ROLL OF HONOUR.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

The following casualties are officially reported:—

London, July 27.

Killed:—
Clark, 2Lt., G.M., York R.
Culshaw, 2Lt., R.H., W. York R.

Previously wounded, now Killed:—
Thomson, 2Lt., A., Lancaster R.

Previously Missing, now killed:—
Black, 2Lt., A., Durham L.I.

Died of wounds:—
Ashton Major, H.S., Mach Gun Corps.
Easterbrook, Cap., W.R., Cheshire R.
Edwards, Lt., R.A., W. York R.

Accidentally killed:—
Goody, Lt., G.R., Rifle Corps.

Wounded:—
Ball, 2Lt., S.G., R.H.A.
Barnaby, 2Lt., G.E., E. Lanc R.
Bridgewater, Lt., G.V., A.S.C.
Chalmer, Lt.-Col., F.G., Mach Gun Corps.
Chitty, 2Lt., J.H., Rifle Corps.
Dealer, 2Lt., E.A., Leicester R.
Dudeney, Lt., E.A., Yeomanry.
Eddington, Lt., A.T., R.E.
Foster, 2Lt., H., Liverpool R.
Graham, 2Lt., J., R.F.A.
Harding, Major, C.H. Gen. List.
Harford, 2Lt., J.D., Essex R.
Hughes, 2Lt., A.W., York & Lanc R.
Jackson, Cap., H.W., Northampton R.
Jenkins, 2Lt., E., R.W. Kent R.
Martin, Lt., A.E., Shropshire L.I.
Minson, Lt., A.J., R.E.
North, Lt., W.A., R.W. Surrey R.
Robertson, Lt., C.D., R.F.A.
Schofield, Cap., F.W., R.A.M.C.
Spencer, Lt., J.L., Hampshire R.
Tetlow, 2Lt., A.L., R.F.A.
Thomas, Lt., H.G., Liverpool R.
Thomas, 2Lt., W.E., R.E.
Williams, 2Lt., W.H., Manchester R.

Wounded and missing:—
Newsome, 2Lt., C.W., Middlesex R.

Previously wounded, now wounded and missing:—
Halford, 2Lt., A.H., Rifle Brgd.

Previously wounded, now not wounded:—
Carter, 2Lt., M.O., R.F.A.

Wounded:—
Wright, Sister, M., Red Cross.

A BARONET KILLED.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

London, July 28.

The Roll of Honour announces the death of Major Sir Archibald Leonard Lucas-Tooth, 2nd Baronet, of the Honourable Artillery Company.

He was the eldest son of the 1st Baronet, the late well-known Anglo-Australian, and succeeded to the title in 1911. He was married in the following year. There is no heir to the title.

WOUNDED GENERAL A PRISONER

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

London, July 28.

It is officially announced that Brigadier-General Vivian Telford Bailey, D.S.O., who was previously announced as a prisoner, is now a prisoner and wounded.

Brigadier-General Bailey joined the King's Regiment in 1901. In the South African War he commanded a mounted infantry company and in the present war from 1914 to that year was in command of the 11th King's Liverpool Regiment (Pioneers).

LETTERS FOR THE HEDJAZ.

The General Post Office notifies with a view to preventing delay in delivery of letters for the Hedjaz that senders are earnestly requested to address them both in Arabic and in an European language.

Mr. Alan Benson, the well-known American Socialist, who was candidate for the Presidency in 1916, has announced his withdrawal from the Socialist Party. He charges the party with placing its control in the hands of foreign-born leaders and of "an anarchistic and syndicalistic minority" who are devoid of Americanism.

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ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

There was no change in the tone of the market the following being the officially quoted closing prices:—:—

Unified and Privileged closed unchanged at £97 1/2 and 83 1/2 respectively.

Credit Foncier bonds issues 1886, 1903 and 1911 were at fr.382 292 and 281 respectively.

Land Bank closed offered at £7 1/4.

National Bank were firm at £20 7/8, a rise of 1/16, business being done at £20 7/8, 21, 20 15/16 and 20 7/8.

Alexandria Water Co. rose 1/8 to £13 1/8.

Building Lands closed at £1 7/8 a rise of 3/64.

Wadi Kom Ombo remained at £5 1/2.

Societe du Behera rose 1/16 closing at £14 13/16, business being done at £14 1/4, 14 7/8, and 14 13/16.

