MORUMS SPECIAL SERVICE.

NOTE.—*This is yet another of the series of articles about our "Clear Out" Sale. We shall not be satisfied until you are satisfied.*

EGYPT'S LOWEST PRICES

CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY.

Looking back over our files we find this title at the head of an article published in this column several months ago. Our policy has remained the same and for this reason we again publish an extract from this article, finding nothing more apropos to our present "Clear Out Sale.

"Windy" assertions are easy to make and no penalty attaches, beyond loss of confidence of one's public; but this word CONFIDENCE is the keynote of our endeavour and we do not intend, either by advertised word, or faulty administration, to undermine the support of which you have given such striking evidence."

The above was written soon after Morums establishment in Egypt, at the time of one of our earliest sales, and we see no reason to change a single word. Let us remark, however, that since that time the evidence of the confidence of the public in us has grown even more striking. The present "Clear Out" Sale has been a double proof, first of the truth of our advertising and secondly of the confidence we have inspired in the public. Nowadays it suffices for us to announce a sale to fill the store.

Let us quote again from that article. "Something for nothing can't be done; but we'll give you a lot for P.T.5."

YOU GET MORE AT MORUMS.

In conclusion, let us remind you that the sale will last until Saturday, August 10. You've seven days more. So.....

REMEMBER MORUMS.

JAMES A. SYSON.
(Late of Selfridge and Co., London).
General Manager for Egypt.

GREECE AND DARDANELLES.

OFFER THAT WAS REJECTED.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in London, on June 28, at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor to commemorate the entry of Greece into the war, said that in August of the first year of the war the armies of Greece were placed at the disposal of the Allies by M. Venizelos, but in our desire to limit the area of the conflict we refused the offer.

A second offer was made when the British Fleet had destroyed the outer forts of the Dardanelles and when the collapse of the Turkish resistance seemed near. That chance we threw away. Whose fault was that? It was too early to inquire. Properly used at the proper time the Greek army and the Greek fleet might have played a vital part in the attack at Gallipoli, and if so the war might have been over in 1915.

COTTON'S VALUE IN WAR.

WHAT THE U.S.A. IS DOING.

The American people are being instructed by their Government of the need for economising cotton by the following telling statistics:—

A 12-inch gun disposes of half a bale of cotton with every shot fired.

A machine-gun in operation will use up a bale in three months.

In a naval battle, like the one of Jutland, from five to six thousand pounds a minute are consumed by each active warship.

It takes more than 20,000 bales a year to provide absorbent cotton to staunch and bind the wounds of the injured.

One change of apparel for all the troops now engaged in the war represents more than a million bales.

The U.S.A. is now turning a million bales a year into explosives alone.

REPATRIATION FROM TURKEY.

It is officially announced that the first 1,000 British invalid prisoners of war to be repatriated from Turkey are to be selected by the Turkish authorities. They will leave Turkey as soon as the Turkish Government are able to collect them at the port of embarkation and so soon as an assurance has been received from the German and Austrian Governments of the immunity of the vessel from attack. If, unfortunately, some weeks' notice is needed to ensure such immunity, it is premature to select any vessel in the meantime.

For perfect tea, pastry and cakes, go to LIPTON'S ORIENTAL TEA ROOMS AND GARDENS, Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, the most popular rendez-vous in Egypt. American Bar, Arabesque Room and Restaurant. Music: 5 to 9 p.m.

GLARE & DUST PROTECTORS

AT

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ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ITS PREHISTORIC IMPORTANCE.

EGYPT 65,000 YEARS AGO.

SOME REMARKABLE STATEMENTS.

Some most interesting facts in regard to ancient Alexandria were disclosed by the re-discovery of a splendid prehistoric harbour north-west of the Island of Pharos which has owed its age-long concealment alike to its submergence beneath the waves as to the very audacity of its conception. This discovery is due, not to the enthusiastic speculations of a crank, but to the scientific investigation of a trained expert: Monsieur Gaston Jondet, an Engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées, and the Chief Harbour Works Engineer in the service of the Egyptian Government. We deals with his book at the time of its publication, and now some fresh light on this most fascinating subject is thrown by an anonymous article, which is contributed to the Egyptian quarterly review, the "Papyrus," in its issue for June. During the second period of Monsieur Jondet's researches the startling discovery was made that what has been brought to light is the former period was less than half of the total. An exterior basin of yet greater size, with moles, docks, quays, etc., was identified, as well as some minor works to the East in the Bay of-Anfoushy. The length of quay frontage is now found to have been 15 kilometers (9½ miles) as compared with the 8 kilometers of the present Port of Alexandria. Slender traces of other maritime works have been noticed, but so far without throwing any light on the whereabout of the town which must have thriven in the vicinity.

