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Ministry of Finance

Government Press

CENTRE FOR ARAB GULF STUDIES

Almanac

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

for the Year 1929



EGYPTIAN ROYAL ARMS.



EGYPTIAN ROYAL ARMS

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT PRESS have the honour to publish this ALMANAC in order to help the public to have a general idea about the various Ministries and Departments of the Egyptian Government and the duties undertaken by each. It also contains general informations about the most important institutions, Companies and Banks, etc., in Egypt, and the work done by each.

Though every effort is made to secure accuracy in compiling the Almanac, it still needs such assistance as will make it of fuller use. I, therefore, request that errors or omissions in the present edition, as well as suggestions for improving future ones may be notified to me.

My thanks are due to all those who have so kindly assisted in supplying informations in connection with the compilation of the Almanac.

Moh. Amin Bahgat,
Director, Government Press.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
EDITORIAL NOTE...	i
Almanac :—	
Common Notes for the year 1929 ...	1
Conversion of years A.H. into years A.D. ...	2
Eclipses, 1929... ..	2
Government Holidays, 1929	3
List of Feasts not Government Holidays	4,5
Calendars for 1928, 1929, 1930... ..	6,7
Monthly Calendar	8-31
Table of Corrections to the times of Sunrise and Sunset	32
Concordance of Civil Dates	34,35
Standard times	36
Civil time	37
Azimuth of Sunrise and Sunset in Latitude 30°N... ..	37
Geographical Features :—	
Notes on the Geography of Egypt	38-41
The Nile, Hydrology, Climate, etc.	42-54
Distance from Lake Victoria and Height above Sea-level of Principal Places on the Nile... ..	54
Distance from Lake Tsana and Height above Sea-level of Principal Places on the Blue Nile	55
Area and Population of the Provinces and Governorates	55-57
Total areas of Provinces and Lakes	57
Population of Egypt	57
Government and Constitution :—	
The King; Reigning Family	58
Legislature	58
Parliament	58-60
Executive power... ..	60
Committee of State Legal Department	60

Religion and Education :—

	PAGE.
The Religions of Egypt	61
Mohammedan Religious Institutions	61
Ministry of Waqfs	61-64
University of El Azhar, Alexandria, Tanta, Asyût, Disûq, Damietta and Zagazig Institutes	61-66
Coptic Orthodox Community	67, 68
Government Schools; Technical Education	68-70
Provincial Councils' Schools	76
Private Schools	77
Egyptian University	77-79
Egyptian Library	79, 80

Justice :—

Marital Law and the Civil Administration	81
Different Categories of Courts in Egypt	81-83
Native Courts; Civil and Commercial Jurisdiction; Penal Jurisdiction; Election Petitions; Parquet; Circumscription of Jurisdiction	83-88
Mixed Courts; Division of Courts; Circumscription of Jurisdiction	88
Courts of Personal Statute; Moslem Courts; Courts of Non-Moslem Religious Communities	89-91
Special Courts; Army of Occupation; Slave Trade Repression; Customs; Agricultural Roads; Prevention of Locusts; Nile Banks and Canal Regulations, etc.; Relegation	92, 93
Vacations and Holidays	93

Finance :—

Revenue and Expenditure	94, 95
General Reserve	95
Public Debt	96
Summary of Taxation	97
Land and Date-taxes	97-99
House-tax	99
Cotton-tax	100
Survey of Egypt; Geological Survey and Museum	101-104
Statistical Department	104
Customs Administration	104-109
Coastguards and Fisheries Administration	109, 110
Chemical Department	110-112
Government Petroleum Refinery, Suez	112

Interior Administration :—

Administrative Division of the Country	113
Medriyas, Markazes, Chief Towns, Police Posts, and Fire Engine Stations in Upper and Lower Egypt	113-116
Governorates and Qisus; Distribution of Fire Engines in Governorates	116-119
Provincial Councils	120, 121
Municipalities and Municipal Commissions	121, 122
Department of Municipalities and Local Commissions	121
Village Councils	122, 123
Towns with Municipal Commissions	123
Tanzim Fees	123
Cairo Water Company	124
Giza and Gexira Waterworks	124
Helwân waterworks and Electric supply	125
Cairo Gas Company	125
Alexandria Water Company	126
Alexandria Gas Company	127
Municipal water supply and Electric installations	127-130
Police and Police Regulations, etc.; Registration of Servants; Shooting Regulations	131-137
Prisons Department	137-141
Public Health Department and Lunacy Division of the Ministry of the Interior	141-166
Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board	166, 167

Irrigation and Public Works :—

Irrigation Service	166-170
State Buildings Department	171
Mechanical Department	171-175
Electrical Service	175
Cairo Tanzim Department	175, 176
Giza Zoological Gardens	177, 178
Main Drainage Schemes	178-180
Antiquities Department and Museums	180-181
Committee of Preservation of Monuments of Arab Art	181-188
Coptic Monuments	188
Physical Service; Meteorology; Helwân Observatory	189-195
Royal Opera House	195, 196

Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Shipping:— PAGE.

Agriculture in Egypt	197
Ministry of Agriculture: Consultative Council; Tech. Consultative Committee; Cotton Research Board; Chemical Section; Botanical Laboratory and Experimental Farm; Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine; Research; Insect Collection; Ginny Control; Seed Germination Lab.; Fumigation; Bee-keeping; Horticultural Section; Comm. Section; Agronomic Section; Co-operative movement; Constructive policy; Veterinary Service; Veterinary Pathological Lab.; Serum Institute; Breeding Section for animals and fowls; Publication and translation Sec.; Agricultural Statistics	198-214
Cotton <i>Halagat</i>	214, 215
List of Market Days	216
Approximate Data of the Chief Crops	217-219
State Domains Administration	220-222
Royal Agricultural Society	222-224
Industries: Mining and Quarrying; Department of Mines and Quarries	224-226
General; Dept. of Com. and Industry, Commerce	226-238
Trade; Principal Imports and Exports	236-245
Inspecting Engineer	245
Principal Banks; Bank Holidays; Legal Tender; Foreign and Egyptian Money Equivalents	245-249
Shipping; Ports of Egypt; number of Vessels and Tonnage	250
Suez Canal	250, 251
Ports and Lighthouses Administration	251
Egyptian Lighthouses in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea	252-255

Communications:—

Ministry of Communications	256
Railways: State Railways; Delta Light Railways; Fayûm Light Railways; Société Anonyme des Chemins de Fer de la Basse Egypte	256-259
Tramways	260, 261
Registration of Boats Service; Navigable Waterways	261-266
Towns on the Nile banks	267
Nile Ferries and Tariff of Charges	268-273
Roads and Bridges Dept.; Main and Agricultural Roads	273-279
Bridges	279-282
Government Rest Houses; Frontiers Rest Houses	281-296
Postal Administration: Cairo Postal Arrangements; Alexandria Postal Arrangements; Sudan and Upper Nile Mails; Inland and Foreign Postal Charges; Parcel Post; Transmission of Money; Collection Order Service; Savings Bank	297-305
Telegraphs: State Telegraphs; List of Telegraph Offices in Egypt and Sudan; State Telephones; Eastern Telegraph Company	305-330

Egyptian Army, Frontiers Administration, and Sudan Government:— PAGE.

Egyptian Army; Battalions and Departments; Egyptian Flag; Ranks	331-333
Frontiers Administration	334-337
Sudan Government; Headquarters; Sudan Agency in Cairo; Firearms and Ammunition; Liquors, importation of	337-338
Societies: Scientific, Charitable, etc.	339-342

Printing:—

Government Press	343, 344
Maps; Periodical Publications	344-347
Transliteration System	347-351

Conversion Tables:—

Money, Weights and Measures	352-361
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Cam and Donkey Tariffs, etc. (Cairo City and Suburbs) ... 362-366



H. M. KING FOUAD I.

Almanac for the Year 1929.

Common Notes.

Golden Number 11	Dominical Letter F
Epoct XIX	Year of the Julian Period 6642

The year 1348 of the Mohammedan Era begins on Friday, June 7, 1929, at sunset.

The year 1646 of the Coptic Era begins on Wednesday, September 11, 1929, at sunrise.

The year 5690 of the Jewish Era begins on Friday, October 4, 1929, at sunset.

Easter (Western): Sunday, March 31, 1929.

.. (Eastern): Sunday, May 5, 1929.

Passover (Jewish): Thursday, April 25, 1929.

NOTE.—The Mohammedan and Jewish day begins at sunset, and the Coptic day at sunrise. The following calendar is arranged to give the correspondence of the daylight part of each day. It should, however, be borne in mind that all the preceding night in the Mohammedan and Jewish reckoning, and the succeeding night in the Coptic reckoning, have the same date as the daylight part.

Example.—January 30, 1929, falls on a Wednesday, and the concordance of dates given on page 34 holds for the period of time from 6 h. 47 m. a.m. to 5 h. 29 m. p.m.

With the Mohammedan and Jews, however, Wednesday begins at 5 h. 29 m. p.m. on the preceding day and ends at 5 h. 29 m. p.m. on January 30, while the Coptic Wednesday begins at 6 h. 47 m. a.m. and ends at 6 h. 47 m. a.m. on Thursday, January 31, 1929.

All times are given in Egyptian standard time, which is the same as East European time for 30° meridian East of Greenwich, and is two hours fast on Greenwich mean time. A list of standard times will be found on page 36.

In the present Almanac the convention adopted in calculating the beginning of the Mohammedan months is that the month begins at sunset of the evening following conjunction, provided the moon does not set before the sun.

CONVERSION OF YEARS A.H. INTO YEARS A.D.

The following formula (from the "Cairo Scientific Journal," Vol. VI, No. 64) is used for converting years of the Hegira into years of the Gregorian reckoning (fractions being omitted):—

$$\text{Year A.H.} - \frac{3 (\text{year A.H.})}{100} + 621.6 = \text{year A.D.}$$

Eclipses, 1929.

In the year 1929, there will be two eclipses, both of the Sun.

I.—A total eclipse of the SUN, May 9, 1929, invisible at Cairo.

II.—An Annular eclipse of the SUN, November 1, 1929, visible at Cairo, as a Partial Eclipse.

Circumstances of the Eclipse.

		d.	h.	m.
Begins...	Friday, November	1	1	39 p.m.
Greatest phase ...	" "	1	2	31 "
Ends ...	" "	1	3	19 "

Angles of position.

First contact from North point	117° to W.
" " " Vertex "	150° to W.
Last " " " North "	177° to E.
" " " Vertex "	128° to E.

Magnitude of the eclipse = 0.16 (Sun's diameter = 1.0).

Government Holidays, 1929.

- *† } End of Ramadan (Waqfa). Monday, March 11.
 { Ramadan Bairam (El 'Id el Saghir). Tuesday, March 12—Thursday, March 14.
- * Independence Day of Egypt (1922). Inauguration of the Egyptian Parliament (1924). Friday, March 15.
- * Birthday of H.M. King Fouad I (1868). Tuesday, March 26.
4. Ceremony of the Holy Carpet (El Kiswal). First half of April.
5. Departure of the Mahmal. Second half of April.
6. *† Sham el Nessim Monday, May 6.
7. *† } Yôm Arafât (Waqfa). Saturday, May 18.
 { Qurban Bairam (El 'Id el Kebir). Sunday, May 19—Wednesday, May 22.
8. * Mohammedan New Year's Day, 1348. Saturday, June 8.
9. Return of the Mahmal. Second half of June.
10. Muled el Nabi (birth of the Prophet, A.D. 571). Saturday, August 17.
11. Cutting of the Khalig. Second half of August.
12. *† Accession of H.M. King Fouad I (1917). Wednesday, October 9.

* Holidays observed by the Mixed Courts. † Holidays commonly observed by Banks.

List of some Feasts, etc., 1929, which are not Government Holidays.

*†Jan.	1	Tuesday	... New Year's Day, 1929 (Gregorian).
*†	"	7	Monday ... Christmas Day (Eastern).
"	8	Tuesday	... Leilet el Mi'rag (Mohammedan).
*†	"	14	Monday ... New Year's Day, 1929 (Julian).
"	19	Saturday	... Epiphany (Eastern). Christmas Day (Armenian).
"	26	"	... Leilet Nuf Sha'ldn (Mohammedan).
Feb.	10	Sunday...	... New Moon of Ramadan (Mohammedan).
"	11	Monday	... First day of Ramadan (Mohammedan fast).
"	12	Tuesday	... Shrove Tuesday (Western).
"	13	Wednesday	... Ash Wednesday (Western fast).
March	1	Friday	... St. David's Day (Western).
"	9	Saturday	... Leilet el Qadr (Mohammedan).
"	17	Sunday...	... St. Patrick's Day (Western).
"	24	"	... Palm Sunday (Western).
"	25	Monday	... Annunciation-Lady Day (Western).
"	26	Tuesday	... Feast of Purim (Jewish).
†	"	29	Friday ... Good Friday (Western).
*†	"	31	Sunday... Easter Day (Western).
*†April	1	Monday	... Easter Monday (Western).
"	7	Sunday	... Annunciation-Lady Day (Eastern).
"	23	Tuesday	... St. George's Day (Western).
†	"	25	Thursday ... Passover (Jewish).
"	28	Sunday...	... Palm Sunday (Eastern).
May	2	Thursday	... Maundy Thursday (Eastern).
"	3	Friday	... Good Friday (Eastern).
*†	"	5	Sunday... Easter Day (Eastern).
"	9	Thursday	... Ascension Day (Western).
"	14	Tuesday	... Feast of the Flowers (Greek).
†	"	19	Sunday... Whit Sunday (Pentecost) (Western).
†	"	20	Monday ... Whit Monday (Western).
* June	13	Thursday	... Ascension Day (Eastern).
"	14	Friday	... Feast of Weeks (Jewish).
"	17	Monday	... Yom Ashura (Mohammedan).
†	"	23	Sunday... Whit Sunday (Pentecost) (Eastern).
†	"	24	Monday ... Whit Monday (Eastern).

* Holidays observed by the Mixed Courts. † Holidays commonly observed by Banks

List of some Feasts, etc., 1929, which are not Government Holidays (cont.)

* Aug.	15	Thursday	... Assumption Day (Western).
"	28	Wednesday	... Assumption Day (Eastern).
Sept.	11	"	... New Year's Day, 1646 (Coptic).
†Oct.	5	Saturday	... New Year's Day, 5690 (Jewish).
"	14	Monday	... Day of Atonement (Kippur) (Jewish fast).
"	19	Saturday	... Feast of Tabernacles (Jewish).
* Nov.	1	Friday	... All Saints' Day (Western).
"	11	Monday	... Armistice Day (1918).
"	30	Saturday	... St. Andrew's Day (Western).
*†Dec.	25	Wednesday	... Christmas Day (Western).
"	26	Thursday	... Boxing Day (Western).
"	28	Saturday	... Leilet El Me'arag (Mohammedan).

* Holidays observed by the Mixed Courts. † Holidays commonly observed by Banks.

Calendar 1928, Leap Year.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
Sunday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Monday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Tuesday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..
Wednesday	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..
Thursday	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..
Friday	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..
Saturday	7 14 21 28 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ..

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
Sunday	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Monday	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Tuesday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Wednesday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Thursday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30
Friday	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 31
Saturday	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ..	4 11 18 25 ..

	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Sunday	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Monday	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Tuesday	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ..
Wednesday	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ..
Thursday	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..
Friday	7 14 21 28 ..	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ..
Saturday	1 8 15 22 29 ..	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29 ..

Calendar 1929.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
Sunday	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Monday	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Tuesday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30
Wednesday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..
Thursday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28 ..	4 11 18 25 ..
Friday	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..
Saturday	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
Sunday	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Monday	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Tuesday	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Wednesday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Thursday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Friday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ..	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30
Saturday	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29 ..	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 31

	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Sunday	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Monday	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Tuesday	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Wednesday	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ..
Thursday	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ..
Friday	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..
Saturday	7 14 21 28 ..	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ..

Calendar 1930.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
Sunday	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Monday	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Tuesday	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Wednesday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30
Thursday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..
Friday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28 ..	4 11 18 25 ..
Saturday	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 ..	1 8 15 22 29 ..	5 12 19 26 ..

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
Sunday	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Monday	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..
Tuesday	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..
Wednesday	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..
Thursday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29 ..
Friday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30 ..
Saturday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ..	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 31

	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Sunday	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Monday	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Tuesday	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30
Wednesday	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31
Thursday	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..
Friday	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ..	5 12 19 26 ..
Saturday	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29 ..	6 13 20 27 ..

JANUARY, 1929.

Sun enters AQUARIUS 20 d. 2 h. 42 m. a.m.

