ARRIVAGES.

1er JUIN 1919.
Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

	Chemins de Fer et Barques	
Cotons	B/ 204	—
Graines de coton	Ard. —	—
Blés Beheri	Sacs 678	—
Blés Saidi	,, 603	—
Feves Saidi	,, 530	—
Lentilles	,, 149	—
Maïs	,, 309	—
Orges	,, 237	—
Oignons	,, 29600	—

Cotons.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1918 jusqu'a ce jour, cantars 4.695.532.

Graines de coton.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour ardebs 2.399.325.

Cotons	B/	816
Graines de coton	Ard.	5269
Blés Beheri	Sacs	431
Blés Saidi	,,	624
Feves Saidi	,,	276
Lentilles	,,	15
Maïs	,,	321
Orges	,,	910
Oignons	,,	16652

Cotons. Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour, cantars 5.755.074.

Graines de coton. Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour, ardebs 3.036.697.

ARRIVAGES.

Depuis le 1er. Septembre 1918, au 30 Mai 1919:-

	1918/19	1917/18
24 ,,	332	3.200
25 ,,	3.589	4.452
26 ,,	1.040	3.130
27 ,,	6.481	865
28 ,,	1.959	3.388
29 ,,	929	3.236
30 ,,	—	4.248
Arr. de la semaine	14.330	22.428
Total du 1er Septembre au 23 Mai 1919	2.384.995	3.014.267
Total des arrivages à ce jour le 30 Mai	2.399.325	3.036.695

NOLIS.

	Liverpool	Londres	Hul
Cotons	67/3	—/-	—/-
Graines de coton Alex	87/6	87/6	87/6
Graines de coton Sakellarides (par tonne)	95/-	95/-	95/-
Laine (par tonne m.)	67/3	67/3	67/3
Oeufs (par pied cube)	50/-	50/-	50/-
Oignons	140/-	140/-	140/-

PRIX DU RIZ.

Fino Makens, ard. de 156 okes	P.T. 48-
Fino Mamsouh, ard. de 80 okes	27
Tabaui Makens, ard. de 156 okes	44
Tabaui Mamsouh, ard. de 80 okes	22
Tabaui Ghosé, ard. de 96 okes	28
Behrawi.	
Fallaui Mamsouah, le sac de 120 okes	17

PRIX DES FARINES.

Farine Baladi 00 le sac de 180 kgs. P.T 290.
Farine Baladi le sac de 100 kgs. P.T.270.
Farine Indienne Household, le sac de 100 kgs
Farines Australiennes P.T.365-370 le sac de 54 k.

ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Amerique	1 1/2 o/o
Angleterre	1/2 o/o
Espagne	3/4 o/o
Japon	1 o/o
Mediterranée	1/2 o/o

ASSURANCES CONTRE LES RISQUES DE GUERRE.

Mediterranée	1/4 o/o
Amerique	1/4 o/o
Gouvernement Anglais	1/4 o/o
Gouvernement Français	1/4 o/o
Gouvernement Italien	1/4 o/o

PRIX DES SACS VIDES.

Sacs a coton 3lbs	13	- 13 1/2
Sacs a Graines 5lbs	12 1/2	- 12 7/8
Sacs a graines 3 1/4lbs	9	- 9 1/4
Sacs a cereales 2 1/2lbs	7 1/2	- 7 3/4
Sacs a riz 2 1/4lbs	5 1/2	- 6
Sacs a oignons	2 3/4	- 3

PRIX DES CHARBONS.

Cardiff	Sh. 302	- 303
Newport	291	- 292
North Country	293	- 296
Patent Fuel	271	- 272
Foundry Coke	344	- 346
Gaz Coke	318	- 320
Anthracite	286	- 287

EXTERIEUR.

26 MAI 1919.
PRODUITS EGYPTIENS.

LIVERPOOL.

Ventes du jour: Balles 500.
Sacs. —

Egyptian Liverpool Standard:
F.G.F. Sakellarides, prix officiel 25.80.
Good Sakellarides prix officiel 29.12.