The questions naturally arise for what purpose was such a large port required, and why did it fall into disuse and disappear? One thing is certain. The nation which controlled the harbour must have had vast maritime interests. Now we find no traces of sea power on such a scale in existing monuments and records of ancient Egypt. The Pharaohs were not as a rule shy about advertising their exploits and attributes, and it is hardly to be supposed that it would have escaped notice had any of the historical Dynasties been possessed of such overseas interests as the possession of this port entailed.

As for its disappearance, it is evident that when Alexander the Great came on the scene its very existence had been forgotten. The extinction of a port and town of this size must have been catastrophic if no traces were left to record its former glories. It is here that, with all due reserve, we cannot find ourselves in accord with Monsieur Jondet's conclusions, but Theosophical teachings are distinctly illuminating on the subject.

In attempting to get an idea of the period at which this harbour was constructed three sources of information are available:—

(1) Archæological style; (2) Historical records. (3) Theosophical publications.

(1) The style of architecture, Cabiric or Cyclopean, is aptly described by Yarker, in his "Arcana Schools" (of Freemasonry) in the following terms: "Before we consider their Mysteries we will say something of their architecture: a style which is of prehistoric antiquity. It is very massive, built of huge regular and well-bound blocks of immense size, so well knit that though without cement a knife could not enter the joints, and so placed that a larger block might be withdrawn without endangering the structure. The French Institute, in 1854 traced about 154 towns which were in part, at least, Cyclopean, and 127 of these were in Europe. Greek tradition attributed the work to giants.... Mythology makes them sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, thus assigning a sea-pedigree to these workers in iron and stone."

Later on he says "The highest development of Egyptian civilisation was during the patriarchal period, extending from the 4th, to the 12th Dynasty, say from 7000 to 2400 B.C., and before Egypt began to be affected by foreign influence. This is quite an orthodox statement, and if it does not stand the test of clairvoyant investigation, nevertheless the scenes portrayed on the buildings of the Ancient Empire show a large-loving people, possessed of considerable artistic talent, but nothing comparted with great naval activity. For this we look in vain throughout the enguing years of the historical period. Descriptions there are of voyages, like the bas-reliefs of Queen Hatasoo's expedition to the Land of Punt, and accounts of the dangers met in long journeys, but nothing to give evidence of great sea-power. Even the inscriptions from the tomb of Ahamas at El Kab, telling of the fighting by water on the Lake Pa-Zetku of Ita-Uar, have been proved by Sir William Willcocks to refer to an attack on the locks of Hawara, controlling the great regulators of entry and exit for the Lake of Moeris.

(2) If the monuments fail us the pagyri are equally disappointing. The works of M. Max Muller show that between the eighteenth and tenth centuries B.C. Phoenician maritime power was strong in the Eastern Mediterranean, and Maspero, commenting on the fact, points out that Egypt, on the contrary, was careful to create a navy on a war basis to protect the mouths of the Nile, but neither of these facts accounts for the magnitude of the disappearance of the prehistoric harbour.

Does ancient literature therefore give us no clue as to its origin and ownership? Turn to the Timaeus and Critias of Plato wherein is recounted one of the most remarkable stories of the ancient world! About the year 600 B.C. Solon, the lawgiver, heard the following from an old Egyptian priest at Sais, who after remarking that the Greeks of his day were a pack of children and forgetful of the noble exploits of their ancestors continued as follows:— "Many great and wonderful deeds are recorded of your state in our histories; but one of them crowns all the rest in greatness and valour, for these histories tell of a mighty power that was aggressing wantonly against the whole of Europe and Asia and to which your city put an end. This power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean; for in those days the Atlantic was navigable, and there was an island situated in front of the straits which you call the columns of Heraklès. The island was larger than Libya and Asia put together and was the way to other islands, and from the island you might pass through the whole of the opposite continent which surrounded the true ocean; for this sea which is within the Straits of Heraklès is only a harbour, having a narrow entrance, but that other is a real sea, and the surrounding land may be most truly called a continent. Now, in the island of Atlantis there was a great and wonderful empire which had rule over the whole island and several others, as well as over parts of the continent; besides these they subjected the parts of Libya within the columns of Heraklès as far as Egypt, and of Europe as far as Tyrrhenia (Tuscany). The vast power thus gathered into one endeavoured to subdue at one blow our country and yours, and the whole of the land which was within the straits. And then, Solon, your country shone forth... and when the rest fell from her and being compelled to stand alone, and after having undergone the very extremity of danger, she defeated and triumphed over the invaders. But afterward there occurred violent earthquakes and floods, and in a single day and night of rain all your warlike men in a body sank into the earth, and the island of Atlantis in like manner disappeared, and was sunk beneath the sea." (Plato's Dialogue II. 317 Timaeus).