DAY OF THE			JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	COPTIC DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
Month	Week	Year					
1	Tu	1	19	20	23	19	New Year's Day, Gregorian, 1929. Circumcision (Western).
2	W	2	20	21	24	20	
3	Th	3	21	22	25	21	
4	F	4	22	23	26	22	
5	Sa	5	23	24	27	23	
6	Su	6	24	25	28	24	
7	M	7	25	26	29	25	
8	Tu	8	26	27	30	26	
9	W	9	27	28	31	27	
10	Th	10	28	29	1	28	
11	F	11	29	30	2	29	
12	Sa	12	30	31	3	30	
13	Su	13	31	1	4	31	
14	M	14	1	2	5	1	
15	Tu	15	2	3	6	2	
16	W	16	3	4	7	3	
17	Th	17	4	5	8	4	
18	F	18	5	6	9	5	
19	Sa	19	6	7	10	6	
20	Su	20	7	8	11	7	
21	M	21	8	9	12	8	
22	Tu	22	9	10	13	9	
23	W	23	10	11	14	10	
24	Th	24	11	12	15	11	
25	F	25	12	13	16	12	
26	Sa	26	13	14	17	13	
27	Su	27	14	15	18	14	
28	M	28	15	16	19	15	
29	Tu	29	16	17	20	16	
30	W	30	17	18	21	17	
31	Th	31	18	19	22	18	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	D. H. M.	☽ Apogee	D. H. M.
☾ New Moon	2 8 44 p.m.	☽ Perigee	7 5 42 p.m.
☽ First Quarter	11 2 28 a.m.		
☽ Full Moon	18 5 15 p.m.		

JANUARY, 1929.

DAY OF THE		AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
Month	Week	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
1	Tu	6 51	5 11	11 13	11 18	
2	W	52	6	11 13	11 49	
3	Th	52	7	0 11	11 15	
4	F	52	8	1 5	0 44	
5	Sa	52	8	1 59	1 13	
6	Su	52	9	2 54	1 46	
7	M	53	10	3 49	2 22	
8	Tu	53	11	4 44	3 3	
9	W	53	11	5 39	3 47	
10	Th	53	12	6 31	4 38	
11	F	53	13	7 19	5 32	
12	Sa	53	14	8 2	6 30	
13	Su	53	15	8 42	7 28	
14	M	53	16	9 17	8 27	
15	Tu	52	16	9 49	9 26	
16	W	52	17	10 20	10 24	
17	Th	52	18	10 50	11 24	
18	F	52	19	11 21	12 24	
19	Sa	51	20	11 54	0 28	
20	Su	51	21	12 34	1 32	
21	M	51	22	1 19	2 43	
22	Tu	50	22	2 15	3 53	
23	W	50	23	3 19	5 4	
24	Th	50	24	4 30	6 10	
25	F	49	25	5 42	7 8	
26	Sa	49	26	6 52	7 57	
27	Su	49	27	7 58	8 28	
28	M	48	28	9 0	9 13	
29	Tu	48	29	9 59	9 46	
30	W	47	29	10 56	10 15	
31	Th	6 47	5 30	11 49	10 45	

THE PLANETS.

Mercury and *Venus* are evening stars. *Mars* is visible all night. *Jupiter* sets about 1 a.m. *Saturn* is a morning star.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Taurus* near the zenith, *Orion* at an altitude of 60°, and *Eridanus* at an altitude of 45°.

FEBRUARY, 1929.

Sun enters PISCES 19 d. 5 h. 7 m. a.m.

Month	DAY OF THE		JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	COPTIC DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
	Week	Year					
1	F	32	19	21	25	21	
2	Sa	33	20	22	26	22	
3	Su	34	21	23	27	23	
4	M	35	22	24	28	24	
5	Tu	36	23	25	29	25	
6	W	37	24	26	30	26	
7	Th	38	25	27	1	27	
8	F	39	26	28	2	28	
9	Sa	40	27	29	3	29	
10	Su	41	28	30	4	30	
11	M	42	29	1	5	1	New Moon of Ramadân (Mohammedan).
12	Tu	43	30	2	6	2	First day of Ramadân (Mohammedan fast)
13	W	44	31	3	7	3	Shrove Tuesday (Western).
14	Th	45	1	4	8	4	Ash Wednesday (Western fast).
15	F	46	2	5	9	5	
16	Sa	47	3	6	10	6	
17	Su	48	4	7	11	7	
18	M	49	5	8	12	8	First Sunday in Lent (Western).
19	Tu	50	6	9	13	9	
20	W	51	7	10	14	10	
21	Th	52	8	11	15	11	
22	F	53	9	12	16	12	
23	Sa	54	10	13	17	13	
24	Su	55	11	14	18	14	
25	M	56	12	15	19	15	
26	Tu	57	13	16	20	16	
27	W	58	14	17	21	17	
28	Th	59	15	18	22	18	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
☾ Last Quarter	...	1	4	10 p.m.	☽ Apogee	...	4	10 30 a.m.
● New Moon	...	9	7	55 "	♁ Perigee	...	20	8 30 "
☽ First Quarter	...	17	2	22 a.m.				
☾ Full Moon	...	23	8	59 p.m.				

FEBRUARY, 1928.

Month	Week	AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	F	6 46	5 31	—	11 15	
2	Sa	46	32	0 46	11 45	
3	Su	45	33	1 41	P.M. 20	
4	M	44	34	2 37	0 58	
5	Tu	44	35	3 31	1 42	
6	W	43	36	4 24	2 31	
7	Th	42	36	5 14	3 25	
8	F	41	37	5 59	4 21	
9	Sa	41	38	6 41	5 20	
10	Su	40	39	7 17	6 20	
11	M	39	40	7 51	7 19	
12	Tu	38	41	8 22	8 19	
13	W	37	41	8 53	9 19	
14	Th	36	42	9 23	10 20	
15	F	36	43	9 57	11 24	
16	Sa	35	44	10 32	A.M.	
17	Su	34	44	11 15	0 31	
18	M	33	45	P.M. 5	1 40	
19	Tu	32	46	1 3	2 49	
20	W	31	47	2 10	3 55	
21	Th	30	48	3 20	4 55	
22	F	29	48	4 30	5 47	
23	Sa	28	49	5 37	6 31	
24	Su	27	50	6 41	7 9	
25	M	26	50	7 43	7 42	
26	Tu	25	51	8 41	8 12	
27	W	24	52	9 38	8 41	
28	Th	6 23	5 52	10 35	9 11	

THE PLANETS.

Mercury is invisible at the beginning, and is a morning star at the end of the month. *Venus* is an evening star. *Mars* sets about 2 30 a.m. *Jupiter* sets about 11 p.m. *Saturn* is a morning star.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Gemini* near the zenith, and *Orion Major* at an altitude of 45°.

MARCH, 1929.

Sun enters ARIES 21 d. 4 h. 35 m. a.m.

DAY OF THE			JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	COPTIC DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
Month	Week	Year					
1	F	60	16	19	22	19	<i>St. David's Day</i> (Western).
2	Sa	61	17	20	23	20	
3	Su	62	18	21	24	21	
4	M	63	19	22	25	22	
5	Tu	64	20	23	26	23	
6	W	65	21	24	27	24	
7	Th	66	22	25	28	25	
8	F	67	23	26	29	26	
9	Sa	68	24	27	30	27	
10	Su	69	25	28	1	28	
11	M	70	26	29	2	29	
12	Tu	71	27	30	3	30	
13	W	72	28	1	4	1	
14	Th	73	29	2	5	2	
15	F	74	30	3	6	3	
16	Sa	75	31	4	7	4	
17	Su	76	4	6	8	5	
18	M	77	5	7	9	6	
19	Tu	78	6	8	10	7	
20	W	79	7	9	11	8	
21	Th	80	8	10	12	9	
22	F	81	9	11	13	10	
23	Sa	82	10	12	14	11	
24	Su	83	11	13	15	12	
25	M	84	12	14	16	13	
26	Tu	85	13	15	17	14	
27	W	86	14	16	18	15	
28	Th	87	15	17	19	16	
29	F	88	16	18	20	17	
30	Sa	89	17	19	21	18	
31	Su	90	18	20	22	19	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter 3 1 9 p.m.	D. H. M.
☾ New Moon 11 10 37 a.m.	☾ Apogee 4 6 54 a.m.
☽ First Quarter 18 9 41 "	☾ Perigee 17 4 24 p.m.
☽ Full Moon 25 9 46 "	

MARCH, 1929.

Spring 92 d. 19 h. 27 m. begins.

DAY OF THE			AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
Month	Week	Year	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
1	F	60	6 22	5 53	11 31	9 43	
2	Sa	61	21	54	a.m.	10 16	
3	Su	62	20	55	0 27	10 53	
4	M	63	18	55	1 22	11 35	
5	Tu	64	17	56	2 16	p.m. 22	
6	W	65	16	57	3 7	1 14	
7	Th	66	15	57	3 54	2 9	
8	F	67	14	58	4 36	3 8	
9	Sa	68	13	59	5 15	4 8	
10	Su	69	12	59	5 50	5 8	
11	M	70	11	6	0 6 22	6 8	
12	Tu	71	10	1	6 53	7 10	
13	W	72	8	1	7 24	8 12	
14	Th	73	7	2	7 56	9 17	
15	F	74	6	3	8 32	10 24	
16	Sa	75	4	3	9 13	11 32	
17	Su	76	3	4	10 1	a.m.	
18	M	77	2	5	10 56	0 42	
19	Tu	78	1	5	11 59	1 48	
20	W	79	6	0	6 p.m. 17	2 49	
21	Th	80	5	58	6 2 15	3 42	
22	F	81	5	57	7 3 22	4 27	
23	Sa	82	5	56	8 4 26	5 6	
24	Su	83	5	55	8 5 28	5 39	
25	M	84	5	54	9 6 27	6 10	
26	Tu	85	5	53	10 7 25	6 40	
27	W	86	5	51	10 8 22	7 10	
28	Th	87	5	50	11 9 19	7 40	
29	F	88	4	49	11 10 16	8 13	
30	Sa	89	4	48	12 11 11	8 48	
31	Su	90	5	47	6 13	— 9 30	

THE PLANETS.

Mercury is a morning star. *Venus* and *Jupiter* are evening stars. *Mars* sets about 1 20 a.m. *Saturn* rises about 1 a.m.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Cancer* near the zenith, and *Argo* near the horizon.

APRIL, 1929.

Sun enters TAURUS 20 d. 4 h. 10 m. p.m.

DAY OF THE			JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	COPTIC DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
Month	Week	Year					
1	M	91	19			20	Easter Monday (Western).
2	Tu	92	20			21	
3	W	93	21			22	
4	Th	94	22			23	
5	F	95	23			24	
6	Sa	96	24			25	
7	Su	97	25			26	
8	M	98	26			27	Low Sunday (Western). Annunciation Lady Day (Eastern).
9	Tu	99	27			28	
10	W	100	28			29	
11	Th	101	29			30	
12	F	102	30			1	
13	Sa	103	31			2	
14	Su	104	1			3	
15	M	105	2			4	
16	Tu	106	3			5	
17	W	107	4			6	
18	Th	108	5			7	
19	F	109	6			8	
20	Sa	110	7			9	
21	Su	111	8			10	
22	M	112	9			11	
23	Tu	113	10			12	St. George's Day (Western).
24	W	114	11			13	
25	Th	115	12			14	
26	F	116	13			15	Passover (Jewish).
27	Sa	117	14			16	
28	Su	118	15			17	Palm Sunday (Western).
29	M	119	16			18	
30	Tu	120	17			19	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter ...	2	9	29 a.m.	☾ Apogee ...	1	3	12 a.m.
☾ New Moon ...	9	10	33 p.m.	☾ Perigee ...	12	11	30 p.m.
☾ First Quarter ...	16	4	9 "	☾ Apogee ...	28	9	0 "
☾ Full Moon ...	23	11	47 "				

APRIL, 1929.

DAY OF THE			AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.	
Month	Week	Day	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		
1	M	5	45	6	13	0	8	10 14
2	Tu	44	44	14	0	59	11	3
3	W	42	44	14	1	48	11	57
4	Th	41	15	2	31	1	53	
5	F	40	16	3	11	2	52	
6	Sa	39	16	3	4	2	3	53
7	Su	38	17	4	5	1	4	54
8	M	37	17	4	5	2	5	57
9	Tu	36	18	5	22	5	7	3
10	W	35	19	5	53	8	10	
11	Th	33	19	6	29	8	10	
12	F	32	20	7	9	9	20	
13	Sa	31	20	7	55	10	32	
14	Su	30	21	8	50	11	41	
15	M	29	22	9	52	—	—	
16	Tu	28	22	10	39	0	45	
17	W	27	23	11	7	1	40	
18	Th	26	24	1	14	2	27	
19	F	24	24	2	18	3	7	
20	Sa	23	25	3	19	3	4	12
21	Su	22	26	4	17	4	14	12
22	M	21	26	5	15	4	4	11
23	Tu	20	27	6	12	5	10	
24	W	19	27	7	8	5	5	40
25	Th	18	28	8	5	6	11	
26	F	17	28	9	2	6	46	
27	Sa	16	29	9	58	7	24	
28	Su	15	30	10	52	8	7	
29	M	14	30	11	42	8	55	
30	Tu	5	14	6	31	—	9	47

THE PLANETS.

Mercury is invisible. *Venus* is an evening star at the beginning, and is a morning star at the end of the month. *Mars* sets about midnight. *Jupiter* is an evening star. *Saturn* rises about 11 p.m.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Leo*, with chief star *Regulus*, near the zenith, and *Hruka* at an elevation of 45°.

MAY, 1929.

Sun enters GEMINI 21 d. 3 h. 47 m. p.m.

DAY OF THE			JULIAN	ARABIC	COPTIC	JEWISH	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
Month	Week	Year	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	
1	W	121	18	21	23	21	
2	Th	122	19	22	24	22	
3	F	123	20	23	25	23	Mundy Holy Thursday (Eastern).
4	Sa	124	21	24	26	24	Good Friday (Eastern).
5	Su	125	22	25	27	25	
6	M	126	23	26	28	26	Rogation Sunday (Western).
7	Tu	127	24	27	29	27	Easter Day (Eastern).
8	W	128	25	28	30	28	Sham el Nessim.
9	Th	129	26	29	31	29	
10	F	130	April 1929	30	1	30	Ascension Day (Western).
11	Sa	131	1	1	2	1	
12	Su	132	2	2	3	2	
13	M	133	3	3	4	3	Low Sunday (Eastern).
14	Tu	134	4	4	5	4	
15	W	135	5	5	6	5	Feast of Flowers (Greek).
16	Th	136	6	6	7	6	
17	F	137	7	7	8	7	
18	Sa	138	8	8	9	8	Yom 'Arafât (Wagfa) (Mohammedan).
19	Su	139	9	9	10	9	Qurbân Bairâm (El 'Id el Kebir) (M.).
20	M	140	10	10	11	10	Whit Sunday (Pentecost) (Western).
21	Tu	141	11	11	12	11	White Monday (Western).
22	W	142	12	12	13	12	
23	Th	143	13	13	14	13	
24	F	144	14	14	15	14	
25	Sa	145	15	15	16	15	
26	Su	146	16	16	17	16	
27	M	147	17	17	18	17	Trinity Sunday (Western).
28	Tu	148	18	18	19	18	
29	W	149	19	19	20	19	
30	Th	150	20	20	21	20	Corpus Christi (Western).
31	F	151	21	21	22	21	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter ...	2	3	26 a.m.	☾ Last Quarter ...	31	6	13 p.m.
☾ New Moon ...	9	8	7 "	☾ Perigee ...	10	10	6 "
☾ First Quarter ...	15	10	56 p.m.	☾ Apogee ...	26	9	54 a.m.
☾ Full Moon ...	23	2	50 "				

MAY, 1929.

