds. In future, it will be inexcusable. Obviously, the River Training Service should form a part of the proposed Inland Navigation Administration.

Yours, &c.,
G. H. Dempster.

Alexandria, July 12.

AN OMDEH'S PERQUISITES.

The mamour of Zifta markaz is now investigating the case of the omdeh of Kafr Shishaw who is charged with having taken large quantities of dura from the inhabitants for himself.

Another enquiry is proceeding with the omdehs of Shoubra Tabag, Kafr Shouora El Did and Krotima.

TRAGEDY AT KAFR SHEIKH.

A Greek grocer of Kafr Sheikh, John Fotopoulos, aged 32, was assassinated by five Arabs. Fotopoulos, while closing the door of his shop saw an Arab who was hidden behind the door. He rushed upon him, but was stabbed thrice. Fotopoulos then went for assistance but four other assassins, who were outside the shop, sprang upon him. Fotopoulos was rescued by his relatives and brought to Alexandria, but he died yesterday. Four of the aggressors have been arrested.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S SHOW.

Our representative called at the Empire Theatre yesterday morning, where Clarke's Circus, under the auspices of Mr. H. E. Bandman, is now playing. "Bandman the Mighty," a name with which to conjure, in the amusement world and which can mean what and whom it will in that sphere; for be it known none are so mighty in "The Profession" but that they will "dance" gladly and with pride if Maurice E. calls the tune Maurice E. Bandman, the Sir Augustus Harris Beerbohn Tree, Geo. Alexander, Geo. Edwardes and all the theatrically great embodied in one, for the Bandman enterprises are indeed infinite and not as in days of the "great men" named above confined to the management of one theatre, Mr. Bandman's enterprises cover the earth; he has companies running in India, Straits Settlements, South America, Australia and China from which latter land he has just brought us the wonderful Clarke's Circus. Yes, direct from Peking; quite an undertaking you will admit, to bring a circus from Peking to Egypt and now we have it here and I will try and tell you something about it.

Clarke's Circus was founded in the reign of George IV. The present Mr. Clarke's great grandfather, John Clarke, was an apprentice of Philip Astley's. There was a circus erected in Hyde Park for the Coronation festivities of Queen Victoria. A circus in Hyde Park! Yes and Clarke's circus was Clarke's.

The Clarke family have always been the best horsemen in the circus profession; ask any circus man, and he will tell you. There are no riders but the Clarkes.

Mr. Clarke when asked, how is it that all his family are such wonderful equestrians, replied that he could only suggest the Darwinian theory; five generations of Clarke's riders, and the present adepts is the result. There is no part of the earth in which the Clarke family have not performed, the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australia know them well, whilst in Europe they have performed before most of the Courts. When in Berlin the present Kaiser, several times went to their performances as did the King of the Belgians during the season given at the Cirque Royal Brussels. Paris, Moscow, Petrograd, Lisbon, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Rome, one cannot mention a city or town Mr. Clarke cannot discourse upon. Take the case of Ireland alone. Mr. Clarke offers £5 to a charity if he fails to describe any town or village in the land. Certainly his has been a most interesting career; but to return to our "moutons" or the circus proper. We would like to call attention to what unless seen must seem an impossibility; that is Mr. Clarke Junior's summersault from the centre of the circus ring on to the back of his fast galloping horse.

Imagine this. You local horsemen, and athletes, if you can!

Mr. Clarke has a standing challenge of £5,000 that no other can perform the above feat, which is certainly evidence of his confidence in himself—naturally Mr. Clarke has many interesting anecdotes to relate. He tells a tale of one member of his family who thought he would train some dogs, in this manner. "He would buy some nice little dogs and in six months the thing seemed so simple he would teach them to talk."

Well, the result was that after six years the dogs did not talk or do anything else. This brings one to the subject of the dogs, and when I went to the circus this morning, Mr. Clarke was surrounded by at least a dozen barking, jumping, mad, happy little mites, all eager to be off on the long journey to Paris accompanied each day. It is most interesting to watch Mr. Clarke's method of teaching his animals; even in a home he never used to them little dogs, he did say to me that, "that one" was a bad little villain, but I am sure he was careful not to hit the dog so unfortunate.

That the dogs enjoy doing "their bit" must be evident to all who see them at the Circus for, for certainly never was there a jollier lot of doggies. Then to see the Great Ranavaro and the Midget Clown having a free-for-all with the doves each morning "to keep fit" is a sight for sore eyes.