COTON AMERICAIN.

LIVERPOOL.

Desponible: Mai 19.99.
Futures: July 19.13.

NEW YORK.

Middling Upland: 34.00.
Futures: Juillet 32.50.
Futures: Octobre 31.77.
Futures: Decembre 31.50.
Futures: Janvier 31.30.

New Orleans.

Middling Spot: 33.00.
Futures: Juillet 32.20.
Futures: Octobre 31.06.

RESUME MOUVEMENT COTON.

Depuis le 1er Septembre au 30 Mai 1919:-

	1918/19 Cantars	1917/18 Cantars	1916/17 Cantars
Arrivages	4.696.000	5.785.000	4.977.000
Export	3.212.000	3.912.000	4.177.000
Stock	2.510.000	2.199.000	802.000
Comme partage nous trouvons:-			
Angleterre	2.102.000	3.112.000	2.350.000
Continent	7.59.000	365.000	844.000
Amerique	351.000	435.000	983.000

RESUME MOUVEMENT GRAINES DE COTON.

Depuis le 1er Septembre au 30 Mai 1919:-

	1918/19 Cantars	1917/18 Cantars	1916/17 Cantars
Amerique	2.399.000	3.037.000	2.960.000
Comme partage nous trouvons:-			
Angleterre	1.951.000	2.525.000	1.831.000
Continent	49.000	—.530.	4.000
Stock	—	29.000	1.150.000

TENDERS.

Tenders are required by the Military Authorities not later than noon on Monday, June 9, for the supply of Crushed Lentils at Cairo or Alexandria for a period of six months commencing July 1, 1919.

Full particulars and conditions may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Local Resources Board, Savoy Hotel, Cairo. 64970-2

TENDERS.

Tenders are required by the Military Authorities not later than noon on Monday, June 9, 1919, for the Washing and Ironing of Hospital Bedding, Clothing, etc., at Alexandria for a period of five months commencing July 1, 1919.

Full particulars and conditions may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Local Resources Board, Savoy Hotel, Cairo. 64975-1.

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE.

LA CIRCULATION DES CHIENS.

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie croit devoir rappeler au public que les chiens circulant sur la voie publique doivent être tenus en laisse ou muselés, sinon ils seront saisis et emmenés à la fourriere municipale du Mex où il seront tenus à la disposition de leurs propriétaires pendant 5 jours; passé ce delai les chiens non reclamés seront anesthésiés.

Dans le cas que la taxe n'aurait pas été acquittée elle sera percue conformément aux lois et réglements en vigueur.

Alexandrie le 30 Mai 1919.

Le Directeur Général,
H. HORNISSON.
64984-1.

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The Public is hereby informed that Instructions have been issued relating to the re-opening of E.S.R. stations for Goods Traffic.

Further particulars may be obtained at the stations, or from the Goods Manager, Cairo Station.

Cairo, May 30, 1919. 64983-1.

EGYPTIAN STATE TELEPHONES

Commencing on Friday, May 30, 1919, a restricted Trunk Telephone Service will be available to the Public between Cairo, Alexandria and Damanhour and also between Kafr-el-Zayat, Tanta and Mansoura. Cairo, May 30, 1919. 64982-1.

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (ADVT.)

UPPER EGYPT TROUBLES.

THE MASSACRE AT DEIRUT.

BRUTALITY OF THE MOB.

On the resumption of the Court to hear the charges against the 81 accused charged with complicity in the murder of the British officers in the Assiut-Cairo train on March 18, two of the accused, Mohammed Ibrahim Abdallah was absent, and no evidence therefore was taken against him.