DAY OF THE		AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
Month	Week	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
1	W	5 13	6 32	A.M.	A.M.	0 27 10 42
2	Th	12	32	H. M.	H. M.	1 8 11 39
3	F	11	33	H. M.	H. M.	1 44 0 37
4	Sa	10	34	H. M.	H. M.	2 17 1 37
5	Su	9	34	H. M.	H. M.	2 49 2 36
6	M	9	35	H. M.	H. M.	3 19 3 37
7	Tu	8	35	H. M.	H. M.	3 50 4 41
8	W	7	35	H. M.	H. M.	4 23 5 49
9	Th	6	37	H. M.	H. M.	5 45 8 13
10	F	5	37	H. M.	H. M.	6 58 9 26
11	Sa	4	38	H. M.	H. M.	8 10 10 35
12	Su	4	39	H. M.	H. M.	9 47 11 35
13	M	3	39	H. M.	H. M.	11 35 1 27
14	Tu	2	40	H. M.	H. M.	1 6 0 27
15	W	1	41	H. M.	H. M.	1 8 1 8
16	Th	1	41	H. M.	H. M.	1 12 1 8
17	F	1	42	H. M.	H. M.	1 13 1 44
18	Sa	5 0	42	H. M.	H. M.	2 12 2 16
19	Su	4 59	43	H. M.	H. M.	2 45 2 45
20	M	50	44	H. M.	H. M.	3 13 3 13
21	Tu	58	44	H. M.	H. M.	3 42 3 42
22	W	58	45	H. M.	H. M.	4 12 4 12
23	Th	58	46	H. M.	H. M.	4 46 4 46
24	F	57	46	H. M.	H. M.	5 22 5 22
25	Sa	57	47	H. M.	H. M.	6 4 6 4
26	Su	56	47	H. M.	H. M.	6 50 6 50
27	M	56	48	H. M.	H. M.	7 40 7 40
28	Tu	55	48	H. M.	H. M.	8 34 8 34
29	W	55	49	H. M.	H. M.	9 30 9 30
30	Th	55	49	H. M.	H. M.	10 27 10 27
31	F	4 55	50	H. M.	H. M.	0 17 11 25

THE PLANETS.

Mercury is an evening star. Venus is a morning star. Mars sets about 11-30 p.m. Jupiter is invisible. Saturn rises about 9-30 p.m.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Pisces*, with chief star *Spica*; below it *Corvus* at an altitude of 40°, and *Centaurus* near the horizon. From Luxor southwards the stars of the Southern Cross are visible on the meridian.

JUNE, 1929.

Sun enters CANCER 22 d. 0 h. 2 m. a.m.

Month	DAY OF THE		JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	EGYPTIC DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
	Week	Year					
1	Sa	152	19		24	22	
2	Su	153	20		25	23	
3	M	154	21	1347	26	24	
4	Tu	155	22	1348	27	25	
5	W	156	23	1349	28	26	
6	Th	157	24	1350	29	27	
7	F	158	25	1351	30	28	
8	Sa	159	26	1352	1	29	
9	Su	160	27	1353	2	30	
10	M	161	28	1354	3	1	
11	Tu	162	29	1355	4	2	
12	W	163	30	1356	5	3	
13	Th	164	31	1357	6	4	
14	F	165	1	1358	7	5	
15	Sa	166	2	1359	8	6	
16	Su	167	3	1360	9	7	
17	M	168	4	1361	10	8	
18	Tu	169	5	1362	11	9	
19	W	170	6	1363	12	10	
20	Th	171	7	1364	13	11	
21	F	172	8	1365	14	12	
22	Sa	173	9	1366	15	13	
23	Su	174	10	1367	16	14	
24	M	175	11	1368	17	15	
25	Tu	176	12	1369	18	16	
26	W	177	13	1370	19	17	
27	Th	178	14	1371	20	18	
28	F	179	15	1372	21	19	
29	Sa	180	16	1373	22	20	
30	Su	181	17	1374	23	21	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☉ New Moon	D. H. M.	7 3 56 p.m.	☾ Perigee	D. H. M.	8 5 30 a.m.
☽ First Quarter	14 7 14 a.m.	☾ Apogee	22 2 54 p.m.		
☾ Full Moon	22 6 15 "				
☾ Last Quarter	30 5 54 "				

JUNE, 1929.

Summer 93 d. 14 h. 52 m. begins.

Month	Week	DAY OF THE		AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets			
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1	Sa	4 55	6 51	0 48	0 23			
2	Su	54	51	1 18	1 21			
3	M	54	52	1 47	2 22			
4	Tu	53	52	2 18	3 26			
5	W	53	53	2 52	4 35			
6	Th	53	53	3 32	5 47			
7	F	53	54	4 21	7 2			
8	Sa	53	54	5 20	8 15			
9	Su	53	54	6 27	9 21			
10	M	53	55	7 40	10 18			
11	Tu	53	55	8 52	11 5			
12	W	53	56	10 11	11 45			
13	Th	53	56	11 6	a.m.			
14	F	53	57	p.m.	6 0 18			
15	Sa	53	57	1 4	0 48			
16	Su	53	57	2 1	1 17			
17	M	54	58	2 56	1 45			
18	Tu	54	58	3 52	2 15			
19	W	54	58	4 48	2 47			
20	Th	54	58	5 45	3 22			
21	F	55	59	6 40	4 2			
22	Sa	55	59	7 32	4 46			
23	Su	55	59	8 21	5 36			
24	M	55	59	9 5	6 29			
25	Tu	55	59	9 43	7 24			
26	W	55	6 59	10 18	8 21			
27	Th	56	7 0	10 49	9 18			
28	F	56	0 11	19 10 14				
29	Sa	56	0 11	47 11 11				
30	Su	4 57	7 0	—	p.m. 10			

THE PLANETS.

Mercury is invisible at the beginning, and is a morning star at the end of the month. Venus and Jupiter are morning stars. Mars is an evening star. Saturn is visible all night. The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Buötis*, with chief star *Arcturus* near the zenith and *Libra* at an altitude of 45°.

JULY, 1929.

Sun enters LEO 23 d. 6 h. 36 m. a.m.

Month	DAY OF THE		JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	COPTIC DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
	W	Year					
1	M	182	18	24	24	23	
2	Tu	183	19	25	25	24	
3	W	184	20	26	26	25	
4	Th	185	21	27	27	26	
5	F	186	22	28	28	27	
6	Sa	187	23	29	29	28	
7	Su	188	24	30	30	29	
8	M	189	25	1	1	30	
9	Tu	190	26	2	2	1	
10	W	191	27	3	3	2	
11	Th	192	28	4	4	3	
12	F	193	29	5	5	4	
13	Sa	194	30	6	6	5	
14	Su	195	1	7	7	6	
15	M	196	2	8	8	7	
16	Tu	197	3	9	9	8	
17	W	198	4	10	10	9	
18	Th	199	5	11	11	10	
19	F	200	6	12	12	11	
20	Sa	201	7	13	13	12	
21	Su	202	8	14	14	13	
22	M	203	9	15	15	14	
23	Tu	204	10	16	16	15	
24	W	205	11	17	17	16	
25	Th	206	12	18	18	17	Past of Tamúz. (Jewish).
26	F	207	13	19	19	18	
27	Sa	208	14	20	20	19	
28	Su	209	15	21	21	20	
29	M	210	16	22	22	21	
30	Tu	211	17	23	23	22	
31	W	212	18	24	24	23	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
● New Moon ...	6	10	47 p.m.	(Perigee ...	6	3	0 p.m.
☾ First Quarter ...	13	6	5 "	(Apogee ...	19	6	21 "
☽ Full Moon ...	21	9	21 "				
☾ Last Quarter ...	29	2	56 "				

JULY, 1929.

Month	Week	AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	M	4 57	0	0 16	1 10	
2	Tu	58	0	0 48	2 14	
3	W	58	0	1 24	3 22	
4	Th	59	0	2 7	4 35	
5	F	4 59	0	3 0	5 49	
6	Sa	5 0	0	4 3	7 0	
7	Su	0	0	5 14	8 2	
8	M	1 7	0	6 29	8 55	
9	Tu	1 6	59	7 42	9 39	
10	W	1 59	59	8 51	10 16	
11	Th	2 59	59	9 55	10 49	
12	F	3 59	59	10 56	11 19	
13	Sa	3 58	11 54	11 47		
14	Su	3 58	P.M. 51			
15	M	4 58	1 47	0 17		
16	Tu	4 57	2 43	0 48		
17	W	5 57	3 40	1 22		
18	Th	6 57	4 35	2 1		
19	F	6 56	5 28	2 44		
20	Sa	7 56	6 18	3 32		
21	Su	7 55	7 3	4 24		
22	M	8 55	7 44	5 19		
23	Tu	8 54	8 19	6 16		
24	W	9 54	8 52	7 13		
25	Th	9 53	9 23	8 9		
26	F	10 53	9 50	9 7		
27	Sa	10 52	10 18	10 3		
28	Su	11 52	10 49	11 2		
29	M	11 51	11 21	P.M. 2		
30	Tu	12 50	—	1 7		
31	W	5 13	6 50	—	2 16	

THE PLANETS.

Mercury, Venus and Jupiter are morning stars. *Mars* is an evening star. *Saturn* sets about 3 a.m.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Hercules*, near the zenith, *Ophiuchus* at 60° elevation, and *Scorpio*, with chief star *Antares*, 30° above the horizon.

AUGUST, 1929.

Sun enters VIRGO 23 d. 5 h. 41 m. p.m.

DAY OF THE			JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	COPTIC DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
Month	Week	Year					
1	Th	213	19			24	
2	F	214	20			25	
3	Sa	215	21			26	
4	Su	216	22			27	
5	M	217	23			28	
6	Tu	218	24			29	
7	W	219	25			30	
8	Th	220	26			31	
9	F	221	27			1	
10	Su	222	28			2	
11	Su	223	29			3	
12	M	224	30			4	
13	Th	225	31			5	
14	W	226	1			6	
15	Th	227	2			7	
16	F	228	3			8	
17	Sa	229	4			9	
18	Su	230	5			10	
19	M	231	6			11	
20	Tu	232	7			12	
21	W	233	8			13	
22	Th	234	9			14	
23	F	235	10			15	
24	Sa	236	11			16	
25	Su	237	12			17	
26	M	238	13			18	
27	Tu	239	14			19	
28	W	240	15			20	
29	Th	241	16			21	
30	F	242	17			22	
31	Su	243	18			23	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon 5 5 40 a.m.	{ Perigee 3 11 12 p.m. Apogee 16 5 0 a.m.
○ First Quarter	... .. 12 8 1 "
○ Full Moon	... .. 20 11 42 "
○ Last Quarter	... .. 27 10 2 p.m.

D. H. M.

D. H. M.

AUGUST, 1929.

DAY OF THE	AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Th	5 13 6	4 49	0 46	3 27
2	F	14	48	1 43	4 38
3	Sa	15	48	2 49	5 44
4	Su	15	47	4 2	6 41
5	M	16	46	5 16	7 30
6	Tu	17	45	6 29	8 10
7	W	17	44	7 36	8 45
8	Th	18	44	8 41	9 17
9	F	18	43	9 42	9 47
10	Sa	19	42	10 40	10 17
11	Su	19	41	11 38	10 48
12	M	20	40	12 35	11 21
13	Tu	21	39	1 33	11 58
14	W	21	38	2 29	a.m.
15	Th	22	37	3 23	0 40
16	F	22	36	4 14	1 26
17	Sa	23	35	5 0	2 17
18	Su	23	34	5 43	3 12
19	M	24	33	6 20	4 9
20	Tu	24	32	6 54	5 6
21	W	25	31	7 24	6 3
22	Th	26	30	7 53	7 1
23	F	26	29	8 21	7 58
24	Sa	27	28	8 51	8 57
25	Su	27	27	9 23	9 56
26	M	28	26	9 58	10 59
27	Tu	29	25	10 41	p.m. 5
28	W	29	24	11 32	1 14
29	Th	30	23	a.m. 2	2 23
30	F	30	21	0 32	3 29
31	Sa	5 31 6	20	1 41	4 29

THE PLANETS.

Mercury and *Mars* are evening stars. *Venus* is a morning star. *Jupiter* rises about midnight. *Saturn* sets about 1 a.m.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Aquilla*, with chief star near the zenith, and *Sagittarius* about 30° above the horizon.

SEPTEMBER, 1929.

Sun enters LIBRA 23 d. 2 h. 54 m. p.m.

Month	Day of the Week	Year	JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	COPTIC DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
1	Su	244	19	27	26	26	
2	M	245	20	28	27	27	
3	Tu	246	21	29	28	28	
4	W	247	22	1	29	29	
5	Th	248	23	2	30	30	
6	F	249	24	3	1	1	
7	Sa	250	25	4	2	2	
8	Su	251	26	5	3	3	
9	M	252	27	6	4	4	
10	Tu	253	28	7	5	5	
11	W	254	29	8	6	6	Coptic New Year's Day, 1646.
12	Th	255	30	9	7	7	
13	F	256	31	10	8	8	
14	Sa	257	1	11	9	9	
15	Su	258	2	12	10	10	
16	M	259	3	13	11	11	
17	Tu	260	4	14	12	12	
18	W	261	5	15	13	13	
19	Th	262	6	16	14	14	
20	F	263	7	17	15	15	
21	Sa	264	8	18	16	16	
22	Su	265	9	19	17	17	
23	M	266	10	20	18	18	
24	Tu	267	11	21	19	19	
25	W	268	12	22	20	20	
26	Th	269	13	23	21	21	
27	F	270	14	24	22	22	Holy Cross (Eastern).
28	Sa	271	15	25	23	23	
29	Su	272	16	26	24	24	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day (Western).
30	M	273	17	27	25	25	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
☉ New Moon	...	3	1	48 p.m.	☾ Perigee	...	1	0 54 a.m.
☾ First Quarter	...	11	0	57 a.m.	☾ Apogee	...	12	9 18 p.m.
☽ Full Moon	...	19	1	16 "	☾ Perigee	...	28	2 42 a.m.
☾ Last Quarter	...	26	4	7 "				

SEPTEMBER, 1929.

Autumn 89 d. 18 h. 59 m. begins.

Month	Day of the Week	AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Su	5 31	6 19	2 57	5 20	
2	M	32	18	4 6	6 3	
3	Tu	33	17	5 16	6 40	
4	W	33	15	6 22	7 13	
5	Th	34	14	7 24	7 44	
6	F	34	13	8 25	8 15	
7	Sa	35	12	9 24	8 47	
8	Su	35	11	10 24	9 18	
9	M	35	9	11 22	9 54	
10	Tu	36	8	12 20	10 35	
11	W	37	7	1 15	11 20	
12	Th	38	6	2 8	A.M.	
13	F	38	4	2 56	0 9	
14	Sa	38	3	3 40	1 3	
15	Su	38	2	4 19	1 59	
16	M	39	6	1 4 54	2 56	
17	Tu	39	5	59 5 25	3 54	
18	W	40	58	5 55	4 52	
19	Th	41	57	6 24	5 50	
20	F	42	56	6 53	6 49	
21	Sa	42	54	7 21	7 49	
22	Su	43	53	7 59	8 52	
23	M	44	52	8 39	9 58	
24	Tu	44	51	9 27	11 7	
25	W	44	49	10 25	A.M. 15	
26	Th	45	48	11 29	1 21	
27	F	46	47	A.M.	2 22	
28	Sa	46	46	0 39	3 14	
29	Su	46	44	1 49	3 50	
30	M	5 47	5 43	2 58	4 36	

THE PLANETS.

Mercury and *Mars* are evening stars. *Venus* is a morning star. *Jupiter* rises about 10:30 p.m. *Saturn* sets about 11 p.m.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Delphinus*, near the zenith, and *Capricornus* at an elevation of 45°.

OCTOBER, 1929.

Sun enters SCORPIO 23 d. 11 h. 43 m. p.m.

DAY OF THE			JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	Coptic DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
Month	Week	Year					
1	Tu	274	18	28	21	26	
2	W	275	19	29	22	27	
3	Th	276	20	30	23	28	
4	F	277	21	1	24	29	
5	Sa	278	22	2	25	30	Jewish New Year's Day, 5690.
6	Su	279	23	3	26	1	
7	M	280	24	4	27	2	Fast of Gadalla (Jewish).
8	Tu	281	25	5	28	3	
9	W	282	26	6	29	4	Accession of H.M. King Fouad I (October 9, 1917 = 22 Zu el Heggā 1325)
10	Th	283	27	7	30	5	
11	F	284	28	8	1	6	
12	Sa	285	29	9	2	7	
13	Su	286	30	10	3	8	
14	M	287	1	11	4	9	Day of Atonement, Kippur (Jewish fast).
15	Tu	288	2	12	5	10	
16	W	289	3	13	6	11	
17	Th	290	4	14	7	12	
18	F	291	5	15	8	13	
19	Sa	292	6	16	9	14	Feast of Tabernacles "Succoth" (Jewish).
20	Su	293	7	17	10	15	
21	M	294	8	18	11	16	
22	Tu	295	9	19	12	17	
23	W	296	10	20	13	18	
24	Th	297	11	21	14	19	
25	F	298	12	22	15	20	
26	Sa	299	13	23	16	21	
27	Su	300	14	24	17	22	Feast of the Law (Jewish).
28	M	301	15	25	18	23	
29	Tu	302	16	26	19	24	
30	W	303	17	27	20	25	
31	Th	304	18	28	21	26	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☉ New Moon 3 0 19 a.m.	☾ Apogee 10 4 42 p.m.
☾ First Quarter 10 8 5 p.m.	☽ Perigee 23 0 0 a.m.
☽ Full Moon 18 2 6 a.	
☾ Last Quarter 25 10 21 a.m.	

