REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING COTTON REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

American futures (new contr.) (July)	20 70
do do (September)	18 53
Egyptian (new contracts) (July)	29 90

LONDON, July 29.

Eg. cotton seed afloat to Hull	£19
Market discount, 3 m./s bank bill	3 1/2 o/o
Market discount, 6 m/s bank bill	3 1/2 o/o
Bar Silver, per oz.	d. 48 13/16
British Consols 2 1/2 o/o	56 1/2
British War Loan 4 1/2 o/o 1925/45	100 —
British War Loan 5 o/o 1929/47	94 3/16
Egyptian Unified 4 o/o	93 1/4
Egyptian Preference, 3 1/2 o/o	77 3/4
Egyptian Tribute, 3 1/2 o/o 1894	72 3/4
Agricultural Bank of Egypt	21 —
Egypt. Delta Light Rails. 5 1/2 o/o Cum. Pref.	6 7/8
Egyptian Markets, Ordinary	26/6
Egyptian Salt and Soda, Ordinary	49/6
Egyptian Delta Land and Invest	14/1
New Egyptian Co.	20/6
Union Foncierc d'Egypte	68/-
Khedivial Mail Steamship, Ord.	46/9
Greek Monopoly 4 o/o 1887	63 —
Greek Rentes 4 o/o 1889	51 1/2
Italian Rentes 3 1/2 o/o	54 —
Turkish 4 o/o Unified	56 —
Rio Tinto Co. £5 Ordinary	69 1/2
Union Pacific R.R., Common	125 —
U.S. Steel Corp. Common	113 —

TO-DAY'S CHEQUE EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

PARIS	27.16
BERNE (Sight)	18.83
ROME	—

The Rome Exchange price has not been received : the value of the lire in London has improved.

OPENING COTTON REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

Sales of the day	bales	1,000
Of which Egyptian	do	200
American futures (old contracts).		
July-August?		19 19
American futures (new contracts) July		20 89
do do September		19 34
do do November		18 73
Eg. fully good fair del. July		29 80
American Good Middling (Off. value)		19 97
do do Spot (Trading value)		20 97
F.G.F. Sakellarides (Official val.)		28 55
do do Spot (Trad. value)		30 70
Good Sakellarides (Official value)		29 98
do do Spot (Trad. value)		32 24

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

NEW YORK futures (October)	5 down	
do do (January)	9 down	

ARRIVAGES.

Depuis le 1er Septembre au 2 Aout 1918.

Le 27 Juillet	2.680	—
28 ,,	299	—
29 ,,	3736	—
30 ,,	1.553	—
31 ,,	1989	121
1 Aout	—	—
2 ,,	—	—
Arriv. de la semaine	—	212
Total du 1er Septembre au 26 Juillet 1918	3.205.629	2.975.228
Total des arrivages au 2 Aout 1918	—	2.975.470

DOUANES EGYPTIENNES.

Tarif mensuel d'Exportation pour le mois d'Aout 1918.

Cotons	per cantar	7.860
Graines de coton	ardeb	0.910
Blés Saidi et Beheri (ard. de 150 kl.)		3.060
Fèves Saidi	,, 155 ,,	2.450
Lentilles	,, 157 ,,	2.620
Maïs	,, 140 ,,	2.050
Orge	,, 120 ,	1.710
Riz avec emballage	ardeb	4.460
Farine No 1 à 3 (80 kilos)	100 kgs.	2.900

ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Méditerranée	0,50 o/o
Angleterre	0,50 o/o
Amérique (voie d'Angleterre)	1,00 o/o
Japon	0,63 o/o

ASSURANCES CONTRE LES RISQUES DE GUERRE.

Méditerranée	10 o/o
Grèce	10 o/o
Chypre	5 o/o
Angleterre	10 à 12 o/o
Amérique	20 o/o
Amérique (voie Angleterre)	22/sh.o/o
Gouvernement Anglais	120/-sh. o/o
Gouvernement Français	6 o/o
Gouvernement Italien	5 1/2 o/o

NOLIS.