Hanem Boktar, station master at Deir Mowas, who had not finished his evidence when the Court adjourned on the previous day, deposed that soon after the arrival of the train at Deir Mowas, he saw three Englishmen running towards the engine. The crowd stoned them, but they managed to gain the engine. Witness followed them, and saw two of them lying down in front of the engine. One of the accused was observed by witness to fire two revolver-shots at the officers. The crowd dragged one Englishman on the line, and beat him with every sort of weapon. They then stripped him of all his clothes, except his shirt. Two more Englishmen were dragged out, and treated in the same way. Two of the original five officers on the line were stoned and one fell out on to the line. The remaining officer hid behind the tender. At this moment the Police officer and Omda accused arrived with four policemen and ten ghaffirs. They did nothing. One officer died on the line in their presence. When the last officer was killed, the Police Officer ordered that the corpses should be put in the baggage van. The Omda agreed to this. As soon as the train started witness went to his office to make his report. One of the accused followed him and said:

"Are you going to report about the corpses?"

Stationmaster: "Yes."

The Police officer (accused): Are you going to rain me? Don't report. Don't write this. Be careful. (here the police officer threatened witness).

I will change the messages I have received, write a report, and say I stopped the demonstration.

Witness then wrote a message to satisfy the police officers. At 11 a.m. the policeman came back, accompanied by three other accused. They insisted on witness altering the message which he had sent earlier to the Police Officer and Omda asking for help. They also compelled him to alter the message which he had sent to the Omda of Hesaeha asking for help.

At 2.30 the acting Mamur came to witness's office, and asked if any message had come from the Mudir.

Witness replied No.

The Mamur stated that he would leave a policeman, and any messages received were to be sent on to him. At 2.45 p.m. a message arrived.

Iahin Ibrahim, the 34th witness for the prosecution, signalman at Deir Mowas station, described the capture of the "staff" by the mob. Two of the accused then asked him for it, but he ran away and gave it to the stationmaster. Some of the accused surrounded the station-master, and two of them wrested it from him. One of the accused was in possession of a Government rifle. Just before the train started the crowd discovered that one Englishman was still alive, and shouted the fact aloud.

Cross-examined by the Court, witness said that while the train was stopped the officers, the policeman was looking for the "staff" for the engine.

Habib Ibrahim, signalman at Deir Mowas station, deposed that when the train arrived there were two Egyptian soldiers on the engine. Two British officers were also clinging to it. Three officers had been killed up to the time witness left the station.

Case proceeding.

TRIAL OF MINIA NOTABLES.

SELF-CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE.

Witness continuing his evidence, stated that was an important order to send to the Parquet. The letter they had was in the handwriting of Hoad el Gamal and had the Turkish flag printed upon it. Other notaperer of the Committee also bore the Turkish flag.

Major Cosse Bey stated that he arrived in Minia on April 8. The next day he was ordered to search the Minia Club. Witness forced the lock and obtained seized some documents and papers. Some documents were found in a locked desk, and others in a locked cup-board.

Sass Amy stated that on March 28, he prayed in the mosque, in which he saw Sheikh Hetatah. The mosque was full. Sheikh Hatatah delivered a speech when the prayer was finished, saying: "Demonstrations are to be stopped until the arrival of our president, Mohamed Abdel Rasaq. No one is to harm the English civilians in Minia. If they were soldiers we would have fought against them. The English are powerful, and have good guns and ammunition, and we cannot resist them, so we had better keep still (for) Liberty cannot be obtained without bloodshed."

Mohamed Ahmed deposed that he was Omda of Minia until May 17, 1919. He knew Sass Amy, and was with him in the Fouli Mosque when Sheikh Hatatah stated that liberty and independence could not be obtained without bloodshed.

Cross-examined by Wahib Bey Doss, witness stated the mob was always talking about why the English people had not been killed. Witness knew Sheik Ismail as a good man, influenced by the committee.

Re-examined, witness stated that the reputation of Hoad el Gamal was not good.

Nassa Abdel Hamid Emmonl Arous, of Deirut, said he saw Hoad El Gamal at Deir Mowas about the middle of March Gamal was heard by witness to say: "We have finished with the English, and we want independence. Long live the Country. They have sent our Pasha away. Make demonstrations, and speeches, and stop the trains, Egypt must govern itself by itself."