OCTOBER, 1929.

DAY OF THE		AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
Month	Week	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Tu	5 47	5 42	4 5	5 10	
2	W	48	41	5 7	5 42	
3	Th	49	40	6 9	6 12	
4	F	50	39	7 10	6 43	
5	Sa	50	37	8 9	7 15	
6	Su	51	36	9 9	7 50	
7	M	51	35	10 8	8 29	
8	Tu	52	34	11 5	9 12	
9	W	52	32	e.m.	10 0	
10	Th	53	31	0 50	10 52	
11	F	54	30	1 36	11 47	
12	Sa	54	29	2 16	a.m.	
13	Su	55	28	2 52	0 43	
14	M	56	27	3 24	1 41	
15	Tu	56	25	3 54	2 39	
16	W	57	24	4 24	3 37	
17	Th	57	23	4 52	4 36	
18	F	58	22	5 23	5 36	
19	Sa	5 59	21	5 57	6 40	
20	Su	6 0	20	6 36	7 47	
21	M	0	19	7 23	8 56	
22	Tu	1	18	8 18	10 6	
23	W	2	17	9 22	11 15	
24	Th	3	16	10 31	p.m. 18	
25	F	3	15	11 39	1 12	
26	Sa	4	14	a.m.	1 59	
27	Su	5	13	0 47	2 38	
28	M	5	12	1 53	3 11	
29	Tu	6	11	2 56	3 43	
30	W	7	11	3 57	4 12	
31	Th	6 8	5 10	4 57	4 41	

THE PLANETS.

Mercury is invisible at the beginning, and is a morning star at the end of the month, *Venus* is a morning star, *Mars* and *Saturn* are evening stars. *Jupiter* rises about 9 p.m. The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Pegasus*, with chief star *Markab* near the zenith, and *Aquarius* 60° above the horizon.

NOVEMBER, 1929.

Sun enters SAGITTARIUS 22 d. 8 h. 48 m. p.m.

DAY OF THE			JULIAN DATE	ARABIC DATE	COPTIC DATE	JEWISH DATE	FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
Month	Week	Year					
1	F	305	19	↖	22	28	All Saints' Day (Western).
2	Sa	306	20	↑	23	29	
3	Su	307	21	↑	24	30	
4	M	308	22	↖	25	1	
5	Tu	309	23	↖	26	2	
6	W	310	24	↖	27	3	
7	Th	311	25	↖	28	4	
8	F	312	26	↖	29	5	
9	Sa	313	27	↖	30	6	
10	Su	314	28	↖	31	7	
11	M	315	29	↖	2	8	
12	Tu	316	30	↖	3	9	
13	W	317	31	↖	4	10	
14	Th	318	1	↖	5	11	
15	F	319	2	↖	6	12	
16	Sa	320	3	↖	7	13	
17	Su	321	4	↖	8	14	
18	M	322	5	↖	9	15	
19	Tu	323	6	↖	10	16	
20	W	324	7	↖	11	17	
21	Th	325	8	↖	12	18	
22	F	326	9	↖	13	19	
23	Sa	327	10	↖	14	20	
24	Su	328	11	↖	15	21	
25	M	329	12	↖	16	22	
26	Tu	330	13	↖	17	23	
27	W	331	14	↖	18	24	
28	Th	332	15	↖	19	25	
29	F	333	16	↖	20	26	
30	Sa	334	17	↖	21	27	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
☾ New Moon	1 2 1 p.m.	☽ Apogee	7 1 0 p.m.
☾ Last Quarter	9 4 10 "	☽ Perigee	19 7 43 a.m.
☽ Full Moon	17 2 14 a.m.		
☽ Last Quarter	23 6 4 p.m.		

NOVEMBER, 1929.

DAY OF THE		AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
Month	Week	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	F	6 9	5 9	5 56	5 13	
2	Sa	9	8	6 55	5 47	
3	Su	10	7	7 55	6 24	
4	M	11	6	8 54	7 6	
5	Tu	12	6	9 50	7 52	
6	W	12	5	10 42	8 42	
7	Th	13	5	11 30	9 36	
8	F	14	4	P.M. 12	10 32	
9	Sa	15	3	0 49	11 28	
10	Su	16	2	1 23	A.M.	
11	M	16	1	1 53	0 25	
12	Tu	17	1	2 22	1 22	
13	W	18	0	2 50	2 19	
14	Th	19	5	3 19	3 19	
15	F	20	4	3 52	4 29	
16	S	21	5	4 29	5 26	
17	Su	21	5	5 13	6 35	
18	M	22	5	6 7	7 48	
19	Tu	23	5	7 9	9 1	
20	W	24	5	8 19	10 8	
21	Th	25	5	9 31	11 7	
22	F	26	5	10 41	11 57	
23	Sa	27	5	11 46	P.M. 39	
24	Su	28	5	A.M.	1 13	
25	M	28	5	0 50	1 46	
26	Tu	29	5	1 50	2 25	
27	W	30	5	2 49	2 44	
28	Th	31	5	3 47	3 14	
29	F	32	5	4 46	3 46	
30	Sa	6 33	4 55	5 44	4 22	

THE PLANETS.

Mercury is a morning star at the beginning, and is invisible at the end of the month. *Venus* is a morning star. *Mars* is invisible. *Jupiter* is visible all night. *Saturn* is an evening star.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Andromeda* and *Pegasus*, near the zenith, *Cetus* at 50° elevation, and *Sculptor* 30° above the horizon.

DECEMBER, 1929.

Sun enters CAPRICORNUS 22 d. 9 h. 53 m. a.m.

DAY OF THE			JULIAN DATE		ARABIC DATE		COPTIC DATE		JEWISH DATE		FASTS, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE DAYS, ETC.
Month	Week	Year									
1	Su	335	18	1	30	22	22	28		First Sunday in Advent (Western).	
2	M	336	19	↑	1	23	23	29			
3	Tu	337	20		2	24	24	1			
4	W	338	21		3	25	25	2			
5	Th	339	22		4	26	26	3			
6	F	340	23		5	27	27	4			
7	Sa	341	24		6	28	28	5			
8	Su	342	25		7	29	29	6			
9	M	343	26		8	30	30	7			
10	Tu	344	27		9	1	1	8			
11	W	345	28		10	2	2	9			
12	Th	346	29		11	3	3	10			
13	F	347	30	↓	12	4	4	11			
14	Sa	348	1	↑	13	5	5	12			
15	Su	349	2		14	6	6	13			
16	M	350	3		15	7	7	14			
17	Tu	351	4		16	8	8	15			
18	W	352	5		17	9	9	16			
19	Th	353	6		18	10	10	17			
20	F	354	7		19	11	11	18			
21	Sa	355	8		20	12	12	19			
22	Su	356	9		21	13	13	20			
23	M	357	10		22	14	14	21			
24	Tu	358	11		23	15	15	22			
25	W	359	12		24	16	16	23			
26	Th	360	13		25	17	17	24			
27	F	361	14		26	18	18	25			
28	Sa	362	15		27	19	19	26			
29	Su	363	16		28	20	20	27			
30	M	364	17		29	21	21	28			
31	Tu	365	18		30	22	22	29			

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
☉ New Moon	1	6	48 a.m.	☾ New Moon	31	1	42 a.m.
☾ First Quarter	9	11	42 "	☾ Apogee	5	7	24 "
☾ Full Moon	16	1	38 p.m.	☾ Perigee	17	2	6 p.m.
☾ Last Quarter	23	4	27 a.m.				

DECEMBER, 1929.

Winter 89 d. 0 h. 37 m. begins.

DAY OF THE		AT CAIRO THE SUN		AT CAIRO THE MOON		NOTES.
Month	Week	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Su	6 34	4 53	6 43	5 1	
2	M	35	55	7 41	5 46	
3	Tu	35	55	8 35	6 35	
4	W	36	55	9 25	7 28	
5	Th	37	55	10 9	8 23	
6	F	37	55	10 48	9 19	
7	Sa	38	55	11 22	10 15	
8	Su	39	55	11 53	11 11	
9	M	40	55	p.m. 22	a.m.	
10	Tu	40	55	0 49	0 6	
11	W	41	55	1 17	1 3	
12	Th	42	56	1 47	2 1	
13	F	43	56	2 20	3 3	
14	Sa	43	56	3 0	4 10	
15	Su	43	56	3 49	5 22	
16	M	44	57	4 49	6 35	
17	Tu	45	57	5 57	7 48	
18	W	45	57	7 12	8 54	
19	Th	45	57	8 26	9 50	
20	F	46	58	9 36	10 35	
21	Sa	47	59	10 43	11 14	
22	Su	47	4 59	11 46	11 48	
23	M	48	5 0	a.m.	p.m. 18	
24	Tu	48	0	0 44	0 47	
25	W	49	1	1 42	1 17	
26	Th	49	1	2 40	1 48	
27	F	50	2	3 39	2 22	
28	Sa	50	2	4 37	3 0	
29	Su	50	3	5 34	3 43	
30	M	51	4	6 29	4 30	
31	Tu	6 51	5 4	7 20	5 22	

THE PLANETS.

Mercury is invisible at the beginning, and is an evening star at the end of the month. *Venus* is a morning star. *Mars* is invisible. *Jupiter* is visible all night. *Saturn* is an evening star at the beginning, and is invisible at the end of the month.

The chief constellations in the south at 9 p.m. are *Cetus* at an altitude of 60°, and *Bridanus* 40° above the horizon.

This table gives the amount in minutes to be added to or subtracted from the times of sunrise (R) and sunset (S) at Cairo
(see the Almanac for each month) to make them applicable to the different Meridians.

MONTH.	Alexandria		Beldra		Suez		Daphnia		Sharqia		Mina		Gen Sguf		Faydm.		Meya.		Aqyt.		Qera.		Awah.	
	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.	H.	S.
January	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
November	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

N.B.—The values for Cairo will serve for Quesada, and Gibra.

TABLE OF
CONCORDANCE OF CIVIL DATES.

TABLE OF CONCORDANCE OF CIVIL DATES.

A. H.	Moharram.	Safar.	Rabi' ul Awwal.	Rabi' ul Aakhir.	Gumada ul Ula.	Gumada ul Akhira.	Rajab.	Sha'ban.	Ramadhan.	Shawwal.	Zul Qa'da.	Zul Hijja.
1316	1888	22 May	21 June	19 Aug.	F 17 Sept.	17 Oct.	M 16 Nov.	Tu 12 Dec.	13 Jan.	F 14 Feb.	13 Mar.	12 April
1317	1889	12 July	11 Aug.	9 Aug.	W 7 Sept.	7 Oct.	S 1 Nov.	Th 14 Dec.	13 Jan.	W 2 Feb.	13 Mar.	12 April
1318	1890	1 May	31 May	29 June	27 July	25 Aug.	23 Sept.	21 Oct.	19 Nov.	17 Dec.	15 Jan.	13 Feb.
1319	1891	20 May	18 June	15 July	13 Aug.	11 Sept.	9 Oct.	7 Nov.	5 Dec.	3 Jan.	30 Feb.	29 Mar.
1320	1892	10 April	9 May	7 June	5 July	3 Aug.	1 Sept.	7 Oct.	5 Nov.	3 Dec.	1 Jan.	31 Mar.
1321	1893	29 April	28 May	27 June	25 July	23 Aug.	21 Sept.	19 Oct.	17 Nov.	15 Dec.	13 Jan.	11 Feb.
1322	1894	18 Mar.	17 April	15 May	14 June	12 July	10 Aug.	8 Sept.	6 Oct.	4 Nov.	3 Dec.	2 Jan.
1323	1903	5 Feb.	4 April	2 May	1 June	1 Aug.	7 Sept.	5 Oct.	3 Nov.	1 Dec.	30 Nov.	29 Dec.
1324	1904	25 Feb.	24 April	21 May	19 June	17 July	15 Aug.	13 Sept.	11 Oct.	9 Nov.	7 Dec.	6 Jan.
1325	1905	14 Feb.	13 Mar.	11 April	9 May	7 June	5 July	3 Aug.	1 Sept.	30 Sept.	28 Oct.	27 Nov.
1326	1906	4 Feb.	3 Mar.	1 April	1 May	1 June	1 July	1 Aug.	30 Sept.	28 Oct.	27 Nov.	26 Dec.
1327	1907	14 Feb.	13 Mar.	11 April	9 May	7 June	5 July	3 Aug.	1 Sept.	30 Sept.	28 Oct.	27 Nov.
1328	1908	13 Jan.	12 Feb.	10 Feb.	9 Mar.	7 April	5 May	3 June	1 July	30 Aug.	28 Sept.	27 Oct.
1329	1909	12 Jan.	11 Feb.	9 Feb.	8 Mar.	6 April	4 May	2 June	30 July	28 Aug.	27 Sept.	26 Oct.
1330	1910	11 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Jan.	7 Feb.	5 March	3 April	1 May	30 June	28 July	27 Aug.	26 Sept.
1331	1911	11 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Jan.	7 Feb.	5 March	3 April	1 May	30 June	28 July	27 Aug.	26 Sept.
1332	1912	30 Nov.	29 Dec.	28 Jan.	27 Feb.	25 March	23 April	21 May	19 June	17 July	15 Aug.	13 Sept.
1333	1913	19 Nov.	18 Dec.	17 Jan.	16 Feb.	14 March	12 April	10 May	8 June	6 July	4 Aug.	2 Sept.
1334	1914	9 Nov.	7 Dec.	5 Dec.	4 Jan.	2 Feb.	31 Mar.	29 April	27 May	25 June	23 July	21 Aug.
1335	1915	9 Nov.	7 Dec.	5 Dec.	4 Jan.	2 Feb.	31 Mar.	29 April	27 May	25 June	23 July	21 Aug.
1336	1916	28 Oct.	27 Nov.	25 Nov.	24 Dec.	22 Jan.	20 Feb.	18 March	16 April	14 May	12 June	10 July
1337	1917	17 Oct.	16 Nov.	14 Nov.	13 Dec.	11 Jan.	9 Feb.	7 March	5 April	3 May	1 June	30 June
1338	1918	7 Oct.	6 Nov.	4 Nov.	3 Dec.	1 Jan.	30 Dec.	28 Jan.	26 Feb.	24 March	22 April	20 May
1339	1919	18 Sept.	17 Oct.	15 Oct.	14 Nov.	12 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Feb.	6 March	4 April	2 May	30 June
1340	1920	18 Sept.	17 Oct.	15 Oct.	14 Nov.	12 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Feb.	6 March	4 April	2 May	30 June
1341	1921	18 Sept.	17 Oct.	15 Oct.	14 Nov.	12 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Feb.	6 March	4 April	2 May	30 June
1342	1922	18 Sept.	17 Oct.	15 Oct.	14 Nov.	12 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Feb.	6 March	4 April	2 May	30 June
1343	1923	18 Sept.	17 Oct.	15 Oct.	14 Nov.	12 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Feb.	6 March	4 April	2 May	30 June
1344	1924	18 Sept.	17 Oct.	15 Oct.	14 Nov.	12 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Feb.	6 March	4 April	2 May	30 June
1345	1925	18 Sept.	17 Oct.	15 Oct.	14 Nov.	12 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Feb.	6 March	4 April	2 May	30 June
1346	1926	18 Sept.	17 Oct.	15 Oct.	14 Nov.	12 Dec.	10 Jan.	8 Feb.	6 March	4 April	2 May	30 June
1347	1927	9 June	7 July	5 July	4 Aug.	2 Sept.	1 Oct.	30 Oct.	28 Nov.	26 Dec.	24 Jan.	22 Feb.
1348	1928	9 June	7 July	5 July	4 Aug.	2 Sept.	1 Oct.	30 Oct.	28 Nov.	26 Dec.	24 Jan.	22 Feb.
1349	1929	9 June	7 July	5 July	4 Aug.	2 Sept.	1 Oct.	30 Oct.	28 Nov.	26 Dec.	24 Jan.	22 Feb.
1350	1930	19 May	18 June	17 July	16 Aug.	14 Sept.	12 Oct.	10 Nov.	8 Dec.	6 Jan.	4 Feb.	31 Mar.
1351	1931	9 May	8 June	5 July	4 Aug.	2 Sept.	1 Oct.	30 Oct.	28 Nov.	26 Dec.	24 Jan.	22 Feb.
1352	1932	16 May	15 June	13 June	12 July	10 Aug.	8 Sept.	6 Oct.	4 Nov.	3 Dec.	1 Jan.	31 Mar.
1353	1933	16 May	15 June	13 June	12 July	10 Aug.	8 Sept.	6 Oct.	4 Nov.	3 Dec.	1 Jan.	31 Mar.
1354	1934	5 April	5 May	3 May	2 June	1 July	1 Aug.	30 Sept.	28 Oct.	27 Nov.	26 Dec.	25 Jan.
1355	1935	24 Mar.	23 April	22 May	21 June	19 June	17 July	15 Aug.	13 Sept.	11 Oct.	9 Nov.	7 Dec.
1356	1936	14 Mar.	13 April	12 May	11 June	10 July	9 Aug.	7 Sept.	5 Oct.	3 Nov.	1 Dec.	30 Nov.
1357	1937	3 March	2 April	1 May	31 May	29 June	27 July	25 Aug.	23 Sept.	21 Oct.	19 Nov.	17 Dec.
1358	1938	23 Feb.	22 March	21 April	20 May	18 May	16 June	14 July	12 Aug.	10 Sept.	8 Oct.	6 Nov.
1359	1939	19 Feb.	18 March	17 April	16 May	14 May	12 June	10 July	8 Aug.	6 Sept.	4 Oct.	2 Nov.
1360	1940	29 Jan.	28 Feb.	27 March	26 April	25 May	23 June	21 July	19 Aug.	17 Sept.	15 Oct.	13 Nov.
1361	1941	19 Jan.	18 Feb.	17 March	16 April	15 May	14 June	12 July	10 Aug.	8 Sept.	6 Oct.	4 Nov.