Business was done in Chek Fadl which rose one franc closing at fr.112.

Union Fonciera d'Egypte remained at £3 5/8, business being done at that price and at £3 21/32, 3 7/8, 3 5/8 1/64 and 3 5/8.

There was some business in Gabbari Land which closed at £- 7/8 1/64 a rise of 1/64.

Societe Fonciere d'Egypte rose an eighth to £7 1/2, business being done at that price and at £7 7/16.

Societe des Immeubles remained at £6 1/2.

Priv. Trams were at fr.112 1/2, and deferred shares at fr.160 a drop of 1/2fr. and 2fr. respectively.

Ord. Khedivieh rose six pence closing at 50 shillings.

Th ere was some business in Nungwich Hotel, which dropped an eighth closing at £7 1/8 business being done at that price and at £7 3/16, 7 1/8, 7 11/16 and 7 1/8.

Egyptian Bonded Warehouses dropped 1/16 to £9 5/8, business being done at £9 11/16 and 9 5/8.

Salt and Soda were quoted at 50/10 a rise of 1/4 1/2, business being done at 51/3d. 51-, 50/10 1/2, 50/9 and 50/10 1/2.

Breweries d'Egypte rose 5fr. to fr.385.

Priv. Crown Brewery closed unchanged at fr.510 business being done at fr.510 and 519.

Cotton Ginners dropped 1/64 closing at £- 31/32.

Sidi Salem Estates were firm at 2 5/8 a rise of 1/16 business being done at that price and at £2 19/32.

Alexandria and Ramleh Railways remained at £5 1/2, and Port Said Salt at 128-.

There was some business in New Egyptian Co. which dropped threepence closing at £2 7 1/2 business being done at £2 7 1/2, 2 7/8, 2 5/8, 2 7 1/2, 22/10 1/2, 22/9, 22/7 1/2.

Tewfik and Levant s.s. were very active at 35-, a rise of 3d. business being done at 34/9, 33/9, 35-, 35/1 1/2, 35/1 1/2, 25/9 and 36-, and deferred shares closed at 170-, a rise of eight shillings, business being done at that price and at 165s.

THE POPE TO REMAIN IN ROME

That the Pope does not intend to leave Rome during or after the war is the opinion expressed by the Vatican, following the report which appeared in the Spanish newspapers, that the Holy See may be transferred to Spain.

The truth is, it is that the beginning of the war Spain offered the papacy the Pope should he decide to leave Rome, but his Holiness, although appreciating the kind offer, declined to accept it.

MAJESTIC HOTEL
GRILL ROOM and RESTAURANT.

EGYPT'S PUBLIC HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

THE PROPOSED MINISTRY.

II.

We have already foreshadowed a Ministry of Health which, in our opinion, is essential if the full advantages of the following scheme are to be secured.

The Commission is unanimously agreed on this point. Views expressed by certain witnesses have occasionally tended towards a separate Ministry being considered unnecessary and in some respects even undesirable; the arguments used have not infrequently, in our opinion, been equally in favour of a separate Ministry, although advanced with the opposite intention.

We have considered this question from all aspects and regard the arguments against a separate Ministry as not at all convincing and in no sense conclusive, and we have accordingly expressed our conviction as recorded above. Happily, such public opinion as exists in this country, has apparently been roused, and there is a distinct demand for development in this direction.

We now invite attention to Graph No. 2, which shows how the Commission thinks it is advisable to proceed in order to build up a strong and influential administration capable of dealing effectually, both as central and provincial organisation, with the existing problems.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

After a careful consideration of this matter, including a study of memoranda supplied and after hearing the views of those best able to advise, this Commission considers that it is not enough to link up public health with some other Ministry.

The health and physical welfare of the people is of such prime importance that it requires a separate Minister of the State to safeguard it and to represent its claims. He should be one who has shown his interest in the people in social problems, in scientific work, and his words should carry great weight in the Council of Ministers.