Cross-examined by Mr. Perrott, witness stated this was about three days before the Deir Mowas demonstrations. The demonstrations began on the day the rails were cut, which was the same day as the officers were murdered.

Charles Onion, district engineer employed in the E.S.R., deposed he had lived in Minia since November, 1916. Three or four days before the English left, witness was sent for by the committee as the chief. Witness asked where the committee was. The messenger replied that it was at the club, and that it was the committee of the Nation. He arrived at the club to find some men in European dress, others in native garb. They discussed local matters as related to the railway service and the permanent way.

Wahba Effendi Khalil, traffic Inspector at Minia, deposed that the Committee had evidenced his presence at the Deir Mowas demonstration, on March 18 witness heard Abdel Rasaq advise the crowd not to touch stations, lines, rails, or goods, on such a policy would only cause harm to the nation, and they would have to pay. The crowd thereupon went away.

The prosecuter at this point applied for permission to treat witness as hostile which was not given.

Witness further stated that the committee has given him the title of Acting-General Superintendent.

At this point the Court gave permission for the witness to be treated as hostile.

Continuing, witness stated he considered that Abdel Rasaq had saved the station.

Cross-examined, witness stated the proposition for the demonstrations of that days came in the first instance from Hoad el Gamal.

On the resumption of the Military Court to hear the charges against the 81 Minia notables (particulars of whom and of the constitution of the Court were given in this paper Saturday morning), Ahmed Ismail stated that he was employed in the Auxiliary Workshops, Minia. The self-constituted Nationalist Council, of which accused were alleged to be members sent for witness to give him instructions. He was directed to go to Wahba Effendi, who told him to get steam up on five engines. Witness asked for orders in writing on official paper, and his request was complied with.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perrott witness stated he understood that the Committee had been authorised by the Mudir.

Fahmy Riad deposed that he had been employed for eight years in the auxiliary railways, and worked in Mr. Callander's office. Mr. Callander was head of the Auxiliary railways. Witness saw demonstrations with Hoad el Gamal (one of the accused) at the school. This was adjacent to Mr. Callander's office. The mob was shouting "Down with the Oppressors." "Long live Independence." Sheikh Hetatah (another of the accused) was also shouting, in company with Hoad el Gamal. The offendis were near the Sheikh, one carrying a French flag, and the other the Turkish, Tewfik Ismail (accused) was collecting subscriptions from the crowd, and telling them to turn back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perrott, witness stated that Hoad el Gamal was endeavouring to keep the crowd orderly.

Yousef Girgis also of the Auxiliary railways stated that he and his fellow employees were ordered to leave Mr. Callander's office. From March 15 to March 23 they were unable to return to work. Witness saw a Turkish flag fixed to the door of the running shed. Witness did not do anything as it would have been unsafe for him to take any action at a time like that, especially as he was a Copt. He sent an engineer to tell the washer-out to come early and take the flag away when no one was about.

Cross-examined by Wahib Bey Doss, witness stated he wished the flag removed because he knew the flag should not be there. Kanawi Mohamed stated he was an auxiliary railways offices, stated he had the flag taken down, and burned in the furnace.

Cross-examined by the court, witness said: "I do not know the British flag, the Turkish flag, nor the Egyptian flag. I am only a workman."

Ghattas Effendi Ibrahim, chief of the establishment of the Auxiliary State Railways, deposed that Mr. Callander was his chief. On March 18 the mob came into the office, armed with all kinds of sticks, and ordered them out. Mr. Callander directed the staff to leave. The mob wished to attack Mr. Callander, as he was an Englishman. Mr. Callander went away. The mob shouted "Long live the Liberals of England." Sheikh Hetatah was with the crowd "Do not be afraid." Witness went the next day and opened the markets. Rahmy stayed with witness, and controlled the markets. The takings were £4 10s. 3d. Witness was in charge of the money. Hut Rahmy said it had to go to the Committee. Witness sent a list to his head office.