* Leap years, in which Zul Hijja has 30 days.

EXPLANATION.—The table gives the Gregorian date corresponding to the first day of each Mohammedan month for 46 years. The first column gives the Mohammedan year, and the second the Gregorian year, in which the first of Moharram falls. All the Mohammedan months in a particular row, that lie to the right of the thick line to be seen in most of the columns, begin in the Gregorian year of the following row.

The table having been arranged in accordance with the Mohammedan civil calendar, there may be a difference of one day or exceptionally two, between the dates taken from this table and those taken from an almanac based on the religious usage, but the mention of the day of the week removes any ambiguity.

STANDARD TIMES.

Taken from the "Nautical Almanac" and officially adopted by the different countries. These times are an even hour or half-hour fast or slow on Greenwich.

H. M.		H. M.	
11 30 fast	New Zealand.	0 0 fast	(Greenwich): Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Algeria, Morocco, Faerø Islands, Gold Coast Colony.
11 0 "	New Caledonia.		
10 0 "	Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Guinea.		
9 30 "	South Australia.	1 0 slow	Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia.
9 0 "	Japan, Korea.		
8 0 "	Western Australia, Portuguese Timor, British North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Macao, Hong-Kong, China (Coast), Formosa.	2 0 "	Azores and Cape Verde Islands.
		3 0 "	Eastern Brazil.
7 0 "	Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, French Indo-China, Siam.	4 0 "	(Atlantic): Part of Canada, Leeward Islands, Argentine Republic, French Guiana, Uruguay, Central Brazil, Chile.
6 30 "	Burma.		
5 30 "	India (except Calcutta).	4 30 "	Venezuela.
5 0 "	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.	5 0 "	(Eastern): Parts of Canada and United States, Western Brazil, Peru, Panama, Jamaica, Bahamas.
4 0 "	Mauritius, Seychelles.		
3 0 "	Somaliand, Madagascar.	6 0 "	(Central): Parts of Canada and United States, Honduras.
2 30 "	British East Africa.		
2 0 "	(East Europe): Finland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Egypt, Portuguese East Africa, South Africa.	7 0 "	(Mountain): Parts of Canada and United States.
		8 0 "	(Pacific): British Columbia and Part of United States.
1 0 "	(Mid-Europe): Germany, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Bosnia, Serbia, Malta, Tunis, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa, Nigeria.	9 0 "	Yukon, Alaska.
		10 30 "	Sandwich Islands.
		11 30 "	Samoa.

For January 1 to September 1 only; 20 minutes fast for rest of year.

EGYPTIAN CIVIL TIME.

Civil time is that of the 30th meridian East of Greenwich (East European time), and is therefore two hours fast on Greenwich or West European time, and one hour fast on Central European time.

The gun on the Mokattam Hills behind the Citadel, Cairo, is fired daily at noon (Egyptian Civil time) by an electric current automatically sent from the Observatory, Helwan, by the mean time clock.

An hourly electric signal is sent by the mean time clock at Helwan Observatory to the Central Telegraph Office in Cairo, and is automatically transmitted to Alexandria at noon and to Port Said at 8 a.m., noon and 4 p.m., where the Ports and Light-houses Administration utilise it for dropping time balls.

Summer time in England begins on the day following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter Day, on the day following the second Saturday in April.

It ends on the day following the first Saturday in October.

AZIMUTH OF SUNRISE (E.) OR SUNSET (W.) IN LATITUDE 30° N.

Date.	Azimuth E. and W. of N.	Date.	Azimuth E. and W. of N.	Date.	Azimuth E. and W. of N.	Date.	Azimuth E. and W. of N.
Jan. 1	116° 50'	April 1	85° 0'	July 1	63° 0'	Oct. 1	93° 20'
" 15	111° 40'	" 15	75° 0'	" 15	61° 50'	" 15	90° 40'
Feb. 1	110° 0'	May 1	72° 40'	Aug. 1	68° 50'	Nov. 1	106° 30'
" 15	104° 50'	" 15	68° 10'	" 15	73° 30'	" 15	111° 20'
Mar. 1	99° 0'	June 1	64° 20'	Sept. 1	80° 10'	Dec. 1	115° 20'
" 15	92° 40'	" 15	62° 50'	" 15	86° 10'	" 15	117° 10'

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

NOTES ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF EGYPT.

Extent and Population.—The territory of Egypt comprises—

(1) *Egypt proper*, forming the north-east corner of the African continent, extending from the Mediterranean Sea southwards to the parallel of 22° of north latitude, and from about the meridian of 25° of east longitude to the Suez Canal, Gulf of Suez and Red Sea. Egypt proper is conveniently divided into three parts: the valley and the delta of the Nile, the Libyan or Western Desert, and the Arabian or Eastern Desert.

(2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia, extending eastwards from the Suez Canal to a line joining Rafa on the Mediterranean coast to Tabā near the head of the Gulf of Aqaba.

With the exception of the small towns of El Arish, Tor and Kantara, the whole Peninsula is inhabited by nomad Arabs. The country is administratively known under the denomination of Sinai Governorate, and forms part of the regions controlled by the Frontiers Administration. (*Vide Frontiers Administration* p. 334.)

(3) A number of *Islands in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea*, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Kafatin and Zebergot or St. John's Island.

The total area of the Egyptian territory is about 1,000,000 square kilometres. Of this, however, only some 32,000 square kilometres, or less than one-thirtieth part of the whole, is cultivable or capable of supporting a fixed population; the remainder consists of desert lands only very sparsely inhabited by nomad Arabs.

The population of Egypt at the last census (1927) was 14,168,756, of which more than 99 per cent. of the whole, inhabited the valley and delta of the Nile, the Faiyūm province, and the Suez Canal zone; the remainder were scattered over the deserts and in Sinai. The density of population works out at an average of 450 persons to the square kilometre in the Nile valley and delta, while in the deserts there is, on an average, only one person to each 13 square kilometres. Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is the largest city in Africa; its population at the 1927 census was 1,059,824.

Coast.—The length of the Egyptian coast line is about 2,400 kilometres, or 1,300 geographical miles. The Mediterranean coast is flat and sandy, except to the westward of Alexandria, where low rocky cliffs in places approach the sea. Along the Red Sea coast a sloping sandy or gravelly plain mostly intervenes between the mountains and the sea; but the mountains rise generally to great heights at only a short distance inland, while at some places, especially in the Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba, they approach so closely to the sea that their feet are washed by its waters. Coral reefs are conspicuous almost everywhere along the Red Sea coast, and there are numerous outlying shoals.

Apart from the three great sea ports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has comparatively few harbours and anchorages adapted for large vessels; the principal are those of Solluh and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitā, Jemsa, and Hurgħada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safāga, Qosseir, and Halabi on the Red Sea.

The Nile Valley and Delta.—The principal geographical feature of Egypt, and the main source of the agricultural industry on which the life of the country depends, is the river Nile, the terminal portion of which courses for 1,500 kilometres through Egypt from Wādī Halfa in the extreme south to Rosetta and Damietta on the Medi-

terranean coast. South of Cairo the valley of the Nile is enclosed by rocky cliffs, which rise in places to heights of over 300 metres above the river; these cliffs supply much of the stone used in the country for building purposes. The width of the valley varies from less than a kilometre in the granite and sandstone region south of Aswān, to more than twenty kilometres between Asyūt and Cairo, where the cliffs are composed chiefly of limestone. The arable lands of Upper Egypt occupy the flat floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs; while to the north of Cairo the cultivated area spreads out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta, comprising the six provinces of Lower Egypt. The fertile province of the Faiyūm, situated in a depression in the Libyan Desert about 90 kilometres south-south-west of Cairo, lies outside the valley of the Nile, but nevertheless derives its water-supply from the river by means of a great canal more than a hundred and fifty kilometres long called the Bahīr Yusef.

The Nile receives not a single tributary stream throughout its long course in Egypt, where in fact the rainfall is so scanty as to be vastly outweighed by evaporation. The river derives its water from the heavy rains of the equatorial regions of Africa. Corresponding with the alternations of rainy and dry seasons in the highlands of Abyssinia and the Sudan which form the collecting-basins of the Nile, there is an annual rise and fall of the river-level in Egypt. At Cairo the Nile commences to rise in July, reaches its greatest height (about four metres above its lowest level) towards the middle of September, and falls to its minimum stage in May. The discharge of the river past Cairo varies from about 25 million tons a day at the lowest stage to about 800 million tons at the height of the flood. The water of the Nile is clear when the river is low, but during the flood-period it becomes turbid and of a chocolate-brown colour owing to the abundance of fine sediment which it has carried down from the Abyssinian mountains. This fine mud is rich in fertilizing matter, and is thus the primary cause of the fertility of Egypt. The art of the irrigation-engineer is directed to confining the river in flood between its banks, and guiding its waters over the land by means of canals. The great dam at Aswān serves to impound some of the water of the river in the earlier and more rapid part of the falling stage, and to release it during the summer in order to mitigate the deficiency which would otherwise occur at the lowest stage. Barrages at Iamā, at Asyūt, near Cairo, and at Zifta serve to control the supply of water into the great irrigation-canales.

The Libyan or Western Desert.—Westwards from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the Great Libyan Desert. The surface rocks in the north consist chiefly of limestone but in the south sandstone predominates. The highest peak Gebel Owenat (1,907 metres) is situated in the extreme south-west corner of Egyptian territory. Like the mountain peaks in the Eastern Desert and in Sinai Gebel Owenat is formed of igneous rock. Long chains of impassable sand dunes which stretch for distances up to 500 kilometres in a S.W., S.S.E. direction, form a conspicuous feature of the Libyan Desert. Though as a whole constituting one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. The depressions are the Western Oases, of which the principal (from south-east to north-west) are Khārga, Dākhlā, Fārāfra, Bahariya, and Siwa. Khārga is connected with the Nile Valley by railway, the majority of the other oasis can now, by motor cars, instead of the long and arduous camel-journeys in waterless and lonely desert as before. The Oasis of Siwa and the Faiyūm lie below the level of the sea.

Between these two lies the vast Qattara depression which embraces an area of some 18,000 square kilometres below sea level and descends at its deepest point known to a depth of 134 metres below the Mediterranean. The economic possibilities of the Qattara Depression as a source of hydro-electric power are being carefully studied.

The only minerals deposits at present worked in the Libyan Desert are those of natron or natural soda which occur in the lakes of the Wadi Natrûn, about 110 kilometres north-west of Cairo. The natural soda is exploited chiefly for the manufacture of native soap. Deposits of phosphate rock are known to occur in Dikhla, alum in Khârge, and iron ores in Baharia, but the high cost of transport from these places prevents the deposits being commercially workable. No indications of petroleum are known to exist in the Libyan Desert, and up to the present no borings for oil have been undertaken there.

The Egyptian Libyan Desert is administratively sub-divided into two provinces, depending from the Frontiers Administration; the northern division including the oases of Baharia and Farâfa is known as the "Western Desert Province" and the Southern division as "The Southern Desert Province." (*Vide* Frontiers Administration p. 334.)

The Arabian or Eastern Desert.—The country between the Nile and the Red Sea, known as the Arabian or Eastern Desert, though likewise on the whole a very waterless region, presents a marked contrast to the Libyan Desert. Instead of forming a vast monotonous plateau like the country on the other side of the river, the Eastern Desert presents a great diversity of physiographical features, the most marked one being the great backbone of high and rugged mountains, composed chiefly of igneous and metamorphic rocks, which extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. The principal peaks of the Egyptian portion of this mountain-chain are (from north to south) Gebels Gharib (1,756 metres), Abu Dokhan (1,663 metres), Sheyib (2,181 metres), Hamata (1,978 metres), Faraid (1,366 metres), Gerf (1,419 metres), Shendi (1,912 metres), and Ilba (1,428 metres). Flanking the mountain-chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis, often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The mountain-axis are being much nearer to the Red Sea than to the Nile, the slopes on the eastern side are as a rule much steeper than those facing westwards, and the sedimentary flanking-plateaux are absent for long distances along the Red Sea coast. Wells and springs are more frequent in the south parts of the Eastern Desert than in the north, owing to the southern tracts approaching more closely to the tropical rain-zone. The roads through the Eastern Desert mostly follow the course of the main wadis from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of the wandering Arabs who form the scanty population of the region. The breeding of fast-trotting camels is carried on chiefly by the Bisharin tribes who inhabit the south parts of the Eastern Desert, especially in the neighbourhood of Gebel Elba.

The Eastern Desert is not devoid of mineral wealth, and within recent years strenuous attempts have been made to locate and exploit the useful deposits which are known to exist in certain places. Much still remains to be done in the economic geographical exploration of this part of Egypt, but important supplies of petroleum are at present being worked at Jemsa and Hurgada, on the coast of the Gulf of Suez, while in the neighbourhood of Safaga a considerable mining industry is carried on for the extraction of phosphate rock. The total output of petroleum from Egyptian sources is still insufficient to meet the demands for local consumption, but there is some hope that further deposits may be discovered. Although here and there small seams of car-

boneaceous matter have been discovered in the rocks of the desert, it must be regretfully stated that no workable coal-seams have been found, and there is not much hope that such will ever be discovered; the total absence of workable coal in Egypt, combined with the scarcity of local timber, renders the search for liquid fuel more than ever important. The phosphate rock, mined at Safaga and elsewhere is all exported, to be used as manure. The Egyptian soil is already sufficiently rich in phosphates not to require any addition of this constituent in the form of manure. Gold and copper are to be found in small quantities at various places in the Eastern Desert, but their exploitation has mostly been found to be unprofitable owing to the ores not being of sufficient richness to compensate for the heavy cost of mining in the waterless and comparatively inaccessible regions in which the deposits occur. A similar result has followed the endeavours so far made to re-open the ancient emerald-mines of Sikait: a fair quantity of emeralds were extracted a few years ago, but the quality of the gems was found to be so inferior as to preclude the possibility of working them otherwise than at a loss.

This part of the Egyptian Desert is also under the control of the Frontiers Administration and is administratively reckoned as the "Red Sea District"; it extends northwards to the Cairo-Suez road and as far south as the Sudan Administrative boundary.

The Sinai Peninsula.—From the north (Mediterranean) coast, which is flat and sandy, the ground of Sinai gradually rises to the south for about 250 kilometres into a highly-dissected limestone plateau, terminating in the great escarpment of El Tib; in some parts this escarpment rises to over 1,500 metres above sea-level. South of El Tib the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being composed of rugged granite mountains, intersected by deep ravines. The highest peaks of these mountains, such as Gebels Katherina (2,646 metres), Um Shomer (2,602 metres), and Ehb Thebt (2,449 metres) are higher than any of the mountains in Egypt proper. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance in Sinai, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points. Sinai contains no town of any considerable size. The principal settlements are El 'Arish, Nekhi, and Tor, the last-named being chiefly of importance as a quarantine-station.

The mineral wealth of Sinai, so far as is at present known, is not great; but manganese ore is mined for export on a moderate scale in the mountains east of Abu Zenina, and oil has been struck in borings on the Sinai side of the Gulf of Suez, small quantities are now extracted at Abu Durba.

The Islands in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea are not of much importance. On a few of them, such as Ashrafi and Shadwan, are lighthouses inhabited by their keepers, but there is no other permanent population. Borings for petroleum have been undertaken on the islands of Gayssum, Muhaimeet, and Jubal, near the south end of the Gulf of Suez, but without success. On Zebeg or St. John's Island, situated in the Red Sea about 50 kilometres south-east of Ras Benas, peridots have been successfully mined in recent years.