	Hull	Londres	Liverp.
Coton	—	—	120/-
Graines de coton (par tonne)	120/-sh.	120/-sh.	120/-
Graines Sakellarides (par tonne)	130/-sh.	130/-sh.	130/-
Laine (pr tonne m.)	120/-sh.	120/-sh.	120/-
Céréales (par pied cub.)	120/-sh.	120/-sh.	120/-
Oignons (par sac)	10/-sh.	10/-sh.	10/-

EGYPTIAN COTTON RECEIVED AT ALEXANDRIA.

(Especially compiled for "The Egyptian Gazette")

		1917-18	1916-17	1915-16
		Cantars	Cantars	Cantars
Total Receipts from Sept. 1 to July	26	6049020	5012217	4582716
This week's Receipts				
Saturday	27	3352	67	42
Sunday and Monday	28 29	5741	—	—
Tuesday	30	7534	325	—
Wednesday	31	4296	1180	—
Thursday	August 1	—	178	680
Friday	2	—	—	510
Total for week		—	1750	1232
Total Receipts from Sept. 1 to August	2	5013567	4583048	
Total Crop		5011080	4806331	

BOURSE DES VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE.

COTE OFFICIELLE.

des Cours du Terme et du Comptant.

1er Aout 1918.

FONDS D'ETAT.

Dette Unifiée 4 o/o		97
Dette Privilégiée 3 1/2 o/o		83 1/4
5 o/o National War Bonds 102 o/o		£100
5 o/o National War Bonds 105 o/o		£100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1923		£100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1928		£100
Lots Turcs, Oblig. Frs.		183

SOCIETES DE CREDIT.

Agricultural Bank		6 15/32 A.
,, ,, Priv.		7 15/16A
,, ,, Oblig. 3 1/2 o/o		— —
Banco di Roma Frs.		45
Banque d'Orient		111 A
Crédit Foncier Egyptien		755
,, ,, Oblig. 1886 Frs.		388 V.
,, ,, Oblig. 1903 Frs.		291
,, ,, Oblig. 1911 Frs.		281
Crédit Foncier Egyptien Act. Frs.		— —
,, ,, Fond. Frs.		— —
Land Bank		7 1/4 V.
National Bank of Egypt		20 3/4
Cassa di Sconto Act. Ord. Frs.		98 1/2
Cassa di Sconto Act. Priv. Frs.		111
Banque d'Athènes		91 V.
Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte		1 9/16 1/64

SOCIETES DES EAUX.

Alexandria Water Cy £	13 1/8
Eaux du Caire Act. Ord. Frs.	104
,, ,, Jouissance Frs.	173
,, ,, Oblig. 4 o/o	— —

SOCIETES FONCIERES.

Building Land	1 27/32
Sté du Behera Act. Ord.	14 3/4
,, ,, Priv. Priv. £	4 31/32
Cheikh Fadl Frs.	112
Union Fonciere	3 5/8 1/64
,, ,, Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o L.E.	— —
Aboukir Cy. Act. Sh.	— —
Société Anonyme du Wadi Kom Ombo	
,, ,, Act. £	5 15/32
,, ,, P.F. £	24 3/16 ex..

SOCIETES IMMOBILIERES

Entr. Urbaines et Rurales	3 5/16
Gabbari Land	7/8 1/64
Sté des Immeubles d'Egypte £	6 1/2
Société Fonciere d'Egypte £	7 5/8

SOCIETES DES TRANSPORTS.

Tramw. d'Alexandrie Priv.	111
Khedivial Mail Act. Pref. £	3 3/4
,, ,, Act. Ord. Sh.	53/6d.
Eg. Delta Light Railw.	7 1/4

SOCIETES INDUSTRIELLES.