Fanous Gerges deposed that he was an employee of the Petroleum Company, Minia. The self-constituted committee, although not the persons usually in charge of the distribution of the petroleum discussed what should be done with it.

The Court here granted permission for the witness to be treated as hostile.

Witness continuing, said he was aware that the petroleum was under the Egyptian Government. He knew the Committee was not the representative of the Egyptian Government.

Sied Bey Abbel Mosaieh deposed that he was City Engineer of Minia. He had been asked to join the Committee, but he excused himself on the ground that he was an old man. The committee told him that their object was to make demonstrations and to defend the country until Hoad el Gamal should arrive.

Mohamed Bey deposed that he knew of the committee through the leaflets they were distributing throughout the town. He was elected a member of it in his absence, but he refused to take office as he received a pension from the Government, and he expected that the committee would do things of which he did not approve.

At this stage the Court adjourned till the next day.

The case is proceeding.

THE COST OF PAPER.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW POLICY.

An interesting sign of the times. The "Financial News," calling attention to the issue of a prospectus by a firm of paper-makers, remarks:

"Intending investors will note that as from April 30 importation from countries outside the British Empire of paper and manufactures thereof will be prohibited except under licence granted by the Board of Trade. This prohibition, it is pointed out, should increase the prosperity of the paper trade of the United Kingdom."

The point of view of a financial organ in these matters is certainly interesting. It has been alleged that the purpose of the new prohibition was to allow the paper trade to get on its feet. The City clearly knows what that suggestion is worth. Without any pretence it says that the prohibition is to enable firms to make large profits, although throughout the war paper-making has been one of the most prosperous of industries. We agree that that is the object.

Incidentally we may quote from a personal letter. "It is not characteristic of this Government," says the writer, "that the first definite prohibition issued in peace-time should be a prohibition intended to make the spread of knowledge more difficult? You may feel the pinch in your business, but do you realise that the effect of this order is to keep the price of every kind of book high? Of what avail is it to talk of spending more on education when the best means of education is made deliberately dearer?"

A. K. MOHAMED ALY
INDIAN TAILOR,
Civil, Military and Ladies' Dressmaker,
6 Sh. Kasr-el-Nil, Opp. Savoy Hotel, CAIRO.

DELLA TORRE
EXPERT VALUER,
AUCTIONEER.
Sharia Abdeen, Telephone 3028, Cairo.

BIBLES, PRAYER & HYMN BOOKS
Telephone 399C.
at the C.M.S. BOOK SHOP
33, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil,
(opp. Lipton's CAIRO.)

BREAKFAST IN VIENNA.

COFFEE OF ACORNS AND HORSE'S LIVER.

I have just finished breakfast, writes a Vienna correspondent to a London paper, and the unpleasant memory of it reminds me that there must be a very great many people in England just now who have a very small idea of what a Central European breakfast in April 1919 looks and tastes like. Here is the inventory of it:

Item.—One nickel silver salver, bearing one cup and saucer without a spoon—a spoon is a perfectly unnecessary article.

Item.—One tiny glass bottle, containing what look like dirty water, and tastes like dirty water, but is called Dilute—very dilute—saccharin.

Item.—One teapot, containing a pale brown liquid that frankly professes to be substitute tea (I believe it is made of beech leaves, as are the cigarettes I am going to smoke after breakfast; it is equally nasty and of somewhat similar flavour).

INDIARUBBER BREAD.

There is no milk, no sugar, no butter, no salt, if I were a genuine Viennese there would be no bread either, but as I am an eccentric foreigner, belonging to a victorious nation and of enormous wealth, I have a piece of bread. I have weighed it, and so far as I can ascertain it weighs a few grammes over an ounce. It looks heavier and looks heavier.

It is of a dirty brown colour and of a semi-liquid consistency. If I lift it about a foot in the air and drop it on the table it makes a feeble effort to bounce, and then sags out softly all round, like indiarubber with the elasticity left out.