THE NILE.

GENERAL.

The Nile is one of the most remarkable and the second longest river in the world. The length of its course from its most remote source near Lake Tanganyika to the sea is about 6,500 kilometres or more than 4,000 miles. Its rival in length is the Mississippi which is given as about 4,300 miles long.

In volume of flow it is exceeded by many rivers but in scientific interest by none: and it is probable that few large rivers have been studied in such a detailed manner, though the remoteness and difficulty of access to parts of its basin leave much information still to be collected.

The basin covers about 2,900,000 square kilometres or three tenths of the area of Europe, but large areas contribute practically nothing to its water supply. It extends from 4° South Latitude to 31° North Latitude and includes part of Tanganyika Territory (formerly German East Africa), Kenya, the Belgian Congo and Abyssinia, and nearly the whole of the Uganda Protectorate, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt. In addition, the basin contains Lake Victoria, the largest freshwater lake in the Eastern Hemisphere, Cairo, the largest city, and Ruwenzori (5,120 metres or 16,800 feet), the third highest mountain in Africa.

As the basin extends over such ranges of latitude and altitude it contains many varieties of climate. Its vegetation and animal life also are varied. The vegetation includes the Alpine flora of the higher parts of Kenya and Ruwenzori, whose highest peaks are always snow capped, the dense tropical forest of parts of the Lake Plateau, the tall elephant grass found over most of Uganda, the thin Savannah forest found in the southern half of the basin, the thick vegetation of the tropical swamps, the thorn forest of the Central Sudan and the scanty vegetation of the desert country forming the northern half of the basin. In addition there are the heavy crops grown on the irrigated lands of Egypt.

The fauna of the southern half of the basin includes many species of animals of which the commonest are elephant, buffalo, lion, leopard, waterbuck, roan antelope, cob of several varieties, hartebeest, hippopotamus, reed buck, gazelle, wild pig and monkeys. In addition the country is rich in birds including many kinds of waterfowl, birds of prey, and game birds of which quina fowl and partridges are the commonest. Amongst reptiles, crocodiles are common in the lakes and rivers, and many kinds of lizards and snakes occur. Fish are also plentiful.

Many harmful insects and other pests live in the Upper Nile basin. In particular mosquitoes abound and in certain districts tse-tse and other biting flies are found. These are responsible for diseases amongst men and animals, and over portions of the southern part of the basin cattle cannot be kept, so that porters must be employed for transport purposes. Where roads exist mechanical transport is replacing porters.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BASIN.

The basin falls into the following divisions:—

- (1) The Main Nile from the Athbara mouth to the sea.
- (2) The Athbara.
- (3) The Blue Nile and its tributaries.

- (4) The White Nile, which is divided into:—
 - (a) The Sobat.
 - (b) The Bahr el Gebel.
 - (c) The Bahr el Ghazal.
 - (d) The Lake Plateau.

From a little north of Athbara to within a short distance of Cairo the country is almost rainless except in the Red Sea hills, and the only vegetation of any account is confined to a narrow strip near the river. Outside this is desert. In this region the valley is usually narrow and well-defined, being shut in by the desert hills. North of Cairo the valley widens to form the fertile Delta of Egypt. The Nile is navigable during part of the year from the sea to Wadi Halfa, just south of which is the second cataract. From here to Khartoum navigation is frequently interrupted by rapids. Khartoum is 3,070 kilometres from the sea by river.

The river Athbara rises in northern Abyssinia and although it carries a large volume of water in August and September it is reduced to a series of pools from December to June.

From north of the river Athbara the vast plain of the Sudan stretches southwards, being bounded on the east by the highlands of Abyssinia, on the south by the Lake Plateau and the higher land separating the Nile and Congo basins, while on the west the rise is more gradual and the high land not so well-marked.

Isolated hills rise out of the plain but they are few and far between. The Blue Nile flows out of Lake Tana on the Abyssinian Plateau at an altitude of 1,850 metres. Below the lake the river flows in a gradually deepening valley which in places is of a canyon like nature, until it enters the Sudan plains south of Roseires. In this reach it receives many tributaries of a torrential nature of which the principal are the Didiessa and Dabus, about which little is known. From Roseires northwards the Blue Nile is navigable for part of the year. In the lower part of its course it receives the Dinder and Rahad from Abyssinia which contribute fair volumes of water in flood but later dry up into strings of pools like the Athbara. All the streams coming from the Abyssinian Plateau bring down quantities of silt in flood time. From Lake Tana to Khartoum is a distance of 1,620 kilometres by river.

At Khartoum the Blue and White Niles unite. The White Nile is supplied by the Sobat, the Bahr el Zeraf, the Bahr el Ghazal and the Bahr el Ghazal (Bahr is an Arabic word meaning water or river). The Sobat is formed by the Baro, which rises on the Abyssinian Plateau, and the Pibor. The latter is fed both by water from Abyssinia and from the slopes of the Lake Plateau. The basin of the Sobat includes in its upper part large areas which are swampy in the rainy season. It is navigable during the flood season as far as Gambella on the Baro in Abyssinia and beyond Akobo on the Pibor. The Bahr el Zeraf has its origin in the swamps to the east of the Bahr el Gebel, to which it has been joined by two artificial cuts. In its lower course it flows between well-defined banks, but its upper course is swampy.

From the Sobat junction to the junction of the Bahr el Ghazal the White Nile flows from west to east. The Bahr el Ghazal draws its water from the northern slopes of the Nile-Congo watershed. Many streams descend from this into the Sudan plain where they form swamps in which practically all the inflowing water is evaporated, and only a tiny fraction flows out through the Bahr el Ghazal. The main stream of the White Nile from the south is called the Bahr el Gebel or river of the mountains, a name given by the Arabs who first navigated it. In the lower part of its course on either side are the extensive swamps known as the Sudd Region which extend from Bor northwards to Lake No. Previous to 1903 the Bahr el Gebel was frequently blocked by floating

vegetation rendering navigation almost impossible. The Arabic word "Sudd" means a block, hence the name given to the district. In the Sudd Region from the top deck of a steamer a vast expanse of swamp containing papyrus, sun-sut, amharach and tall reeds is visible, with perhaps a few trees in the far distance marking higher and drier ground. The actual amount of swamp depends upon the height of the river and varies considerably from year to year. It is intersected by waterways and lagoons, so that north of Mongalla the stream is never confined to a single channel. This swamp region is the cause of very heavy water losses.

South of Mongalla outlying hills become visible and at Rejaf 1,760 kilometres from Khartoum navigation ceases. From Rejaf to Nimulé on the Uganda Frontier the river is for the most part in a narrow valley and is impeded by rapids of which the most impressive are the Fola just below Nimulé. The country is undulating and gradually rises towards the Lake Plateau.

Above Nimulé the Bahr el Gebel or Albert Nile as it is sometimes called, is navigable up to Lake Albert. In this reach there is a certain amount of swamps. Between Lake Albert and Rejaf many streams flow into the Nile but although they contribute a large volume of water in the rainy season most of them are dry in the other part of the year, i.e. from December to March inclusive.

There are two river systems which form the Upper White Nile, the one draining into Lake Albert and including Lakes George and Edward, and the other draining into the Victoria Nile and including Lakes Victoria and Kioga.

Speaking generally these two river systems have different characteristics. The Victoria system includes a large area of swamp and many of its streams are really swamps. The streams of the Albert or Rift Valley system are mostly mountain streams draining the Ruwenzori Range or the escarpments of the Rift Valley, with a comparatively small area of swamps.

One of the principal features of Central Africa is the great Rift Valley which runs with some interruptions from Rhodesia to the Jordan Valley, the Red Sea being a part. South of the Nile Basin it divides into two branches. The western one contains Lakes Tanganyika, Kivu, Edward, George and Albert, and continues north along the Bahr el Gebel. The eastern branch of the Rift Valley goes up through Kenya Colony and is not in the Nile Basin. Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika are divided from the Nile Basin by the Mufumbiro Mountains, a range of volcanoes stretching across the Rift Valley and closing it. The highest peak of this range reaches 4,500 metres. The drainage of the northern side of this range forms the headwaters of the Albert system while most of the drainage of the other side goes to the Congo. Between the two branches of the Rift Valley is the plateau containing Lake Victoria, which has an average elevation of about 1,300 metres above the sea. This plateau is not flat but is almost everywhere hilly, the hills being rounded, not rugged, and not as a rule very steep. Lake Victoria is a shallow depression in this plateau, the maximum depth of the lake as far as it has been sounded being about 70 metres.

On the north the plateau descends gradually to the Sudan Plains which the Bahr el Gebel reaches at Rejaf. On the east the land slopes up towards the escarpment of the Eastern Rift Valley which is approximately the eastern boundary of the Nile Basin. Northwards the boundary on the east is formed by a series of mountain ranges running up to the boundary between Abyssinia and Uganda. Of these mountains the principal portions are the Cherangani Hills (over 3,000 metres), Mt. Elgon (4,310 metres), Mt. Debasion (3,060 metres), Mt. Maroto (3,050 metres) and the Morongole Plateau (over 2,000 metres).

Thus the Nile Basin includes two of the highest mountains in Africa, Ruwenzori whose highest peak is 5,120 metres, and Elgon 4,310 metres. On its south-western border the highest of the Mufumbiro Mts., Karisimbi, reaches 4,500 metres.

The western boundary of the basin is formed by the western escarpment of the Western Rift Valley. The boundary between the Albert and Victoria river systems is not well defined, as the same swamp may be the origin of rivers one of which belongs to the Albert and the other to the Victoria system, e.g. the Nkuasi flowing into Lake Albert, and the Kafu flowing into the Victoria Nile, which both have their origin in a swamp on the Lake Victoria Plateau. There are at least two connections of this nature between the Victoria and Albert systems.

In both portions of the Upper Nile Basin the lakes are responsible for large water losses owing to evaporation from their surfaces. They serve however to equalise the flow of the White Nile and are the main sources of Egypt's water supply in low stage. Without these lakes this low stage supply in some years would be very small, and it is only by means of regulation of these that further equalisation of supply can take place, until finally, the supply of good years can be made to augment the supply of bad years. However before any definite projects of this nature can be drawn up considerable study of the Upper Nile Basin must take place.

It will also be necessary to devise some means of eliminating the great waste of water which takes place in the Sudd Region.

Lake Albert is about 175 kilometres long by 45 broad and has an area of about 5,300 square kilometres. It lies at an altitude of about 620 metres above sea level. Its principal feeder is the Semiki R. which comes from Lake Edward and flows to the west of Ruwenzori. Lake Edward has an area of about 2,200 square kilometres and lies about 300 metres above Lake Albert. It receives a number of tributaries about which little is known from a hydrological point of view. Lake George is small and unimportant.

Lake Victoria stretches over $\frac{3}{4}$ degrees of latitude and is crossed by the Equator. From Fort Bell in the north to Mwanza in the south it has a length of 315 kilometres, and is 275 kilometres wide in its widest part, with an area of 69,000 square kilometres. Its average depth is about 40 metres with a maximum of 70. The coast line is as a rule indented and hilly and there are many islands.

The principal tributary of the lake is the Kagera river whose furthest sources are in Lat. 4° S. near Lake Tanganyika in Belgian Territory at an altitude of about 2,000 metres. The Victoria Nile which is the only exit leaves the lake at Jinja over the Ripon Falls. It then flows in a gorge over a series of rapids and is unnavigable for some distance. Later it passes through the western end of Lake Kioga, a shallow expanse of water with many arms choked by swamp vegetation.

Below Lake Kioga the Victoria Nile is navigable almost to the point where it makes a bend to the west. It then flows in a series of rapids and over the Murchison Falls, shortly after which it enters the northern end of Lake Albert.

HYDROLOGY.

The rainfall of the Nile Basin is heaviest over the Lake Plateau and Abyssinia and shows a general decrease from south to north with an increase again on the Mediterranean coast. The average rainfall of the Lake Plateau is about 1,200 millimetres

per annum though it varies greatly with locality an d reaches a maximum of 1,800 millimetres. The average rainfall of the Abyssinian Plateau is also about 1,290 millimetres. From North of Atbara to within a few kilometres of Cairo the average rainfall is less than 25 millimetres and in some years no rain at all falls. On the Mediterranean coast the average rainfall reaches 150 millimetres.

In the southern part of the Lake Plateau the maximum rainfall is in April and the minimum in June and July. North of Lake Victoria there are two maxima, the second being in October and this reduces to a single maximum in the Sudan plains occurring in July and August.

On the Lake Plateau rain may fall at any time of the year but as one goes north the wet and dry seasons become clearly differentiated. The rainfall may be described as occurring in a belt which follows the motion of the sun northward and southward with a lag of one or two months. The origin of the greater part of the rain of the Nile Basin is supposed to be the South Atlantic.

We may divide the Nile water supply into two parts, that brought down by the tributaries rising in Abyssinia and that brought down by the Bahr el Gebel from the Lake Plateau. Of the rain actually falling in the Sudan not very much drains into the Nile as it is largely evaporated or transpired by vegetation in situ. This is due to the flatness of the greater part of the Sudan.

The principal Abyssinian tributaries are the Blue Nile, Atbara and Baro. These have the characteristics of mountain streams. During the rainy season they rise rapidly with considerable fluctuations and carry large volumes of water, while after the rainy season the flow rapidly diminishes, and in the case of the Atbara, Rahad and Dinder, during more than half of the year there is no flow at all, their beds being dry except for isolated pools. The water brought down by these streams in flood time is laden with silt which makes its storage in reservoirs very difficult.

The Blue Nile contributes the largest volume of water to the Main Nile. At Khartoum its average discharge for the period 1912-1927 is 1,630 cubic metres per second, but its average discharge for August and September is about 5,590 falling to 110 cubic metres per second in April.

During September the highest month on the Main Nile the proportions contributed are roughly: Blue Nile 69 per cent, Atbara 17 per cent, and White Nile 14 per cent. The main stream of the Blue Nile comes from Lake Tana but no great volume of water arises there, the average discharge from the lake being about 120 cubic metres per second.

At Roseires, the most southern gauge station on the Blue Nile, the average difference between the highest and lowest levels is about 9 metres. On the Atbara at Khashim el Girba the average difference between highest and lowest levels is about 5 metres.

The following table shows the average monthly discharges at a number of principal points in the Nile system. This is based upon measured discharges though in some cases the river gauge readings have been used as a means of interpolating between measured discharges.

THE NILE.

NORMAL VALUES OF THE MONTHLY MEAN DISCHARGES OF THE NILE AND ITS PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES IN CUBIC METRES PER SECOND (1912-1927).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	MEAN FOR YEAR.
Main Nile at:—													
Aswan downstream Reservoir	1140	946	769	710	775	909	1610	6200	7670	5400	2850	1550	2500
Wadi Halfa 1.	1270	1040	820	620	560	680	1720	7040	8450	5730	2990	1880	2750
Khartoum	1270	920	740	660	720	1070	2460	6140	6640	4430	2420	1660	2440
Blue Nile at Khartoum †	350	220	160	110	120	440	1950	5630	5590	3000	1220	1000	1830
White Nile at Khartoum †	930	700	570	540	550	630	390	580	110	110	110	110	380
White Nile at Malakal	840	680	600	560	580	350	110	110	110	110	110	110	890
River Sobat	330	220	140	100	100	330	400	610	700	770	620	440	440
White Nile—Sobat—Sumpas †	460	300	220	160	160	460	1100	1100	480	480	400	470	400
Bahr el Jebel at Gedi at Moni- Portion of it which comes from L. Albert	760	700	670	710	830	850	920	1050	1080	1050	970	840	870
Albert	740	700	660	650	670	680	690	710	740	770	800	800	790
Percentage from Lake Albert	48	100	98	91	80	75	68	65	65	65	65	65	65
Victoria Nile below Lake Kioga	610	570	560	570	630	660	660	660	660	730	730	690	650
Victoria Nile at Ripon Falls	590	550	500	500	600	710	650	660	580	560	560	500	600

† In 1925-1927, allowance has been made for regulation at Semat Reservoir.

‡ This includes the Bahr el Ghazal whose discharge has ranged from -10 to 90 cubic metres per second.

Comparing annual means the table shows that from Athara northwards the river loses water and similarly there are losses on the White Nile between Malakal and Khartoum. The table shows that the White Nile is the principal source of the low stage supply of the Nile. At this time the Nile falls short of irrigation requirements in Egypt and the natural flow is supplemented by water stored in the Aswân Reservoir. This is impounded mainly in December and January and drawn upon from April to July, though in both cases the exact period depends upon the state of the river and varies from year to year. The general mode of regulation on the dam can be seen by comparing Wadi Halfa and Aswân discharges in the table. The raised Aswân Dam was first of all used in the season 1912-1913, so the period of the table is practically the period since the raising of the Dam.