Eg. Nungovich Hotels Act. £	7 3/8A
,, ,, Oblig. série A £	91 o/o A
,, ,, Oblig. série B £	85 ex.o.
,, ,, Oblig. série C £	85 ex.-o.
,, ,, Oblig. série D £	82 ex.o.
Pressages et Dépots L.E.	46 1/2 A.
,, ,, Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o	£89 3/4
Presses Libres Egyptiennes £	21
Eg. Bonded Waehouses Ord. £	9 5/8
,, ,, Priv. £	5
Cie. Frigorifique d'Egypte Act. L.E.	2 1/4
,, ,, Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o	— —

The Commercial and Estates

Eg. Salt and Soda	51/6 d.
Filature Nationale £	10 1/2
Brasseries d'Egypte Fr.	390
Bank of Abyssinia L.E.	4 15/16 A.
Crown Brewery Priv. Frs.	510
,, ,, Div. Frs.	455 A.
Cotton Ginners £	15/16
Société Electricité Mac. L.E.	4 1/2
,, ,, P.P. L.E.	— —
Sidi Salem Estates £	2 5/8
Alexandria Ramleh £	5 1/2
Ritz Hotels	12
Port Said Salt	128/-
Sté An. des Eaux du Caire Pr. Frs.	— —
Agricultural Bank P.F.	525 A
Land Bank P.F.	£ 36 1/2 A.
Crédit Foncier Eg. Frs. P.F. Div.	810 A.
Crédit Franco-Egyptien P.F.	35 A.
Egypt. Delta Light Railw. Def. L.E.	1 1/4
New Egyptian Co.	22/1 1/2
Eg. and Levant S.S. Sh.	36/3
,, ,, P. F.	170/-
Aboukir Co. Sh.	24/-
Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte P.F.	£3V
Urbaine et Rurales P.F.	2 3/4

Valeurs cotées exclusivement à la Bourse du Caire.

Société Generale Egyptienne Frs.	140
Anglo-American Nile £	1 1/1
The Gharbieh Land Co. L.E.	2 13/32
Anglo-Egyptian Allotment £	4 31/64
Delta Land Invest £	25/32
Cairo Electric Railway and Heliopolis Oasis Co. Frs.	150
Sté An. des Immeubles du Caire £	3
Sté Eg. d'Irrigation Act. Nouv.	£10
,, ,, Fond. £	17
Cie. Frigorifique d'Egypte L.E.	2 5/8
,, ,, Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o	65
Upper Egypt Hotels	1 43/64
Egyptian Markets Lad. Sh.	24/-

VALEURS NON COTEES OFFICIELLEMENT.

United Lands	11

PRIX DES CHARBONS.

Cardiff	365/-sh.
Newport	360
North Country	355–340
North Country (2me qual.)	330–321
Patent fuel	395–330
Gaz coke	440/-sh.
Anthracite	450–455

ARRIVAGES.

1er Aout 1918.

Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Association."

Chemins de Fer et Barques.

Cotons	S/B	267	—
Graines de coton	Ard.	2062	—
Blés Beheri	Sacs	1888	80
Blés Saidi	,,	153	—
Fèves Saidi	,,	242	—
Lentilles	,,	130	—
Maïs	,,	82	—
Orges	,,	275	—
Orges	,,	275	80
Oignons	,,	5190	—

Cotons.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917, jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6.069.943.

Graines de coton.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'à ce jour 3.215.886.

Contre meme jour en 1917:—

Cotons	S/B	—
Graines de coton	Ard.	—
Blés Beheri	Sacs	2525
Blés Saidi	,,	186
Fèves Saidi	,,	246
Lentilles	,,	69
Maïs	,,	213
Orges	,,	190
Oignons	,,	1335

Cotons.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1916 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5.013.967.

Graines de coton.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1916 jusqu'à ce jour, ardebs 2,975,349.

PRIX DU RIZ.

Yabani Mansouh le sac de 100 kgs. P.T. 215.

Fino Makhsous l'ard. de 152 okes P.T. 445.
Fino Mamsouh le sac de 80 okes. P.T. 224.
Yabani Makhsous l'ard. de 152 okes P.T. 422.
Yabani Mamsouh le sac de 80 okes P.T. 215.
Yabani glacé le sac de 80 okes P.T. 265.

PRIX DES FARINES.