THAT IS MY BREAKFAST.

Having got through the morning, and digested my breakfast, I begin to think not unpleasantly of lunch. Relying on my wealth, I select a fashionable restaurant.

My table is decorated with a paper tablecloth, and as a foreigner belonging to a victorious race I am given a paper table-napkin. I have no bread, because I ate my full share of bread at breakfast, and being in Vienna I cannot get any more, however much I am ready to pay for it. (If I were in Berlin or in Prague, or even in Communistic Budapest, I could get more bread for payment, but not here. Vienna is really very hungry).

My lunch consists of lentil soup—a thick soup, and really rather pleasant to the taste, though not altogether satisfying. It is followed by "Americanische Pückelflasch," which is salt pork.

I had not the opportunity of weighing it, but I should estimate it at about two ounces. It is not very nice, but it is really a very wonderful two ounces of meat, for it alone has prevented Vienna going Bolshevik any time this last fortnight; I maintain that it represents one man's share of the 12 Entente food trains a day which are coming into Vienna.

Without it Vienna would starve to death in a week, and as Vienna knows it, and knows that the Entente does not like Bolshevism and would stop the food trains if Vienna turned Bolshevik, Vienna does not turn Bolshevik.

There are some "gemischte Gemüse" with the salt pork. They are mostly rather sourish sauerkraut, and something that, I think, must be a lump kind of marrow. There are no potatoes.

My dessert is what is known as a "Mehlspeise," which is a bit of jammy cake made, I think, from rather overglutinous plaster of Paris.

COFFEE IN DISGUISE.

That is my lunch, and the cost of it, including half a bottle of rather good red wine and a cup of "Kaffee"—made of other inferior acorns, mixed with the dried liver of a horse that must have worked hard in the time—38 kronen.

To a wealthy foreigner like myself this only means a little over 9s., but to the real Viennese a krone is still worth 10d., and his lunch would have cost him well over 30s.

Estimates vary as to the number of people out of work in Vienna; with their families I suppose there must be well over a quarter of a million, and they cannot afford 38s. for their lunch either.

Remember, too, that I am going to dine again in the evening—a precisely similar meal to my lunch—and that this will cost me another 38 crowns or so.

The meals that I have described to you very very little from what you will get in Berlin, and Breslau, and Budapest, and five hundred other Central European cities. I have been in Central Europe continuously for two months now and I can say in all honesty, that I have not seen any bread that the down-and-outest tramp in England would condescend to look at twice.

I have seen eggs four or five times, but never costing less than three crowns, or marks, apiece. I have seen a farmer's wife actually burst into tears with gratitude when I gave her a piece of soap.

I have tried to buy a white shirt in Vienna, and I was asked 160 crowns for one of the poorest quality. I have seen in fashionable boot shops footwear offered for sale at 60 and 80 crowns, with wooden soles and uppers made of some kind of paper.

And before I left England I was quite inclined to agree with the people who said that the Central European pleas of scarcity were no more than bluff, massing heaven knows what devilish designs of a military come-back. And I have there as people in England who cannot understand why Central Europe shows a tendency to go Bolshevik.

I only wish I could ask those people to break it with me in Vienna.

NOTICE.

For Sale at Montazah Hospital, by Order of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John, on Saturday, June 7 at 10 a.m. about

2,000 wooden trestleas;
3,400 planks 2m. x 18 c.m. x 3 c.m.;
900 bed lockers;
50 tables 18ft. x 2ft. 9in.;
100 forms 18ft. x 1ft.

The highest bid will be accepted and the purchaser must remove timber within three days. Permits to view and attend the sale can be obtained from the Secretary, St. Mark's Buildings, Alexandria. 64976-1.

CASATI & KYAH,
Auctioneers & Valuers,
Tel. 1075. 6 Rue Boulac, Cairo.

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (ADVT.)

MONROE DOCTRINE.

MEXICAN REPUDIATION.

