ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market closed firm yesterday, the following being the officially quoted prices:—

Unified closed unchanged at £94 1/4.

Agricultural Bank rose 3/64 to £6 1/8 1/64.

Comptoir Financier and Commercial were in demand at £1 13/32, a rise of 1/64.

National Bank rose 1/16 to £17 13/16 and Cassa di Sconto 1fr. 1/2 to fr.91 1/2.

Building Lands remained at £1 11/16 1/64.

Wadi Kom Ombo rose 1/32 to £5 1/8, Société An. du Behera 1/8 to £13 1/2, Priv. Behera 1/16 1/64 to £4 3/4 1/64, and Union Fonciere 1/16 1/64 to £3 1/4.

Gabbari Land closed in demand at £-3/4 1/4.

Société Fonciere d'Egypte rose 1/16 to £6 17/32, Société des Immeubles remained at £6, Priv. Trams rose 1/2fr. to fr. 96 1/2 and deferred shares 2fr. to fr. 131 1/2.

Or. Khedivieh dropped 7 1/2d. to 45/9.

Nungovich Hotels were firm at £5 7/8, a rise of 1/8.

Salt and Soda closed at 44/1 1/2d. a drop of 9d.

Associated Cotton Ginners remained unchanged at £- 25/32.

Sidi Salem Estates rose 5/32 to £5 3/32.

Port Said Salt closed at 110/9 a rise of 9d.

New Egyptian Co. remained at 17/6d. and Egypt and Levant s.s. dropped 1 1/2d to 31/9d.

Credit Foncier bonds issues 1886 and 1911 were quoted at fr.389 1/2 and 281 respectively.

LAND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF EGYPT, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Directors, which was to be presented at the thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the company, at Cannon Street Station Hotel, on Friday, June 21:—

In presenting the thirty-eighth annual report of the company, together with the balance sheet and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1918, the directors have decided to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent for the year, less income tax.

The gross earnings for the past year amounts to	£28,441 17s. 8d.
as against	£35,509 0s. 9d.
for the preceding year, and the net earnings to	£7,409 10s. 0d.
as against	£7,312 14s. 3d.
The gross earnings for the year amount to	£28,441 17 8
Deducing total expenditure, including interest on debenture bonds and debenture stock	21,032 7 8
The net earnings for the year are	7,409 10 0
To which add balance brought forward from last year's account	11,259 0 6
The balance to credit of profit and loss is	£18,668 10 6

Out of this available balance the directors recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent for the year, less income tax, be declared, leaving the sum of £11,168 19s. 6d. to be carried forward.

The directors have much regret in announcing the death of Mr. R. A. Huri the managing director, who died at his post in Alexandria on October 12 last. He had served the Company faithfully for 26 years, and the directors feel that the shareholders will join with them in lamenting the loss of so valuable a colleague.

The manager, Mr. Alexandre Padoa, has been appointed General Manager, and Mr. Thomas H. Marsden, for many years sub-manager of the Alexandria Branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and until lately secretary to this Company, has been appointed to Mr. Huri's seat on the board.

In accordance with the articles of association, Mr. Richard Collyer Johnston and Mr. Thomas Herbert Marsden retire from office, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

MAMOUR ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

An Inspector of the Ministry of the Interior is now investigating the case of the Mamour of Aga Markaz in Dakahlieh Province who was charged with having taken bribes from eighteen of the inhabitants of the place. The Mamour has been suspended from duty. Several of the inhabitants have given evidence against him.

Burning Eczema On Little Girl's

Arms, Legs and Under Chin. Irritation Dreadful. Kept Awake Nights. Cuticura Healed.

"My little girl had eczema in the bends of her arms and legs, and under her chin. It came like little tetters with blood inside and the burning and irritation were dreadful. She kept us awake nights.

"I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and got them. I bought more and she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Lillie Hitchcock, Ada Cottage, Albert Rd., Keynsham, Bristol, Eng., July 21, 1916.

Why not make these fragrant emollients your every-day toilet preparations?

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

EGYPT'S HEALTH.

BENEFITS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The report of the Commission on Public Health now sitting will, we understand, deal exhaustively with every side of the problem in Egypt. The question that will then present itself will be: How far will the authorities go in carrying out the recommendations of the members who, judging from the names composing the Commission, will be thorough and radical in their summing up.

Egypt has undoubtedly benefited from the sanitary point of view from the presence of a large army in the country. As everyone is aware, the sanitation of restaurants and hotels in Alexandria was thoroughly overhauled under martial law between two and three years ago, and the country has undoubtedly been spared any great scourge in the way of epidemics, since the war began. For the first of course no thanks whatever are due to the Municipality in initiating the work, and the second is the result of the splendid camp sanitary system in vogue.