The Technical Head of the Ministry should have the rank of Under-Secretary of State. Its duties will be onerous. He will control the sanitary, epidemic, and medical work of the country. As will be seen immediately, the very important and rapidly-growing Department of Medical Education will look to him for its full share of recognition and support. He will have to weigh the claims of the scientist and frame future policy, in addition to undertaking such administrative duties as cannot well be relegated to his assistants. Such a man must have an intimate knowledge of Egypt and its needs, he must be well versed in recent advances in sanitary science, he must be alive to the value of scientific research, he must be capable of taking a broad view of the larger questions which he will have to decide, and of indicating how legislation should be proceeded. It is essential that he should have direct access to the High Commissioner so that, armed with the weapons of the expert, he may be able to plead his cause to good effect.

Next to the Under Secretary, there should be a Director-General of Health who will be the main driving force of the Ministry. He cannot be too old a man. Like a war, the campaign against death and disease must be largely guided by men of youthful energy and vigour, more especially in a country like Egypt, where sooner or later the climate tells. On the other hand, the Director General of Health must not be too young a man, for his powers of judgment must have matured and he must be able to inspire the necessary degree of confidence, not only in his staff, but in the public. It may be well if he has had some knowledge of other countries outside Egypt, has seen something of a sanitary administration in other lands, has studied health problems under various conditions in his travels and elsewhere. He must possess organising capacity and combine strength and tenacity with tact, which will come in all spheres and elsewhere. He must possess organising capacity and combine strength and tenacity with tact, which will come in all spheres and elsewhere. He must possess a very high sense of duty, which will keep him at his work, which will be of a very onerous nature, especially at the outset.

For example, his duties require him to remain with the work of the various large departments under him, to keep clearly in touch with what is being done in the provinces, to be conversant with the results of such great centres of population as Cairo and Alexandria, and to frame any experiments which the Under Secretary may wish tried with a view to the ultimate adoption of new administrative schemes. In addition, questions affecting the senior personnel fall to him, as does the preparation of the Annual Budget—a light task, especially at a time of development and re-construction.

It will be seen that in the Commission's Graph (No. 2) a new post appears—that of Technical Adviser and Director of Medical Intelligence. Although the holder would stand apart from the administrative staff, he would still have certain administrative duties, and, under him, would come the scientific work of the Ministry in so far as hygiene is concerned. We consider a post of this nature to be of the very greatest importance. The Technical Adviser would not only act in that capacity to both the Under Secretary and the Director General, but he would conduct a Bureau of Information. Controlling the main library, keeping himself closely in touch with what goes on in other countries, studying the vast literature, corresponding with similar departments of other Governments, he would be in a position to furnish invaluable information to the chiefs of the various sections and, by issuing instructive pamphlets and circulars both to Public Health officials and to the medical profession in Egypt, he might especially make the Ministry of Health a real power in the land. Moreover, he would collect and collate information from local sources, so that at any time he would be in a position to advise on problems arising in Egypt itself. The lack of a Bureau of the kind in the Medical Department of the British War Office has made itself severely felt in the various tropical and sub-tropical areas of hostilities. Such work, properly carried out, effects great saving in both time and money, and possibly does more than anything else towards making a Government Department really efficient and up-to-date.

MUSEUM OF MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

The commission would suggest that yet another duty which might well fall within the sphere of the Technical Adviser would be the control of an educational museum. There is undoubtedly a need for some such institution in Egypt, where, in a graphic manner, information will be furnished, both to officials and to the populace generally, as regards the diseases of Egypt, the insanitary conditions prevailing in the country, methods of dealing with epidemics and means of rendering towns and villages clean and healthy. The work of hospitals and dispensaries would be illustrated, the role of insects in disease explained, the danger from faulty and deficient dietaries set forth, together with measure, of prevention and cure. In fact a great centre of instruction would be established—a school where one might learn with little effort, where interest would be excited and sympathy aroused.

The commission does not think that the Treasury should find the funds necessary for such an undertaking, which in any case could not be started until the conclusion of the war. It looks rather to the wealthy and influential amongst the people of Egypt to undertake a service so truly national, so beneficial, and so enlightening to all classes of the community. It hopes that under the guidance of the Ministry of Health, an Egyptian Museum of Medicine and Hygiene may in the future provide great stimulus towards sanitary reform.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Having mentioned the four chief posts in the new Ministry of Health, it seems fitting to discuss the question of the establishment of a Board of Health for Egypt. Properly constituted, and with its duties clearly defined, there can be little doubt that such a Board would greatly strengthen the hands of the Minister. Its members would be technical, and in the main would consist of the heads of the various departments of the Ministry. In Appendix C the views of Dr. Goodman as to the constitution of such a Board are given, and after consideration of the subject this commission would suggest that the following should be ex-officio members of the Board of Health:—

Under Secretary of State, as President.
Director-General of Health.
Technical Adviser.
Director of Sanitary Services.
Director of Epidemic Services.
Director of Medical Services.