Interviewed in Mexico City by the "New York World" correspondent, President Carranza says he opposes the Monroe Doctrine as an arbitrary and veiled attack on the sovereignty and independence of his country. "Why?" queried the astonished correspondent, Carranza replied:-

Principally because the Monroe Doctrine is an arbitrary measure which seeks to impose, and does impose, upon independent nations a protectorate which they do not ask for, and which they do not require. One of the principal defects of the doctrine, aside from its manifest lack of utility as the world is at present constituted, is that it is exceptional in its operation and is not sought to be applied to all countries alike. It is not reciprocal in its benefits, and a doctrine which does not provide reciprocal advantages is fundamentally unsound. It is a one-sided affair.

President Carranza said the South American countries neither asked nor desired a species of tutelage. "To my mind," he said, "the Monroe Doctrine resembles a man who comes to you and says he wants to do you a favour. You reply that you do not want any favour and have no need of a favour, but quite against one's will he imposes his favour upon you." Carranza said he believed in the principle of equality amongst nations, and if this principle was wisely followed there would be no place in the world for the Monroe Doctrine.

ALEXANDRIA WATER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the forty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, Alexandria, on Monday, June 2, 1919, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Holders of share warrants to bearer desiring to attend or to be represented at the Meeting must deposit their share warrants in London before May 19, 1919, or in Alexandria before May 29, 1919, until after the Meeting, at Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1 Pall Mall East, London, S.W., or at the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., Alexandria or at some other approved bank in London or Alexandria.

Alexandria, May 9, 1919.

By order of the Board,
H. R. C. BLAGDEN,
Managing Director.

64801—4.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health has five cadré posts for ophthalmic surgeons vacant in the provincial ophthalmic hospitals at a monthly salary of L.E.12 and in ophthalmic allowance of L.E.3 which is increased to L.E.6 after a year's satisfactory service.

Applicants should be Egyptians and graduated from Kasr el Ainy School of Medicine.

Applications should be sent to the Director General, Department of Public Health, Cairo not later than June 12, 1919.

Candidates will be interviewed by the Director of Ophthalmic Hospitals at his office at the Department of Public Health, Cairo, on a day which will be fixed by him and notified to them.

The Department cannot defray any transport expenses in connection with this interview. 64949-2*

BANK OF ABYSSINIA.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Abyssinia held on the 30th May 1919 at the Registered Office in Cairo, has passed the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918 and decided on the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent, namely 1/- on the amount paid up per share.

This dividend is payable from June 6, 1919, on presentation of coupon No. 1, in Egypt, at the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo and Alexandria, and in London, at the National Bank of Egypt, 6 and 7 King William Street, E.C.4. 64989-2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

In the Paddock at the Sporting Club, Alexandria, after the Race, on Saturday, June 7th.

The property of Brigadier-General C.L. Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has left Egypt.

The English thoroughbred "Touch the Bell." Brown colt, 3 years, by "Jingling Geordie" out of "Marco Lass," by "Marco" out of "Shannon Lass" (winner of the Grand National).

This is a very promising colt.

For further particulars apply Lieut.-Col. E.S. Dawes, Remount Depot, Alexandria, and Major Goodchild c/o Director Remounts, Savoy Hotel, Cairo. 64981-3A.

EGYPTIAN COTTON RECEIVED AT ALEXANDRIA.

(Especially compiled for "The Egyptian Gazette")

		1918-19 Cantars	1917-18 Cantars	1916-17 Cantars
Total Receipts from Sept. 1 to May	23	4669484	5758481	4974424
This week's Receipts				
Saturday	24	3940	918	42
Sunday and Monday	25 26	11361	6114	245
Tuesday	27	6133	4896	111
Wednesday... ...	28	1714	3974	1135
Thursday	29	1948	3478	—
Friday	30	957	12213	356
Total for week		26048	31593	2272
Total Receipts from Sept 1 to May	30	4695532	5785074	5976696
Total Crop		—	—	6111669