Farine Baladi 00 le sac de 100 kgs. P.T. 290.
Farine Baladi 0 le sac de 100 kgs. P.T. 270.
Farine Indienne Household, le sac de 196 lbs. P.T. 530.

L'importation de la farine Indienne est pratiquement arrêtée, le Gouvernement Indien n'accordant pour le moment aucune nouvelle licence d'exportation.

PRIX DES SACS VIDES.

Sacs à coton 3lbs. disponible P.T.	28.00–28.10
Sacs à graines 3 1/4 lbs. ,,	14.00–14.10
Sacs à céréales 5 lbs. ,,	19.05–19.15
Sacs à coton Livrable Aout	28.05–28.15
Sacs à céréales 2 1/2 lbs.	9.05– 9.10
Sacs à riz 2 1/4 lbs.	8.00 – 8.10
Sacs à oignons	7.10– 7.20

WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

From Observations taken at Kom-el-Nadura

at 8 a.m. 1 August, 1918.

Barometer reduced to O°C., Sea-level		Inches
and Mean Gravity [mm]		758.6 = 29.8
Wind	Direction	N.N.W.
	Velocity [in kms. p. hour]	2
	Force [0-10]	3
State of sky		Clear
State of sea		Slight
Air temperature	Wet bulb thermometer	21.5
	Dry bulb ,,	26.2
	Max. for previous day	41.8
	Min. ,, ,, night	24.4
Black bulb therm. at 9 p.m. yesterday		58
Relative Humidity		64
Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. [mm]		0.00
Evaporation ,, ,, [mm]		3.2

Observer

H. SERRIN.

FREE TRADE AND CAUSES OF THE WAR.

The veteran economist, Professor Lujo Brentano, lectured the other day at Munich on Free Trade, and in this connection entered a public protest against the "desire" of Count Soden the former Bavarian Minister of the Interior, that the vacant Chair of Political Economy at Munich University may be given to a champion of Protection. He branded such a "desire" as an attempt to compel science to teach what is wanted by the fashion of the moment. On the subject itself he remarked that it was not true that German agriculture could ever adequately feed the population, and pointed out that had not Germany become preponderantly an industrial country she would have long since lost the war. In his opinion

"It would never have come to this war at all if the system of Free Trade had been allowed to spread, and if the world since the seventies had not increasingly turned away from it.... The circumstances that England, in artificially maintaining her commercial predominance, had not carried out the essential part of Cobden's programme constitutes one of the causes of the present war, but the aggressive character assumed by the German protective tariff, with the creation of syndicates and cartels, has also contributed its not inconsiderable share."

Brentano ended by a condemnation of the Mittel Europa idea and by an appeal for an understanding between the nations.

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

EGYPT'S HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

THE PROPOSED MINISTRY.

COST OF SCHEME.

IV.

It remains to be seen what such a scheme would cost, considering in the first place the higher officials.

The remark as regards the salaries of the various posts apply with even greater force to that of the Director General of the Public Health Department who has not, in the past, received a salary in any way commensurate with his responsibilities and the importance of his office, and in consequence his subordinates have suffered. Although the commission is doubtful if its Terms of Reference authorise it to consider questions of salary, the future success of the Ministry so largely depends on the capabilities of its servants that the Commission ventures to indicate in the sub-joined table what, in its opinion, would be suitable remuneration for the various new posts, or those whose functions have been increased.

OFFICIALS' SALARIES.

	L.E.
Minister	3,000
Under-Secretary	2,000
Director General	1,500–1,750
Technical Adviser	1,500
Director of Sanitary Services	1,200–1,500
Director of Epidemic Services	1,200–1,500
Director of Medical Services	1,200–1,500
Secretary General	1,000–1,200
Director of Lunacy	1,200–1,500*
Director of Medical Education	1,200–1,500*
Director of Sanitary Engineering	seconded from P.W.D.
Hospital and Ophthalmic Inspectors	800–1,000
Divisional Inspectors	600–1,000 with house
Mudiria Health Insp.	400— 600
Markaz, Kism and Bandar Doctors:	
a) If not allowed private practice	300— 360
b) If allowed private practice	144— 264
Qualified San. Inspectors	216— 360 with five quarters.