During the lowest month in Egypt the White Nile contributes on the average 80 per cent of the water supply. The White Nile at Khartoum has its maximum discharge in October, the average being 1,410 cubic metres per second. The rapid rise of the Blue Nile holds up the White Nile discharge which is partly used in filling up its valley, to be released later when the Blue Nile falls. This effect can be seen by comparing the White Nile discharges at Malakal and Khartoum from July to October. A dam on the White Nile near Khartoum has been projected to hold up this water still longer in order to give further supplies to Egypt during the time of shortage.

The discharge of the White Nile is derived from two sources, the Sobat whose average discharge varies from 770 cubic metres per second in October and November to 110 cubic metres per second in April, and the discharge from the Bahr el Zeraf and Bahr el Gebel which is fairly constant throughout the year though it varies a certain amount in different years.

The Sobat discharge is partly derived from Abyssinia by means of the Baro and certain tributaries of the Pibor and partly from the slopes of the Lake Plateau. Very little is known of the details of the regime of the Sobat. The maximum discharge at the mouth occurs in October and November while the maximum on the Abyssinian tributaries occurs in September. The delay is due to the fact that large areas of flat country become inundated, from which some of the water returns later to the river. In the high flood of 1917 very large areas lying between the Sobat, the Abyssinian Plateau, the Lake Plateau and the Bahr el Gebel were under water. In this season the maximum discharge at the mouth of the Sobat occurred in February 1918, while the maximum discharge at Gambia on the Baro at the foot of the Abyssinian Plateau was previous to the middle of October.

The Bahr el Zeraf may be taken as an offshoot of the Bahr el Gebel since it arises in the swamps to the east of the Gebel and is also joined to it by two cuts dredged in 1910 and 1913. Its water is derived from the Bahr el Gebel.

The Bahr el Ghazal contributes very little water to the White Nile although its basin covers a large area having a good rainfall. The highest measured discharge at the mouth of the Ghazal has been about 50 cubic metres per second, and occasionally there has been a small reverse flow into Lake No from the White Nile. The streams from the Nile Congo watershed descend to the plains of the Sudan and there form swamps from which practically all the water is evaporated or transpired by the vegetation.

The discharge of the White Nile at Malakal less that of the Sobat at its mouth is equal to the discharge of the Gebel, Zeraf and Ghazal, and is called in the table discharge from the swamps. Ignoring the contribution of the Ghazal, practically all the water discharged at the tail of the swamps comes from the Great Lakes and the slopes of the

Lake Plateau, and passes Mongalla. It will be seen that on the average only half the discharge passing Mongalla reaches the tail of the swamps. The proportion is variable, in high years a greater percentage is lost and when the river is very low the losses become small.

Other effects of the swamps are the damping out of all except the major fluctuations, and the length of time taken for the variations of discharge at Mongalla to make themselves felt at the tail of the swamps. This lag is 3 to 4 months, but is less at the very lowest levels when a large part of the swamps is dry. Allowing for lag, however, in no case has the discharge at the tail of the swamps over monthly periods been greater than that passing Mongalla. The swamps therefore have always been wasters of water and have never exercised a reservoir effect. In this connection the lowest discharges of 1922 and 1923 may be quoted.

MEAN MONTHLY DISCHARGES, CUBIC METRES PER SECOND.

MONGALLA.		SWAMPS = MALAKAL — SOBAT.			
	1921-1922	1922-1923	1922	1923	
December	440	400	February	370	360
January	400	370	March	320	290
February	370	330	April	290	280
March	370	320	May	290	300
April	400	350	June	300	330

Between Mongalla and Lake Albert many small tributaries enter the Bahr el Gebel. In the rainy season these contribute considerable quantities of water, but they are all of a torrential nature and quickly rise and subside. From December to March their contribution is usually negligible. The steady supply of the Bahr el Gebel comes from the Lakes and these produce on the average about 80 per cent of the annual supply.

Information about the regime of Lakes Albert and Victoria is scanty and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom are of a tentative nature. The existing information has been discussed by Dr. H. E. Hurst in "The Lake Plateau Basin of the Nile," of which the following is a summary:—

The principal tributary of Lake Victoria is the Kagera river. Of the other tributaries those on the east and south bring down considerable quantities of water in the rainy season, but are unimportant in the dry season. The Katonga river in the west is the remains of a large river system but owing to the fact that the valleys are choked with

* Government Press, Cairo, 1925.

papyrus swamp very little water runs into the lake. These valley swamps are characteristic of large areas of Uganda. On the north of the lake the watershed is close to the shore and the drainage goes northward into the Kafu and Lake Kioga. Owing to the large area of Lake Victoria, which is about 1/3 of the land area of its basin, and the small percentage of the rainfall draining into it, the most important factors in its regime are the direct rainfall upon and evaporation from its surface. These are of the order four times the other factors, i.e. the run-off from the basin and the outflow over the Ripon Falls.

The discharge of the Victoria Nile is only known very approximately, but the available information goes to show that on the average the discharges above and below Lake Kioga are approximately equal as shown in the preceding table. It is probable however that during the first half of the year on the average Lake Kioga is a source of loss, and in the second of gain, neither gains nor losses being normally very great.

The resulting effect on the Victoria Nile is to retard the maximum and minimum. Above Lake Kioga the maximum is in June and the minimum in January and February, while below Lake Kioga the maximum is from August to November and the minimum, in March.

In the case of Lake Albert, on the average the inflow from the Victoria Nile is about twice the run-off from the catchment area, and the outflow by the Albert Nile or Bahr el Gebel is about 1/3 greater than the inflow from the Victoria Nile. Evaporation is of the order 1/3 of these, while direct rainfall on the lake is of the order 1/5. The maximum and minimum of the Albert Nile are about a month later than those of the inflowing Victoria Nile.

The above are the general conclusions to be drawn from the small amount of information available about the hydrology of the Lake Plateau. They need to be confirmed and developed by detailed and regular observations extending over a number of years. Records of Nile Levels in Egypt go back for many years, but previous to the year 1872 they are very incomplete, isolated levels only existing. One series of maxima and minima at Cairo extending from 641 A.D. to 1450 A.D. is fairly complete. The outstanding feature of these is that over considerable periods, sometimes as long as 50 years, floods are above the average, while over other periods they are below the average. It is also the case that very low floods may occur amongst a high series and vice-versa. These records have been analysed for periodicities and periods of small amplitude have been found. They are however so masked by irregularities as to be useless for forecasting purposes.

A connection exists between conditions in the South Atlantic and the Nile Flood but up to the present it has not been possible to make a forecast of the Flood which is sufficiently reliable for practical purposes. However, as the science of meteorology develops and the nature of the mechanism producing the flood becomes known in detail, it may be possible some day to produce an accurate forecast of the nature of the Flood some months in advance. Such a forecast would be of increasing value as irrigation in the Nile Valley expands.

Reliable forecasts of the low stage of the river can be made for some months in advance. Thus in December the general stage of the Nile in Egypt can be forecasted up to May, but the beginning of the rains on the Abyssinian Plateau renders the forecast uncertain after that date. Short range forecasts based on upstream discharges and levels can also be made with considerable certainty.

Forecasts of these types are made regularly to assist in drawing up irrigation programmes and for the filling and emptying of the Aswan Reservoir.

CLIMATE.

The large ranges of latitude and altitude included in the Nile Basin give rise to considerable variations of climate. Roughly there are three main climatic divisions of the basin, the Mediterranean, the Saharan and the Tropical. The boundaries of these are not fixed, but we may say roughly that the Mediterranean includes the Delta of Egypt and extends a little into Upper Egypt, the Saharan includes the remainder of Egypt and the Northern Sudan say as far as Atbara, and the Tropical the remainder of the Basin. This classification is based principally upon atmospheric circulation. In the tropical division there is a considerable range of conditions considered from the point of view of rainfall, humidity and temperature, which are the factors most directly affecting life. The characteristic of the northern half of the basin is aridity, due to high temperatures, low humidities and scanty rainfall. Even on the plains of the Southern Sudan water is scarce in the dry season away from the rivers.

The pressure distribution has four seasons which we may call winter from November to March, summer from June to September with two short transition periods in between. During the winter season there is a high pressure centre over the Saharan and the winds of the Nile Valley form part of the circulation around this. There is also a high pressure centre over Central Asia. A belt of low pressure crosses Africa with its axis just north of the Equator.

There is a general northerly current flowing up the Nile Valley almost to the Equator. This general circulation is broken up in the north by depressions which travel along the Mediterranean from west to east. Thus in the winter southerly winds are very common in Lower Egypt, and in February when the effect of low pressure over the Mediterranean is most pronounced, the prevailing wind in Egypt from the coast as far south as Cairo is a southwesterly one. Between latitudes 30° and 20° north the prevailing wind is northerly throughout the year.

In the summer distribution there is a low-pressure area over north-western India and the gradient is on the whole from west to east. In the northern part of the basin steady north winds blow and in the southern half the winds on the whole are south-westerly and bring the moisture which falls as rain in the southern Sudan and Abyssinia.

During the transition periods there is generally a low-pressure area with closed isobars over the Central Sudan round which the winds circulate, while over the northern part of the basin northerly winds blow. On the Lake Plateau the wind direction is very much affected by the topography.

It may be said approximately that over the northern half of the basin the weather of summer is much more settled than that of winter, while over the southern half the reverse is the case.

The table on the next page shows the principal phenomena of the temperature distribution.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

TEMPERATURE NORMALS IN DEGREES CENTIGRADE.

STATION.	Annual Mean.		Highest monthly mean.		Lowest monthly mean.		Highest mean max.		Lowest mean min.		Mean Daily range.	
	Month.	Value.	Month.	Value.	Month.	Value.	Month.	Value.	Month.	Value.	Jan.	July.
Alexandria ...	Aug.	25.6	Jan.	13.4	Aug.	30.6	Jan.	10.2	8.2	7.5		
Giza (Cairo) ...	July	26.6	Jan.	10.9	July	35.1	Jan.	5.5	13.6	15.7		
Wadi Halfa ...	July	31.4	Jan.	14.4	June	40.9	Jan.	7.9	16.2	17.6		
Khartoum ...	June	33.0	Jan.	21.3	June	41.8	Jan.	14.7	15.1	14.5		
Malakal ...	April	29.5	Aug.	24.2	March	38.9	Dec.	16.8	17.7	16.3		
Mongalla ...	March	28.1	Aug.	24.3	March	37.0	Jan.	19.4	17.2	16.6		
Entebbe ...	Feb.	22.2	July	20.4	Jan. Feb.	29.7	July-Aug.	16.4	9.3	8.3		

The highest temperatures occur in the Northern Sudan, though high temperatures occur everywhere except in the highlands. In Egypt the highest temperature recorded in recent times was 51° C. at Asswan and the lowest -4° C. at Giza. In the Sudan 52.5° C. has been recorded at Wadi Halfa and 55.5° C. at Tokar, but there is some doubt about the latter. The lowest temperature recorded in the Sudan was -2° C. at Wadi Halfa.

On the Mediterranean coast the daily and annual ranges are less than they are inland. Over Upper Egypt and the Northern Sudan these ranges are large, but further south the occurrence of a rainy season affects them, though in the dry season the daily range is still large as far south as Nimulé on the Uganda-Sudan frontier.

The following table gives some facts about Relative Humidity.

NORMAL PERCENTAGE RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

STATION.	Annual Mean.	Highest Monthly Mean.		Lowest Monthly Mean.	
		Month.	Value.	Month.	Value.
Alexandria ...	72	June, July	70	Jan., Feb., Mar. November	70
Giza (Cairo) ...	60	December	81	May	55
Wadi Halfa ...	33	December	50	June	22
Khartoum ...	30	August	53	April	15
Malakal ...	59	August	88	February	25
Mongalla ...	71	July, August	85	January	52
Bukoba (Lake Victoria)	80	April	89	July	71

The most striking feature in regard to humidity is the very low humidities of the Northern Sudan. The mean humidity falls off from the Mediterranean coast inland as far as the neighbourhood of Merowe in about Latitude 18° N. where the mean for the year is only 22 per cent. Merowe is undoubtedly one of the driest places on the face of the earth. Relative humidities approximating to zero are frequently recorded there and in fact throughout Egypt and the Sudan from the Mediterranean Coast to some distance south of Khartoum relative humidities of less than 5 per cent are quite common in the spring and early summer.

From Merowe southwards the annual mean increases owing to the occurrence of rain, but in the dry season the humidity is very low over all of the Central Sudan and as far south as Malakal. In the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria the humidity is fairly high all the year round.

Rainfall has already been dealt with to some extent but the description may be amplified a little by the following table.

NORMAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES.

STATION.	Annual Total.	Highest monthly total.		Lowest monthly total.	
		Month.	Value.	Month.	Value.
Alexandria	191	December	60	June, July, Aug.	0
Giza (Cairo)	28	January	8	June, July, Aug. September	0
Wadi Halfa	—	—	—	—	0
Khartoum	131	August	56	Nov. to April	0
Malakal	907	August	208	Dec. to Feb.	0
Mongala	987	August	148	January	2
Entebbe	1492	April	251	January	68

DISTANCE FROM LAKE VICTORIA AND HEIGHT ABOVE SEA-LEVEL OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES ON THE NILE

Place.	Section.	Distance from Ripon Falls.		Height of Low Water-level above Mean Sea-level.
		Kilometres.		
		Metres.		
Ripon Falls	Lake Victoria	0	1,191*	
Mruhi	Victoria Nile	199	1,032	
Murchison Falls	" "	351	690*	
Albert Lake	" "	389	618	
Wadiala	Bahr el Jebel	456	610	
Gondokoro	" "	787	457	
Mongalla	" "	828	446	
Bor	" "	962	416	
Lake No	White Nile	1,548	386	
Taufija	" "	1,689	383	
Duelin	" "	2,310	377	
Khartoum	" "	2,510	375	
Atbara River	" Nile "	2,835	345	
Abu Hamad	" "	3,083	309	
Kareina	" "	3,315	244	
Wadi Halfa	" "	4,040	118	
Aswin	" "	4,355	85	
Luxor	" "	4,602	73	
Qena	" "	4,661	68	
Girga	" "	4,786	59	
Asyut	" "	4,929	48	
Cairo	" "	5,331	12	
Delta Barrage	" "	5,354	12	
Rosetta Mouth	" "	5,590	0	

* Above Falls.

DISTANCE FROM LAKE TSANA AND HEIGHT ABOVE SEA-LEVEL OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES ON THE BLUE NILE.

Place.	Distance from Lake Tsana.		Height of Low Water-level above Mean Sea-level.
	Kilometres.		
	Metres.		
Lake Tsana	—	—	1,755
Fazoghli	875*	—	442
Roserres	975	—	418
Singa	1,175	—	410
Sennar	1,265	—	392
Wadi Meslani	1,411	—	384
Kamlin	1,542	—	375
Khartoum	1,617	—	—

* The distance from Lake Tsana to Fazoghli is only approximate.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES AND GOVERNORATES.

NOTES.—(1) The area of the river is included in the following tables. (2) In Markazas bordering on the lakes, the areas marked on the Survey Department maps as "marsh" are included in the Markaz areas. The deeper portions of the lakes are given separately. (3) In Markazas bordering on the desert, the areas are taken up to the limits of the cadastral survey. (4) Kafra el Dawayir Markaz excludes the villages of El 'Imriya and Maryut. (5) Fiqas Markaz excludes the village of Qassasin el Sharq.