We are promised many new and wonderful items with the change of programme on Thursday. A flying trapeze act, and let me state a flying trapeze act is perfection, seldom seen both trapeze bars are swinging and the performers leap from bar to bar not as in the case of Perfoma Butas usually described as a flying trapeze acts. When one man has hangs head down from a trapeze bar or about to and another performer leaps at him then it is a case of catch as catch can and grabbing the other. The horses, well the horses are fine and the horses are fat and the horses are clever, and what more can we say?

It is interesting to note that circus people seldom "mix the blood" that is to say circus people marry other circus people. Take the case of Mr. Clarke who married a Miss Ginnett, daughter of the famous circus proprietor of that name.

My advice to each and all is go and see the circus and if Muldoor alone is not thought worth a visit I will eat my hat.

[Advt.]

NOTICE.

An Auction Sale of fine furniture will be held at Charsh Bosta El-Kadima, No. 13 on Friday next 19th July at 9.30 a.m. by Messrs. Casati & Yaish, Auctioneers and Valuators, 4 Avenue Bulac. Telephone No. 1025. Views on Thursday 18th.

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.

Dr. ANASTASSI, DENTIST.

In Alexandria: 15, Nubar Pasha St. (North Side of Hotel Cathérine Square).
In Cairo: 5, Emad el Din St., near Cinema Kleber. Special reduced prices for soldiers.
61636-36-5-913.

FOR CAMP AND BEACH MADE BY REFUGEE ADMINISTRATION.

Assiut Chairs with Cushions	345 P.T. each.
Deck Chairs	43 P.T. each.
Camp Stool's	21 P.T. each.
Folding Tables	30 P.T. each.

ALL EXTRA STRONG & GUARANTEED

Sold by
Messrs. ROBERTS HUGHES & Co.
ALEXANDRIA.

Maison Suisse TH. BONDRIND,
1 Old Bourse St., Alexandria
4 Sharia Manakh, Cairo
CIGARS Sole Agents for the best brands of Havana Dutch and Indian Cigars

ASTRA BUTTER.
TEL. 27-59. —FREE HOME DELIVERY.

TELEGRAMS "SENDER" — TELEPHONE 158.

SENDER & CO.

WINE & CIGAR MERCHANTS.

Sole Agents for:
DEWAR'S "White Label" and "Victoria Vat" Whiskies.
CHAMPAGNE "St. MARCEAUX" (Reims) VIN BRUT, 1906.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS, Ltd. PALL MALL, LONDON.
25 YEARS OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.
60 YEARS OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.
SCHROEDER & SCHYLER & Cie. (Estabd. 1711) BORDEAUX AND BURGUNDY WINES.
Chateau - Carbonnieux (Sec) Monopole.
Chateau Kirwan, Grand Cru du Medoc
JOHN JEFFREY & Co. EDINBURGH.
LAGER BEER.

"LUNORA" & FINE HAVANA CIGARS.

18, Sharia Madabegh, CAIRO.

GRANDS MAGASINS
CHEMLA FRERES
Avenue Boulac CAIRO. Opposite All Saints Church
Haberdashery, Millinery, Hats, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, Gent's Linen.
The Cheapest House in Town. New Stocks Continually Arriving.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 13.

Discounts 3 m/s 3 1/2 o/o and 6 m/s 3 1/2 o/o.

Bar Silver per oz. d. 48 13/16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, the London Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse are closed to-day.

CLOSING COTTON MARKET REPORT.

New York, July 13.

Cotton, Middling, Upland, Spot, per lb.,	cents
July	32,80
October	27,78
January	24,48
March	23,69
	23,64

New Orleans, July 13.

Cotton, Middling, Spot, per lb., cents	30,25
August	25,12
October	23,52

Cotton:— Day's receipts at all U.S. ports bales 9,000.

New York Cable Transfers on London, 4,76 1/2.

Liverpool, July 13.