Our estimate provides for the following new posts from a financial standpoint:—

Minister.
Under-Secretary.
Technical Adviser.
2 Hospital Inspectors.
9 Divisional Inspectors.
100 Markaz Doctors, (Type B).
10 Qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

These, with the increase of pay recommended, would involve an increase annual expenditure of about £40,000.

According to its Terms of Reference, the Commission is debarred from entering into details, save in so far as is necessary for the elucidation of important questions of policy or administration. This is fortunate, as otherwise the Report would have assumed alarming dimensions for it is upon attention to *minutiae* that successful hygienic measures must ever largely depend. There, however, may well be left to those who will be given control of the Ministry and its Departments, and here we propose only to deal with certain points which appear to us as a result of our enquiries to merit special attention.

SANITARY SERVICES.— THE VILLAGES.

The sanitation of villages, as already stated, is a matter to which Lord Kitchener had directed particular attention. He realised the state in which the fellaheen live and had under consideration means to better their condition. We have heard it said that any such policy is a mistaken one, that the fellah is perfectly happy and content so long as he is well fed and can amass money, that to educate him would be to spoil him, and that he is best left in his ignorance. We have been asked what is the good of saving life amongst the fellaheen? We have been told that any such attempt will defeat its own ends, as it will lead to greater overcrowding than at present. It has been pointed out that the fellah dislikes leaving his own village, let alone his province or his country, that he will never become an emigrant, that he prefers to live and die where he was born, and that even if he could be persuaded to change his locality, there is not enough land to support any great increase in the population.

We cannot agree with such a view. While it is true that education may do harm unless carried out in very wide and limited lines, we believe that, properly conducted, its effects will be beneficial ,that it is the only thing that can combat the superstition and ignorance which help to keep the people dirty and diseased. The healthy fellah is happy and contented because he has never known anything better. The unhealthy fellah is far from being happy and content, though he is perhaps the most patient of sufferers.

We would ask, is it right to permit a class which has many admirable qualities, to run constant risk of contracting an incurable disease like bilharziasis, a complaint the later stages of which are far from being painless? Can anyone reconcile himself to the sight of hospitals full of ankylostomiasis, pellagra, eye diseases, and other preventable maladies? Why should typhus and relapsing fever be allowed to cut short useful lives? The fellaheen are fond of their offspring, and yet the heavy infantile mortality goes on unchecked and numbers of children are infected by all manner of ailments, and too frequently grow up blind or crippled. According to the last census there were in Egypt more than half a million persons who were blind in one or both eyes. Nothing is more distressing than the condition of many of the women who are often condemned to lives of suffering as the result of unskilled attendance and lack of knowledge.

There is another aspect of the question ,the lower classes, owing to the presence of communicable diseases amongst them ,are a danger to their neighbors and a cause of much trouble and expense. It is to be feared that this is the only kind of argument which appeals to some, hence while they may interest themselves in town conditions they care little or nothing for what goes on in the villages. We have been informed that the irrigation schemes projected by the Government will provide a sufficiency of land for the needs of the population for a reasonable period; accordingly much of the argument against progress in sanitation falls to the ground.

PEOPLE LIVE WITH THEIR ANIMALS.

It is easy to say that village sanitation is utopian, but no one has yet grappled seriously with the problem. Its difficulties are apparent. A start has to be made from the very beginning. The houses are badly designed and huddled together without consideration for light, air or space. The people live with their animals; vermin, including the plague-carrying rat, abound. There is no system of conservancy, water supplies are foul and often infected flies are everywhere. A typical Egyptian village however picturesque, is an eyesore to anyone who is interested in sanitary progress. We have already indicated a line whereby the Central Government can improve matters, but it is clear that the chief action must come from the local communities. Much may be hoped from the village councils, and as the people are beginning to ask for such institutions, it may be possible to induce them to take steps towards reform by permitting the establishment of Councils preferentially in those villages which have shown some zeal for cleanliness and improvement.