The context to the above quotations makes it clear that the priest was speaking of events 9000 years previous.

As regards the martial power of Atlantis, Plato in the Critias is explicit. There were 60,000 military groups, each of which had to furnish one sixth of a war-chariot, two horses and sixteen men.

The establishment of the fighting fleet was 1200 ships, to which each group contributed four men.

Total: Army : 900,000 men; Navy : 240,000 men.

The above figures give some idea of the great sea-power of the Island.

Nor is this the only classical author who mentions it. Aelian, Marcellus and Diodorus Siculus refer to the great island or continent in the Atlantic, Proclus going still further in calling it Atlantis and talking of its rule over all the islands of that ocean. Pliny, the Roman historian, in the first century B.C. collected traditions of Atlantis amongst the Gaula, and according to the "Secret Doctrine" the Shankha-Dvipa of the Puranas is Plato's island. Traditions and documents from the American continent are equally corroborative. The name "Atlantis" is said to be derived from the Nahuatl word Atl, water; while the graphic account in the Troano manuscript, from Yucatan, estimated to be 3500 years old, describing the sinking of the land of Mu, with its 64,000,000 inhabitants 8000 years previously, is too well-known to need further quotation.

Here, at last, is something of the nature of a clue in our research! A great and warlike island empire, aspiring to dominate distant lands on the Mediterranean, was successfully opposed by the ancient Greeks, until a geological catastrophe put an end both to the struggle and its existence about 9500 years before the Christian era. The invasion of a country 3000 miles distant would, in such a case, postulate the employment of a very large fleet, and its assembly as a striking force not far from the enemy's coast. In this connection there is a suggestive reference in Mon. Jondet's mémoire to Spratt's discovery of similar but less extensive ancient harbour works at Phalasarma, in Crete.

As to the earthquake part of the story, there are records of seismic changes in Egypt during the historical period, and recent surveys made in connection with the drainage of the Delta have shown that there has been an appreciable change of level, but nothing to compare with the catastrophe described by Plato and the Central American records. Mon. Jondet shews that the subsidence of the ancient harbour was in reality a slight one the masonry seems to have slid on a layer of mud. It is interesting to note that this tallies with statements made in Theosophical books that Egypt, though flooded, was not seriously damaged by this particular cataclysm.

Let us now see what contribution Theosophy can bring to the research. After the perusal of such books as "Esoteric Buddhism" Scott-Elliot's "Atlantis," Sinnett's "Pyramids and Stonehenge," and "Man, Whence, How and Whither," to say nothing of the "Secret Doctrine," one is simply appalled at the immense extent of the periods over which its records extend. For some years past there has been a growing inclination, amongst men of science to put back the date when man first appeared on this earth, but so far few but Theosophists have had the hardihood to go back of Lemuria in their teens when discussing human origins.

Occult teachings on the subject are nothing if not co-ordinated and reasonable. The main scheme is visible throughout, and fruits in time and the advancement of knowledge to substantiate its claims. There is but one school, and the continents that rise and fall are the classrooms in which studies are held. The cycle of humanity is a definite Year of Life and when the wave ahead of ours finished its course a few, very few, remained with us and formed the nucleus of the new race. Naturally our Year had at first to be shown what to do. An instructor in chemistry, for example, would be unable to his pupils lecture experiments in the practical side of that science should be performed, before turning a blind eye to his efforts, obtaining dire initial and offer no results.

So it was in our race. The first class-room was Atlantis, the Golden Age was that long period when They were showing us what to do, while subsequent generations, culminating in cataclysmic catastrophes and the present edition of Armageddon, have been some of the results of our practical experiments. For the purpose of the present investigation, Occult records show us that only the two latest cataclysms were continental, which occurred in 75025 B.C., and the final submergence of Poseidonis (Plato's island) in 9564 B.C. Poseidonis appears to have been rather less than half the size of Europe, and the six islands which divided the space between it and the coasts of Europe and Morocco were each rather larger than Crete.