In past years the lethargy and indifference which have so branded many sections of administration in this country have been put down, and, for the most part, rightly too, to the absolutely sterilising effect produced by the capitulations upon any germs of reform. Scarcely one country possessing these concessions would for a moment allow the state of things to exist within its borders that is prevalent in Egypt, and yet the fifteen Capitulatory Powers have combined to keep this country in a state approaching legal thraldom to the detriment of many important phases of its internal economy. For example: the main streets of Alexandria are paraded each day by scavengers. They clear up the contents of dustbins put into the gutters from shops and the accumulations of manure and debris of the day, but strange to say some of the side streets are absolutely neglected by the Municipal scavengers. At the bottom of Cherif Pasha Street, between a well-known bank and an English business house runs an "impasse" leading to other streets and at the further end of which is a café. Here at intervals are evil-smelling heaps which, as the day wears on, get scattered by cats and dogs in search of food and by human beings (chiefly children) in search of cigarette ends. The many iron-barred area window-openings of a large building are receptacles for quantities of papers and dust, blown by the wind, and the w[illegible]veet is maladorous to a degree. [illegible]en a resident at the cleaner, Cher[illegible] has end, complained of the state of the street he was given the reply that the whole "impasse" being private property, the Municipality had no authority over it.

The above is an instance, of course, of many similar details that, when once the Capitulations are swept away, will right themselves. But it is to be hoped that a comprehensive co-ordinating scheme whereby there can be no waste through administrative overlapping will be carried out without delay. There is need for the whole system of Public Health to be lifted out its present ruts, and this will be easier to do in many respects in Egypt than will be the transforming of the various departments which in England minister to the health of the community. There at present Boards of Guardians, Insurance Committees, Maternity and Infant Welfare organisations, Municipal and County Medical Officers' and Health Visitors and the newer local War Pension Authorities and the local Representatives of the National Relief Fund—some under two Ministries (Local Government and Education) and which function under Health, Education, Lunacy, Mental Deficiency and Unemployment Acts—all combine to make co-ordination under a Ministry of Health imperative.

No one knows when the Capitulations will be done away with, but when the well-being of a whole nation is at stake some scheme could undoubtedly be set up whereby such anomalies as exist at present would be put an end to and full powers be given to a Public Health Ministry. Next to private interests the interests of Government Departments and the susceptibilities of various official dignities are perhaps the hardest things to overcome, and it is to be hoped that the authorities when dealing with remedies for the present situation will not be less drastic in carrying out recommendations submitted to them through being confronted with difficulties which intrigue and self-interest are sure to put in their way.

RAMADAN IN PALESTINE.

It is reported from Palestine that special arrangements have been made during Ramadan. Cafés have been closed during the day and opened at night. All Moslems have been advised to fast. The sale of spirits has been prohibited during the weeks of fasting. About five tons of sugar was distributed among the inhabitants of Ramleh, Lod and the neighbouring districts at low prices.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT NOTES.

The Ministry of Finance has requested Government offices to employ Government notes of the value of P.T.10 and to send in all P.T.10 and P.T.20 silver coins and to be very sparing in their use of P.T.5 coins.

EIGHT HOURS' DAY FOR POLICE OFFICERS.

It has been decided to reduce the working hours of officers in all the Cairo Kisras to 8 hours per day instead of 12 hours.

ALEXANDRIA'S REFUGEES.

CAMP'S GOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Leon Simon contributes to the "Zionist Review" an interesting account of the "Jewish Refugee Camps at Alexandria." There are now two of these camps, says the writer — Shouna (so called because it is located in a shouna or warehouse hard by the quay), and Gabbari (once a quarantine station). The refugees number approximately 1,500, and are about equally divided between the two camps. These are all that remain of some 11,000 who have passed through the hands of the Refugee Administration. The rest have found work outside, and no longer need Government assistance. Those who remain are naturally the weakest from the economic point of view, for though conditions in the camps are much more than tolerable, and are certainly a great deal better than those to which many of the refugees were accustomed in the old times of Jerusalem, nobody would wish to stay in a refugee camp if he could earn support for himself and his family outside. But this remnant of the refugees is by no means unproductive. Many of the men obtain permits to go out and work during the day, paying a small fee to the Administration so as to prevent competition on unfair terms with local labour. A large number of women and girls are employed in the camps in making overalls for the army. And last, but not least, the boys are taught carpentering, and turn out folding chairs and tables for the Red Cross, thus not only supporting themselves and obtaining the means of remaining self-supporting when they grow up, but also contributing to the general welfare of the camps; for whatever profit the Administration makes by the sale of goods produced by the refugees is used for the benefit of the refugees themselves.

The camps, says Mr. Simon, present the appearance of contented communities, and the children in particular are very happy. There is the minimum possible disturbance of family life. Food rations are served out daily to each family, and the family may augment the rations by its own purchase.

The communal institutions include at each camp a Synagogue, a school, and baths (one hot bath a week is compulsory