We are told that object lessons are not altogether wasted on the fellaheen and that at the present time when the people of one village see what those of another have accomplished, a spirit of emulation is sometimes aroused. This is a point which we feel and we believe that, once a beginning is made, progress may exceed expectations, especially if close supervision is exercised.

Army experience has shown that the Egyptian laborer can be induced to do many things formerly thought impossible and those best qualified to judge state that no people are so easily managed as the fellaheen.

VILLAGE INCINERATORS.

We would draw attention to Appendix 13* (Note on Village Sanitation submitted by Dr. Williams) which gives a rough estimate of the cost of improving the sanitary conditions of Egyptian villages by the establishment of a conservancy system with incineration in all villages having a population of over 2000 inhabitants, based on experience in two villages near Alexandria (Mamura and Abukir). The figures work out at some L.E. 118,000 for the installation with an annual cost of working of L.E. 313,000.

The Note indicates that charges of this magnitude could never be supported by the Central Treasury and that the sums required must therefore be found by local taxation, which necessarily implies some form of local government.

With this latter conclusion the Commission is in entire agreement. But it must be remembered that the scheme for these two villages is much more elaborate than any which would be required for general adoption.

A satisfactory mud-brick incinerator can be built at a maximum cost of L.E. 5 and, in any general scheme for the villages, permanent latrines with bedkets will not be a necessity. Moreover, in the event of the Inspector of Nuisances being appointed, "Reises" would not be required.

There is no reason why local funds should not be found to meet much of the expense. As Village Councils are formed it will be easy for them to raise voluntary contributions towards the sanitary needs, and in future schemes of local taxation, some method of raising funds for such purposes must be considered. The Commission has discussed the matter with several Muslim and other experienced officials, and the outlook is not so hopeless as might at first sight be imagined. At the same time, anything like an sudden reformation is not to be expected. The change will be slow and gradual but need not be the less sure.

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY.

First and foremost of all measures for the improvement of Egyptian village sanitation from the epidemic standpoint is the provision of a good water supply. Apart from its influence on endemic water-borne diseases of the country, the possibility of cholera must always be borne in mind. It is true that of late years Egypt has been particularly fortunate in this respect, but the risk of the introduction of the disease is always present and it is of the greatest importance that the safeguarding of water supplies should be duly foreseen and not left until the country is struggling in the throes of an epidemic, when neither time nor staff is available for more than hasty measures.

If a policy were pursued of providing each village with a fixed site for drawing water; those sites being carefully chosen and protected so far as possible, the risk of cholera would be greatly minimised. This is a scheme which would involve a comparatively small outlay it could probably be initiated at once and would meet with very little opposition from the villagers. It could probably in many cases be carried out by the Omda under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

In some villages, satisfactory supplies, from well, would have to be provided, either by sinking new wells or by the protection of those already existing.

It cannot be maintained that the majority of the supplies so secured would be in any sense ideal, nor in the absence of adequate supervision would they be always used. They would, however, represent a great advance on the present state of affairs and, in the event of the country becoming affected with cholera, their use could at once be enforced by the necessary police measures.

Hitherto, the work of the Public Health Department has been necessarily selective, and with limited funds provided from central sources, these sums have had to be expended on the more pressing questions, which in the past have been mostly the prevention and combating of epidemics. With the advent of local government and the provision of local sources of revenue, village sanitation, at present non-existent, must at once engage attention.

VILLAGE CONSERVANCY.

A consideration of the enormous prevalence of such diseases as ankylostomiasis and bilharziasis, as well as those of the intestinal group, amoebic dysentery, etc., points to the predominant role played by faeces in the dissemination of disease in Egypt ,and at once indicates a question most urgently calling for attention, namely the creation of some system of conservancy, providing for the disposal of faeces with a minimum of risk. How this can best be accomplished under the conditions obtaining in the average Egyptian village, and at a reasonable cost, is a problem still to be solved and will doubtless require considerable experiment before a really practical efficient and economical system is evolved. The question is ,however, so important, and likely to have such far-reaching effects in improving the general state of health in the villages that no time should be lost in its consideration. In the first instance, one or two different types of conservancy systems might be started in selected villages where they could be carefully observed and controlled. In this way the merits and disadvantages of the different types could be studied and the arrangements modified to suit local conditions. As soon as a practical and efficient method is elaborated, this could be gradually extended to other villages with such improvements as are suggested by previous experience.