In the period of 65000 years under review there was an abundance of time for the making of history. Theosophical writings describe this as the time of Egypt's greatest glory. During the latter portion of the vast interval there took place certain great Aryan migrations from the Gobi Sea, especially that of the Pelasgians, the forerunners of the ancient Greeks, and a branch of the fourth or Celtic sub-race who, spreading westwards, naturally and inevitably came into collision with the warlike and aggressive island power of Poseidonis. In such a conflict the immense strategic value of the ancient harbour of Alexandria is at once apparent. Scott Elliot's map of the period shows Algeria as a long cucumber-shaped island, extending from Agadir to Tripoli, with its present North Coast, and a Sahara Sea on board on the shores of the then Sahara Sea. A distance of about 700 miles separated it from the Western shore of Egypt. At the junction of those Western and Northern coasts the old port of Alexandria approximately lay. Now while the less was immaterial tile value. Approached from the West by alternative sea routes from North or South of the island-continent, and the natural port of trade of the Levant, it was then far more than now the point of junction betwixt Occident and Orient. Also the only bay over shipped for transit across the Delta of the Nile; here therefore must have been one of the main commercial markets of the world.

With Egypt at the zenith of her power and civilisation, it is too much to conjecture that no labour was built on cities worthy of the country, of its commerce, and of its unique position?

INFLUENZA'S WORLD TRAVEL.

In reference to the arrival of Spanish influenza in Egypt it is worthy of note that in the course of fifteen months, from October, 1889, an epidemic of influenza travelled round the entire globe, beginning at Tomsk, in Siberia, it reached Petrograd in a month. By November cases were reported in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and London, and December saw the epidemic definitely established over the whole of Europe, along the Mediterranean, in Egypt, and over a large area of the United States. England did not get it badly till the new year (1890), and it was most prevalent in the north and north-west. Almost simultaneously the scourge visited Capetown, Canada, Algiers, Tunis, Cairo, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Honolulu, Mexico, the West Indies, and Monte Video. In the year was almost unknown in the epidemic was last heard of in the interior of China, in Central Africa, and in Abyssinia.

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST.

FREEING THE ARABS.

INFLUENCE OF BRITISH ARMIES.

The casual student of war-maps must often have been fascinated by the great blank space labelled "Syrian Desert" or "Arabia" which intervenes between our armies in Palestine and those in Mesopotamia, says a writer in the "Spectator." It must seem to him full of unknown terrors, threatening at any moment to cut short the progress of our victorious forces. The blank space is so large, compared with the area occupied by our armies, that our military effort may appear to be puny and ineffective, and the freedom of the Arabs, which the late General Maude promised to the inhabitants of Baghdad in March, 1917, may look a remote possibility. In reality, the situation is far more promising than the map would suggest. In the first place, though the great Arabian Desert, which stretches from the Indian Ocean to the mountains of Armenia and from the Tigris to the Syrian plains, is a region apart, it is by no means self-contained and self-supporting. The Arabs have to trade with the outer world, exchanging their produce for European goods and arms. Their chief markets are in Syria and Mesopotamia, to which they make periodical visits. But the British blockade of Germany and Turkey has closed the Syrian market, and the occupation of the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys has placed the Mesopotamia marts under British control. The Arabs must now conduct their trade under our supervision. Without our approval, they could import or export nothing of commercial value. The remote oases of Arabia, to which few Europeans have ever penetrated, are as much subject as Berlin or Constantinople to the dispersing influence of the Allied Navy. This economic factor, so little regarded, counts for much in the effect which our Eastern campaigns have undoubtedly exercised over the Arab race as a whole. Our armies may be only on the fringe of Arabia, but they impress the Arab, who is above all a keen man of business, by their obvious mastery of his outlets for trade. From the Turk he can get nothing; through the British he can get almost everything that may be imported in time of war. Trade is a great teacher, and the moral of British economic superiority must have been impressed by now on many an Arab tribe that has never seen a British soldier.

THE QUICK-WITTED ARAB.