Total of daily Estimated Sales	10,000		
of which Egyptian	1,500		
Total Actual Sales	6,000		
of which Egyptian	700		
Del. to Spinners in Great Britain	43,000		
of which Egyptian	9,500		
Import into Liverpool	56,000		
of which Egyptian	25,700		
Actual Export	unquoted		
of Which Egyptian	unquoted		
Estimated Stock in Liverpool	257,000		
of which Egyptian	68,100		
Estimated stock in Manchester	42,000		
of which Egyptian	12,400		
American at Sea to Great Britain	81,000		
Egyptian at Sea to Great Britain	15,000		
Total Visible Supply	2,725,000		
Liverpool Middling Upland	32,80	24 N.	
Liverpool Middling American	27,78	24 N.	
Egyptian Brown Fine	41 N.		
Egyptian Brown Fair	40 N.		
Egyptian Brown Middling	38 N.		
Egyptian Brown Fine	49		

New York Cotton Exchange Report on Cotton movement in the U.S.:—

Total in sight since August 1	11,755,000	
Brought into sight during week	26,000	

ENGLISH GIRL desires post as governess for afternoons. Apply "A" Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria. 62472-6.

FOR SALE, race horses in training, G.C.B.M., Freyga, C.A.G., Abou Keysha, G.A.P., Mulefer. Apply to P. Claridge, Sporting Club, or A.A. Cipriani, Mex Camp. 62475-12

GOVERNESS wanted for 3 hours every morning to give lessons to two children during the holidays. Good salary. Apply to No. 62473, Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria. 62473-6A.

TRAINED English Teacher (lady) requires Scholastic or Secretarial employment. Apply 62471, Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria. 62471.3.

WANTED English Headmistress for Assiout, Coptic Girls' School. Salary from L.E.120 to 180 per annum. Good lodgings. For more information, write to R.G. Malaty, Poste Restante, Alexandria. Apply before July 28. 62476-6

WANTED for a British Office in Alexandria a typist, must have a good knowledge of English. Apply: No. 62477, Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria. 62477-6

ASK FOR
JULIOUS HOME BREWED
STONE GINGER BEER
In Barrels & Bottles — JULIOUS & Co. Tel. 3517
26, Bab-el-Karaata, ALEXANDRIA.

BOURSE DES MARCHANDISES.

Fluctuations des cours pratiqués le 16 Juillet 1918.

COTON LIVRAISON JUILLET.

Cloture de la veille : Talaris 44.95.
Ouverture du jour : Talaris 44.00.
Prix pratiqués : 44.00.
Cloture : 43.75.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL.

16 Juillet 1918, à 1 heure p.m.

Marché du coton : assez actif.
Ventes : 3000 balles.
Prix irréguliers et en faveur des acheteurs, les vendeurs continuant à faire leur jeu.
Arrivages coton : balles 646 contre même jour de l'année précédente 579.
Graines disponible pas de quotations en graines.

Blés :—

Qualités Beheri:	Cond.	Saha	306 à —
Qualités Saidi	"	"	306 " —
Qualités Hindi	"	"	316 " —

Fèves :—

Qualité Saidi	"	235	245
Lentilles	"	253½	268
Mais	"	205"	212
Orges	"	171"	—
Coton A56	Tallaris	284 à	43 N.
" Nubari	"	281 "	44 N.
" Haute-Egypte	"	274 "	41 N.
" Sakellaridis	"	28 "	49

EXPORTATION DU 16 JUILLET 1918.

Coton.— Balles —.— contre balles —.— l'année precedente.

Graines de coton.— Ardebs —.— contre —.— la meme date de l'année precedente.

Oignons.— Arrivages de ce jour 1700 contre 591 à la meme date l'année précédente.

THEFTS FROM LETTERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have lately received a remarkable number of complaints from subscribers that letters sent with remittances have not been acknowledged. As these remittances have not been received by us and are sent in the shape of bank notes in unregistered letters, we advise subscribers to send remittances in registered letters in future.

OUR NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Subscribers are asked to note that through force of circumstances, we have been obliged to raise our subscription rates as follows:—Egypt, Sudan and Palestine, 3 months, P.T.100; 6 months, P.T. 180. Countries in the Postal Union, 3 months £1. 3. 6d.; 6 months, £2. 1. 0d. The annual subscription remains as it is, viz: P.T.300 and £3. 8. 6d. respectively. The monthly subscription is abolished.

U.P.N.

NOTICE TO MILITARY SUBSCRIBERS.

Much confusion and mistakes could be avoided if military subscribers, when changing their address, renewing or stopping their subscriptions, would send us one of the latest wrappers received.

Developing and Printing
BY POST
at
The Continental Photo Stores
Boulac Avenue No. 1, CAIRO.
The Best and most reasonable firm in Egypt.
All PHOTO REQUISITES DESPATCHED PROMPTLY ANYWHERE.
Try once and you will never regret.
62159-14.19-912