The President should only have a casting vote. The Board would have power to co-opt other members from the Ministry of Health, from other Government Administrations and exceptionally from outside sources. Such co-opted members would have the power of voting. The Board, when necessary, would call witnesses, and its duties would be mainly concerned with broad questions of policy, its business being conducted on the lines recommended by Dr. Goodman. We agree that the results of its deliberations should be published for the information of the public.

The above list leads to a further study of Graph No. 2, which should be compared with that furnished by the Public Health Department (Graph No. 1). It will be seen that on the same level are placed a number of highly important posts, which may be tabulated as follows:—

Director of Sanitary Services,
Director of Epidemic Services.
Director of Medical Services.
Secretary General.
Director of Lunacy.
Director of Medical Education.
Director of Public Health Laboratories.
Director of Sanitary Engineering.

It is necessary to consider these in detail and to recognise that in the past these posts, so far as they existed in the Public Health Department, have not, for the most part, been adequately remunerated. The changes which the war and the dearth of medical men will bring about must be appreciated, as must the true significance and magnitude of the duties to be performed by the high officials of the Ministry.

DIRECTOR OF SANITARY SERVICES.

The Director of Sanitary Services is represented in the Department's graph as the Chief of the Section of General Sanitation, but this and the Sections of Epidemics and Hospitals would, under the scheme of a Ministry, become departments, and the scope of their work would be very considerably increased.

The list of the subjects controlled by the Director of Sanitary Services is a long one, and it will be seen that it contains items which do not occur in Graph No. 1. The holder of the post requires to have had Egyptian experience and to be well versed in all up-to-date methods of dealing with sanitary problems. Indeed, this is the department where actual changes and progress should be most marked, for along the various lines mentioned, owing to reasons already considered, there has been least advance in the past.

Later, we propose more fully to consider what can be done and how it may best be so how the work may be lightened in some directions and vigorously pushed in others. At present it suffices to say that whoever is placed in charge must combine great energy with even greater patience, for in certain directions advance is bound to be slow and gradual. Too hasty a programme might well prove fatal.

DIRECTOR OF EPIDEMIC SERVICES.

We have already said that the Epidemic Section of this country is most efficient. Its work bears favourable comparison with what has been achieved in India and many parts of Africa in the way of combating formidable diseases and limitation of its spread. In Egypt there are peculiar difficulties to which perhaps only India can show a parallel. No one who has not actually taken the field against epidemic disease can fully realise what the cannonade means, what a stupendous alertness, how never-ending strain and anxiety must be remembered that while speedy action is the essence of successful sanitation, this is specially true in the case of infectious diseases. Hence, as in war, the actual director of much operations must be young and keen. He must be quick to act and also able to detect the danger points. Once it is declared, his troubles are likely to increase, for Egypt will be linked to Palestine and the Hedjaz by the railway, and the whole question of land quarantine will have to be reviewed.

The commission is also of opinion that with the disappearance of the International Quarantine Board it will be highly desirable to incorporate the sea quarantine service with the Epidemic Department. This would clearly not be advisable during the tenure of office of the present capable and experienced President of the above Board. When however, the union shall take place, all the existing organisation would come under the control of the appropriate departments in the Ministry of Health.

THE GREATEST HORROR.

MILLION ARMENIANS MASSACRED

An appeal made on behalf of the Armenians by the British Labour Conference, says that Brest Litovsk will prove, perhaps, the greatest calamity in Armenia's history of horror, as it hands over to the Turks so large a portion of Armenia. It goes on to speak of the unprecedented atrocities committed since the war in Turkish Armenia, where about a million persons have been massacred, and the life of the country brought to a standstill.

"Neither the devastation of Belgium, nor the hecatombs of Syria, of Lebanon, nor even the ghastly tragedy of Serbia," it adds, "can equal the horrors wrought by the Turks in Armenia."

Of the British officers sent to the United States to assist in organising the Army 95 per cent have seen active service.

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*This is the scheme of the proposed Ministry of Health set out in diagram form.

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