Another important fact is the fundamental antagonism between Arab and Turk. They have nothing in common but their religion, and that form of religion has ceased to possess its old efficacy. Centuries have passed since the Turks coming from Central Asia, overthrew the Arabian Caliphate, and gradually made themselves dominant over all the Arab lands. The Turks Arabs though they contributed to the Turks and served their new masters well in military and civil positions, have always cherished a contempt for their conquerors. There is indeed all the difference in the world between the quick-witted and imaginative Arab, who has a passion for learning, and the dull heavy Turk, who cares for none of the arts and graces of life. If the Arab is the Prussian of the East, the Turk is the Prussian without the Prussian's desire to accumulate knowledge. So long as the old Turkish Empire endured, Arabs and Turks could live side by side without much friction. The Sultan did not care whether the Arabs were docile subjects provided that they did not interfere overmuch with his control of the Holy Places of Islam. A Turkish writ did not run in Arabia beyond the confines of the Turkish posts, but Constantinople was content to exercise a general supervision by means of intrigues and bribes. The advent of the Young Turks changed all that. The Arabs at first welcomed the Revolution, believing that it would liberate them from the yoke of the Sultan. They soon found that the Young Turks meant to follow the policy of Abdul Hamid, and to subject them to a far harsher rule than they had ever known. For the Young Turks made it clear that they would have no more semi-independent races. Every subject of Turkey must be a good Turk. Armenians, Syrians, Arabs, Greeks, and Kurds must abandon their racial idiosyncrasies and become Turks once for all. The Armenians were the first to suffer. Obviously they could not be made Turks, and therefore they were exterminated. The Greeks were treated almost as cruelly; though they were not massacred wholesale, many thousands were robbed and expelled from the country. It was then the turn of the Syrians and their Arab kinsmen. The Young Turks took advantage of the war and the Turks took advantage of the war and the mobilisation directed against Egypt to institute a systematic persecution in Syria, executing all the Syrian Moslem leaders whom they could catch and reducing the Maronites of the Lebanon by famine. The direct result of this fiendish policy was the revolt in the Hedjaz, where the Shereef of Mecca proclaimed war on the infidel Committee of Union and Progress who had slaughtered the faithful Moslems of Syria. The Shereef assumed the title of King of the Hedjaz, and speedily justified his claim to sovereignty by capturing all the Turkish garrisons in or near Mecca. At Medina, the terminus of the Hedjaz Railway, the Turks held out for a time, but by because the Arabs lacked siege artillery. But the Red Sea coast was swept clear of the enemy, and the railway was subjected to incessant raids, extending as far as the Dead Sea, which is eight hundred miles to the north of Mecca. There is still a Turkish garrison in Yemen, the province at the south-western corner of Arabia bordering on our Aden Protectorate, but it is completely isolated and helpless. Apart from this force, the Medina garrison, and the scattered posts along the railway, the Turks have no longer any hold on Western Arabia south of Amman. The Hedjaz rising has thus been successful. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the success of the Hedjaz, Arabs, coupled with the British victories in Palestine and Mesopotamia, has had a great moral effect on all the Arab peoples, stimulating their dislike of the Turk and giving them new hopes of liberation from his tyranny.

SOME POWERFUL AMIRS.

We hear little or nothing of Central Arabia or Nejd, where the powerful Amirs, Ibn Rashid of Hail and Ibn Sa'ud of Riyadh, have long striven for supremacy. Ibn Sa'ud, whose domains extend to the Persian Gulf, is a good friend of ours, and has visited Basra during the present war to consult with our Army. But Ibn Rashid, whose smaller and less powerful kingdom lies farther north, midway between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, is an old ally of the Turks, who helped him in his struggle with his rivals. It would be interesting to know how far the course of the war has affected Central Arabian politics, and to what extent Ibn Rashid has seen fit to modify his pro-Turkish attitude. Ever since Ibn Rashid has been absent from his capital for a year. We may safely conjecture that Hail, the remote oasis which Doughty describes in his Arabia Deserta, is feeling the pinch, as the operations in the Middle Euphrates Valley has been cleared of Turks, and the traffic in arms from Aleppo is thus made far more difficult than before. To the north of Nejd, the powerful confederacy of the Anazeh and Shammar control the nomads of the Syrian Desert, and they too, like Nejd, are divided by ancient feuds. But the Turk never had much influence over these wandering tribes, and must have still less now that he has little to offer them as a set-off against the solid attractions of our good government in Mesopotamia and our trading facilities. The Arabs have a strong feeling of kinship and are united by their economic interests. Nomad chiefs who own land in the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys are naturally predisposed to a British occupation which makes their property more secure, and therefore more valuable. The nomad knows that he has gained by our advent is likely to impress the fact on others, and we may be sure that all Arabia has by now a shrewd idea of the superiority of British control over the minions of the Turk. These considerations are greatly strengthened by the innate antagonism between Turk and Arab, and by the Hedjaz revolt, which has shown that the Turk, although a Moslem, can be humbled by fought by other Moslems. It will be seen, then, that the British armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia have already exerted a marked influence over the whole of that vast region which separates their fields of action, and that there is nothing fantastic in the programme of freeing the Arabs which General Maude announced at Baghdad.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT FOR B.E.F.