VILLAGE PLANNING.— CHALMA NO — MODEL.

In connection with schemes of sanitary reform in Egyptian villages the Commission visited Chalma, in Gharbia province, and also certain villages in the vicinity of Damanhour which have been built by the Wakfs Ministry.

Chalma suggests to our minds rather a penal settlement than a village and apart from its streets and open spaces it is an example which should not be copied in Egypt. Public latrines are provided but not used, there being no sanitary supervision.

The villages of the Wakfs Administration are to a certain extent designed on similar lines to Chalma, but the idea of comfortable habitation is here present to some extent. In houses at the confines of the villages domed roofs, previously mentioned in this Report, have been adopted. Unfortunately, due consideration has not been paid to the importance of light and ventilation, and in consequence the rooms are dark and airless. If a reasonable area of window space had been provided, these villages would have prevented considerable advance in sanitary design.

Schemes for the future should consist rather in the improvement of existing villages than in a complete reconstruction to a standard-design, and in the event of the creation of a Ministry of Health, the existing law of 1909 dealing with zabeks would require revision in order to confer on this Ministry the necessary power of control.

BIRKAS.

The Birka is not often used as a source of drinking water, but it is highly dangerous to those who bathe in it if it harbours infected snail hosts of the parasite of Bilharziasis. It may form a mosquito nursery, and it is not improbable that its banks may often constitute a rich source of ankylostoma infection. One of the great advantages of dealing with birkas is that new land is thus obtained over which a village can extend and where, in the future, it can be properly laid out.

PRISON LOCKUPS.

The attention of the Commission has been specially directed to the insanitary state of prison lockups both in the towns and the provinces. Some of them have been inspected by the Commission, and the complaints are certainly well founded. It is clear that this matter requires immediate remedy and that the repeated representations made by the Public Health Department should no longer be disregarded.

FOOD CONTROL.

Food control is practically non-existent, though a beginning has been made notably in Alexandria and, to a certain extent, in Cairo. This control is intimately bound up with the question of abattoirs and markets which require much greater attention than they at present receive.

Few of the upper classes, we imagine, have any idea of the conditions under which their food is prepared and handled.

*Not applicable to present holders of posts.

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

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

SMOKED FISH
HADDOCKS, BLOATERS etc.,
The Nile Cold Storage Co. now offer the best qualities of smoked fish, prepared by an EXPERT CURER from SCOTLAND.
TRY THEM. THEY ARE REALLY EXCELLENT.
NILE COLD STORAGE CO.
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PORT-SAID,
19, Sharia Boulac, Boulevard de Ramleh, Sharia El-Nil.

The ship production of the United States in June amounted to 280,400 tons, dead-weight, which constitutes a record. The total production in 1918 to date is 1,084,670 tons.

NOTICE.

We have received the following circular for insertion:

Cairo, August 1, 1918.

Madame,

We beg to inform you that we are just arranging for Monday August 5, and following days

A Great Clearance Sale before taking our Yearly Inventory.

All the goods which have not been sold during the past season will be sacrificed, as our policy is that the smallest quantity of stocks must remain before taking stock.

Moreover a lot of articles which should have come in the beginning of the season have unhappily come but now, because of the great delay of actual transport. We cannot keep them for the next summer as we are eager to offer always the newest goods to our kind patrons. We are thus obliged to sell them at cost price and even under cost, but are pleased to let you catch this opportunity to save money.

Once more, you will approve the truth of our motto:

"Big turnover, small profit."

Awaiting your kind visit, we remain

Yours truly

CHEMLA FRERES.

62572-2.

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