Following Europeans, speaking English are wanted for work with Military at Kantara (1)-Mechanical Draughtsman with practical workshop experience, (2) Electricians for running plant, (3) Men for work on the top of wiring, (3) Instrument makers for repairs to Telescopes, and optical instruments generally. Applications to be made in writing stating qualifications and experience, and salary required to the Director of Civilian Employment for E.E.F., 14 Sharia Abdine, Cairo.

62571-1.

July 30, 1918.

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ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market was active yesterday. The following were the officially quoted closing prices:—

Agricultural Bank dropped 1/32 closing at £6 15/32, transactions being done at that price and at £6 7/16.

National Bank closed at £20 3/4 a drop of 3/16.

Business was done in Cassa di Sconto at fr.99 and 98 1/2 closing unchanged at fr.98 1/2.

Building Lands dropped 1/32 to £1 27/32.

There were some business in Wadi Kom Ombo which dropped 1/32 closing at £5 15/32.

Societe du Behera were quoted at £14 3/4, a rise of 1/16 transactions being done at £14 9/16 and 14 3/4, and Privileged shares remained unchanged at £4 31/32, business being done at that price and at £4 15/16.

Union Fonciere rose 1/64 to £3 5/8 1/64, transactions being done at that price and at £3 5/8.

Gabbari Land closed unchanged at £-7/8 1/64.

Societe Fonciere d'Egypte were at £7 5/8, a rise of 1/16.

Priv. Trams dropped half franc closing at fr.111 business being done at fr.110, 109 1/2, 110 and 111; and deferred shares rose 2 fr. to fr.162.

Ord. Khedivieh were very firm at 53/6; transactions being done at £- 54/6, 53/3, 54/-, 54/1 1/2, 53/9 and 53/6d.

Nungovich Hotels closed in demand at £7 3/8 a rise of an eighth, business being done at £7 7/16, 7 15/32 7 7/16 and 7 3/8.

Pressages et Depots closed in demaud at £46 1/2 a rise of a half pound.

There were some transactions in Bonded Stores which remained at £9 5/8.

Salt and Soda were active at 51/6d. a rise of 3d. business being done at 50/9, 50/10 1/2, 51/-, 51/3, 51/4 1/2, 51/3, 51/4 1/2, and 51/6.

Filatures Nationales were very firm at £30 1/2, a rise of 5/8, business being done at £30 and £30 1/2.

Brasseries d'Egypte closed unchanged at fr.390.

Associated Cotton Ginners remained at £- 15/16.

Ritz Hotels dropped five millieme closing at P.T.12.

Port Said Salt were quoted at 128/-.

There was some transactions in New Egyptian Company which closed at 22/4 1/2, a drop of 1 1/2d. business being done at 22/6, 227 1/2, 22/6, 22/5 1/4, and 22/4 1/2.

Egypt and Levant s.s. Co. dropped 9d. closing at 36/3, transactions being done at 37/-, 37/3, 37/-, 36/10 1/2, 36/9, 36/6, and 36/3d.

Deferred Levant Line s.s. closed at 170 shillings, a drop of five shillings.

Aboukir Co. were firm at 24/-, a rise of one shilling.

Tewfik Fonsier bonds issues 1886, 1903 and 1911 were quoted at fr.389 1/2, 292, and 281 respectively.

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EGYPTAIN STATE RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

SUPPLY OF BADGES AND SUNDAY UNIFORMS.
ADJUDICATION OF AUGUST 16, 1918.

Standard Samples may be seen and copy of Specification obtained against payment in advance of 100 m./m. on application at the Stores Department, Saptieh (Cairo) or Gabbary (Alexandria).

62666-1.