Administrative Division.	Area in Feddans.	Population	Administrative Division.		
			Area in Feddans.	Population.	
GOVERNORATES.					
Cairo	38,000	1,064,567	GHARBIYA PROVINCE.	2,880	90,016
Alexandria	18,000	573,066	Bandar Tanta	40,000	25,113
Port Said	1,600	104,605	Burullus Ma'muriya	153,000	153,533
Damietta	500	34,507	Fawa	86,000	73,297
Ismailiya	606	25,131	Kafra el Sheikh	356,000	202,800
Suez	2,200	40,306	Kafra el Zaiyat	75,000	184,414
			Mahalla el Kubra	136,000	219,576
			Santa	60,000	148,779
			Shirhin	427,000	170,866
			Talkha	118,000	138,350
			Tanta	112,130	218,554
			Zifta	60,000	172,966
			Total	1,621,000	1,792,874
BEHERA PROVINCE.					
Abu Hammas	269,000	146,277	DAQAHLIYA PROVINCE.		
Demashkur	109,000	103,182	Bandar El Mansura	2,047	63,676
Diligat	94,000	73,573	Agri	70,000	137,949
Iybi el Barud	74,000	124,034	Dikris	206,000	216,806
Kafra el Dawayir	189,000	129,861	Farskir	61,000	110,243
Kom Hamada	33,000	161,238	Mansura	79,953	128,859
Rosetta	126,000	87,891	Mit Ghannr	82,000	242,801
Shubra Khit	66,000	99,418	Simbillawetu	131,000	181,116
Bandar Damanhour	Included in Damanhour (Maraz)	51,708	Total	632,000	1,050,950
Total	1,011,000	976,965			

* Preliminary figures 1927, Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES—*continued.*

Administrative Division.	Area in Feddâns.	Population.	Administrative Division.	Area in Feddâns.	Population.
SHARQIYA PROVINCE.			MINYA PROVINCE.		
Bandar Zagazig	1,571	52,351	Bandar Minya	3,547	43,473
Bilbeis	100,000	141,329	Abu Qurqûs	62,000	111,770
Zagazig	22,422	231,616	Bani Mazâr	99,000	170,814
Faiyûs	218,000	162,093	Fashn	65,000	108,805
Hihya	72,000	124,386	Minya	74,453	129,013
Kafr Saqr	138,000	131,969	Maghâgha	81,000	111,832
Minyet el Qamh	71,000	135,928	Samalût	97,000	149,618
Total	852,000	1,012,792	Total	482,000	837,494
MINDIYA PROVINCE.			ASYÛT PROVINCE.		
Ashmûn	77,000	188,975	Bandar Asyût	6,118	57,132
Minût	81,000	260,328	Abûb... ..	68,000	110,516
Quswima	72,000	199,578	Abu Tig	62,000	139,333
Shibin el Kôm	72,000	242,417	Asyût	51,888	97,758
Tala	218,241	221,312	Dairût	89,000	190,257
Total	833,000	1,102,240	Manfalût	41,000	82,794
QALYÛTIYA PROVINCE.			BAHARIYAH PROVINCE.		
Benha	39,000	119,223	Manfalût	87,000	162,389
Dawûlî Mîsar	8,000	21,468	Mallawi	94,000	217,722
Shibin el Qandîr (Nawa)	72,000	148,034	Total	499,000	1,078,901
Qalyûb	55,000	141,329	GIRGA PROVINCE.		
Tûkh	53,000	127,517	Akhmîm	42,000	108,833
Total	227,000	537,302	Balyana	77,000	159,955
GIZA PROVINCE.			GIRGA PROVINCE.		
Bandar Giza	238	96,221	Girga	85,000	228,474
Çâyût	60,000	129,116	Sohag	98,000	197,831
Giza	46,792	128,034	Tahta	98,000	270,537
Staff	48,000	114,395	Total	373,000	965,690
Imbâba	91,000	179,170	QENA PROVINCE.		
Helwân Town	3,000	13,703	Dishna	74,000	118,093
Total	252,000	591,396	Isna	57,000	101,738
FAYÛM PROVINCE.			EL MONUFIYA PROVINCE.		
Bandar Faiyûm	4,856	52,372	Isna	77,000	157,414
Isa	182,000	185,846	El Monufiyya	100,000	229,944
Faiyûm	8,344	127,622	Nag' Hammâdi	39,000	115,134
Simmûris	113,000	186,735	Qûs	70,000	143,333
Total	413,000	562,581	Total	437,000	826,616
BENI SUF PROVINCE.			ASWÂN PROVINCE.		
Biba	85,000	159,058	Aswân	90,000	106,831
Beni Suuf	108,000	222,956	Dirr	69,000	54,485
Wâsta	67,000	116,135	Idfu	65,000	106,449
Total	261,000	598,149	Total	224,000	267,365

* Preliminary figures, 1927 Census.

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AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES—continued.

Administrative Division.	Area in Feddâns.	Population.*
FRONTIER PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS.		
Western Desert Province (including Siwa, Bahariâ and Farafra)	45,000	50,252
Southern Desert Province (Dakhla and Kharga Oases)	29,000	25,392
Sinaï Province	21,000	14,742
Red Sea District	15,000	2,133
TOTAL	110,000	92,519

TOTAL AREAS OF PROVINCES AND LAKES.

PROVINCES.		LAKES.	
	Feddâns.		Feddâns.
Lower Egypt... ..	4,726,000	Lake Maryût	59,000
		" Eaku	35,000
Upper Egypt... ..	2,941,000	" Barullos	140,000
		" Menzala	407,000
TOTAL	7,667,000	TOTAL	641,000

POPULATION OF EGYPT.

The following figures show briefly the increase in the population of Egypt during the last century:—

In 1800, calculated during the French expedition	2,460,290
In 1821, calculated from tax-list	2,556,400
In 1846, calculated from Census of houses	4,476,440
In 1882, Census of population	6,831,131
In 1897 " "	9,734,405
In 1907 " "	11,287,359
In 1917 " "	12,750,918
In 1927 " "	14,108,756*†

The figures for 1917 include the chief Foreign nationalities, as follows:—

Greek	56,731	Spanish	1,693
Italian	40,198	Dutch	706
British	24,354	Swiss	622
French	21,270	Belgian	518
Russian	4,225	American	514
Austrian	2,789	German	157

* Preliminary figures, 1927 Census.

† Including 35,462 Nomads not shown in the detailed figures above.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Egypt is an independent and Sovereign state. Its Government is monarchy of a representative character. The ruling family is that of Mohammad Aly Pasha, and the succession to the Throne is regulated by Royal Rescript dated April 13, 1922.

The present reigning Sovereign is H.M. King Fuād I, who ascended the Throne on October 9, 1917 (22 Zil Hidga, 1335). His Majesty was born on March 26, 1863 (2 Zil Hidga, 1284). The Heir Apparent is Prince Farooq. H.R.H. was born in Abdeen Palace on February 11, 1920 (21 Gumada el Ula, 1338).

The rulers of Egypt since 1811 are:—

NAME.	Born.	Reigned.	Died.
Mohammed Aly Pasha... ..	1769	1805-1848	1849
Ibrahim Pasha	1789	June-Nov. 1848	1848
Abbas Pasha I	1813	1848-1854	1854
Said Pasha	1822	1854-1863	1863
Ismail Pasha	1830	1863-1879	1895
Mohammed Tewfiq Pasha	1852	1879-1892	1892
Haj Abbas Pasha Hilmy II	1874	1892-1914	
Sultan Hussein Kamel... ..	1853	1914-1917	1917
H.M. King Fouad I	1868	1917-	

LEGISLATURE.

Legislative power is exercised by H.M. the King in concurrence with the Parliament within the limits laid down in the Constitution.

PARLIAMENT.

A Royal Rescript dated April 19, 1923, was issued establishing a Constitutional regime in Egypt, and during the premiership of H.E. Late Saad Zoghlood Pasha, the first ordinary session of the Parliament was inaugurated by H.M. King Fuād I, on March 15, 1924.

Organisation.—The Parliament consists of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The members of the Senate are 122 of whom two-fifths are nominated by H.M. the King the others being elected by general election on the basis of one Senator for every 180,000 inhabitants. The members of the Chamber of Deputies are all elected by general election on the basis of one deputy for every 60,000 inhabitants.



H. H. R. PRINCE FAROOQ.

Place of Meeting.—The Parliament has its own seat in Cairo and cannot be held in any other than the place assigned to it, but should it be found necessary for the Parliament to assemble in any other place a special law must be issued to that effect.

Sessions.—The duration of Sessions for both Chambers are the same. If the Chamber of Deputies was, for any reason, dissolved, the sittings of the Senate will have to be suspended.

The sessions are either ordinary or extraordinary. The ordinary session commences either on the convocation of the King before the 3rd Saturday in November or in virtue of the law on the same day if no such convocation was announced. The ordinary session lasts for, at least, six months and cannot be closed before the budget has been approved.

The extraordinary sessions will take place when necessary on the convocation of the King.

The termination of sessions, whether ordinary or extraordinary, will be announced by a rescript.

Renewal.—In respect of renewal there is an essential difference between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The former is a permanent body and as such not renewable. The latter is renewable and its renewal can take place for one of two reasons either being dissolution in accordance with a Royal Rescript or owing to the expiration of its normal period of five years.

The period of membership in the Senate is ten years but the renewal of its members will not take place at one time: half of the members, whether elected or nominated, being renewed every five years and therefore, the body in itself remains unrenovable. The duration of membership in the Chamber of Deputies is five years.

Function.—The Parliament has two functions, legislative and political. Legislative power of proposing, discussing, approving of laws is exercised by the Parliament in concurrence with H.M. the King, who has also the right of proposing, approving and issuing of laws.

The political function is to bestow general control over the affairs of the State. The Parliament exercises this power by right of questions and interpellations to the Ministers and of considering the petitions submitted to it by individuals and bodies. This political function is more prominent in the Chamber of Deputies than in the Senate since it is supported in the former by the ministerial responsibility because the Ministers are legally responsible to the Chamber of Deputies only.

Bureaux of the Two Chambers.—At the commencement of every ordinary session each of the two Chambers should form from among its members a bureau which will care for performing the work of the Chamber both during and out of its sittings.

The bureau of the Senate should consist of a president, two vice presidents, four secretaries and two controllers. The Chamber of Deputies should consist of a president, two vice presidents, four secretaries and three controllers.

All the members in each bureau are to be appointed by election except the president of the Senate who will be nominated by a rescript.

Also at the beginning of every ordinary session each of the two Chambers should form from among its members permanent committees whose mission is to discuss such draft laws and proposals that are submitted to it by its respective Chamber.

There are 12 permanent committees in the Senate and 14 in the Chamber of Deputies.

It happens sometimes that, in addition to permanent committees, the Chamber of Deputies forms temporary committees the duration of which will be terminated as soon as the duties entrusted to them were accomplished.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

The executive power is exercised by the King through His Ministers within the limits of the Constitution.

The Council of Ministers exercises control over the affairs of the State. The King nominates and dispenses of His Ministers. The ministers are held jointly responsible to the Chamber of Deputies about the general policy of the State, each Minister being held responsible for his Ministry.

The Council of Ministers is at present composed as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister for the Interior	... ..	H.E. Mohammad Mahmoud Pasha.
Foreign Affairs	... ..	H.E. Hafez Afif Bey.
Justice	... ..	H.E. Ahmad Mohammad Khaababa Pasha.
Agriculture	... ..	H.E. Nakhla El-Motei Pasha.
Finance	... ..	H.E. Aly Maher Pasha.
Waqfs	... ..	H.E. Ga'far Waly Pasha.
Education	... ..	H.E. Ahmed Loutfi El-Sayed Bey.
War and Navy	... ..	H.E. Ga'far Waly Pasha.
Public Works	... ..	H.E. Ibrahim Fahmy Bey.
Communications	... ..	H.E. Abd El-Hamid Soliman Pasha.

COMMITTEE OF STATE LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

This committee was first instituted in 1876. It is governed by Decree of April 20, 1884. Several decrees and arrêtés with regard to the constitution of the Committee and the number of counsellors of which it is composed, have afterwards been issued. Its duties are to advise the Government on legal points and to conduct the defence of the interests of the Government before the Courts.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

According to the census of 1917 there were 11,656,408 Mohammedans, 834,474 Copts and 260,036 of other religions or confessions in Egypt. The proportion of Mohammedans to Copts is as 14 to 1.*

The chief Mohammedan religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheikh el Gami' el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Di-yar el Masriya*.

MOHAMMEDAN RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

In Egypt there are seven Mohammedan Institutions, of which El Azhar, Cairo, is the largest and most important. The others are at Alexandria, Tanta, Asyut, Disûq, Damietta, and Zazazig.

Each institution is managed by a Rector; there is, in addition, an Assistant Rector for El Azhar.

A board of administration, consisting of twelve members, presided over by the Rector, has the following duties: the drafting of the budget; appointment, promotion, transfer and discharge of controllers, clerks, teachers and other officials; the choice of text-books; discipline of students and interior administration; distribution of the permanent revenues of the various institutions.

MINISTRY OF WAQFS.

A *Waqf* is an institution of Mohammedan Law similar to the trust of English Law. When property is made *waqf*, it is dedicated expressly or implicitly to any charitable or religious object, or the revenue is affected for the benefit of members of a family or of strangers.

A *Waqf Ahli* or family *waqf* is one in which the revenue of property constituted in *waqf* is affected to the benefit of particular individuals, generally the settlor's family, but on condition that, in the event of the extinction of the beneficiaries, there is reversion to a pious or charitable purpose, such as a school, a hospital, or poor relief, etc.

A *Waqf Khairi* is either a *Waqf Ahli*, thus transformed owing to the death without issue of the original beneficiaries, or else a *waqf* which was originally created for a general pious purpose or public utility.

In both kinds of *waqfs* the person constituting it designates an administrator or *na'zir*, generally appointing himself and reserving to himself the right of enjoyment. In the case of *Waqf Ahli*, when the *na'zir* dies and no successor has been designated, the *Qadi* appoints one.

In 1833 Mohammed 'Ali Pasha found it necessary to form an Administration to control the various *waqfs*, but he suppressed it three years later. It was re-established in 1851 by 'Abbas Pasha I, and in 1864 Isma'il Pasha decided that, in so far as the

* "Census of Egypt," 1917.

Waqfs Khairi were concerned, this Administration should succeed every *ndzir* who should die or be revoked. The Administration was made into a Ministry by Isma'il Pasha, and was directed by a Minister up to January 23, 1884, when Tawfiq Pasha, in accord with Nubar Pasha, made an independent administration of it under a Director-General immediately responsible to the Khedive. The general regulations of the Administration were approved by Decree of July 13, 1895.

By the Decree of November 20, 1913, the Administration was again transformed into a Ministry, and the Minister of *Waqfs* is a member of the Council of Ministers. The budget of the Ministry is not, however, included in the general Budget of the Government, but it comes, as well as the final annual account, under the same regulations as the Budget of the Government and its final account.

The revenue of the *Waqfs* Administration in 1906 amounted to L.E. 602,224; in 1925, the revenue of the Ministry amounted to L.E. 2,027,522 (*Ahli*, *Khairi* and *Haramais*), according to the budgetary estimate. The disbursements in 1906 amounted to L.E. 511,755, and in 1925 to L.E. 1,369,876, to which is added a sum of L.E. 545,392, balance of revenue of *Waqfs Ahli* defrayed to beneficiaries. The total disbursements accordingly amounted to L.E. 1,915,178.

In cases where persons benefiting by private *waqfs* do not agree as to the Administration, Mohammedan Law Courts may request the Ministry to undertake it, the Ministry, in such cases, as enacted by the Decree of July 13, 1895, receiving ten per cent of the proceeds. This tax is received as privilege of administration, supervision, gathering taxes, and to cover the judicial and barristers' fees which the Ministry may incur for such *waqfs*. Such transfers having been found to work satisfactorily, the Ministry of *Waqfs* had under its charge, up to April 30, 1928, 869 private *waqfs*.

From these certain *waqfs* were separated owing to the fact that they were assigned to the care of private *ndzirs*. In 1927 (up to April 1928) their income rose to L.E. 1,005,231, and expenditures to L.E. 770,391. The percentages received by the Ministry amounted to L.E. 84,807.

The persons benefiting by the said *waqfs* with the exception of certain benefiting philanthropic institutions, numbered 7,000.

MOSQUES AND SUPPLEMENTS.

The mosques and their supplements under the care of the Ministry of *Waqfs* up to the year 1928, are as follows:—

<i>Khairi</i> .	<i>Ahli</i> .	Delineation.
Number.	Number.	
1,126	102	Mosques.
187	12	<i>Zawias</i> (little mosques).
108	—	Mausoleums.
46	6	<i>Sabilis</i> (Public water supply for drinking).
41	174	Burial places.
190	820	<i>Maqras</i> (places for Koran reading)
1,734	1,114	
Grand Total	2,848	

The employees attached to these places number 7,327 on the *Waqfs Khairi* and are paid L.E. 120,443 per annum, and those on the *Waqfs Ahli* number 2,355, and receive L.E. 16,518 per annum. Other *Khairi maqras* in Cairo amount to 689.

The Ministry keeps three Mohammedan Preachers at the Siwa, Kharga and Dakhla Oases, the salaries of these preachers amounting to L.E. 315 per annum.

In order to encourage the People of the Oases to hear lectures at the Mohammedan Institutions, the Ministry has consecrated a sum of L.E. 20 per month, in contribution to twenty students who are given free lodgings and *giraya* (Daily Ration), and are dispatched by rail to the institutions at the expense of the Ministry.

A subvention of L.E. 22 is granted for religious services in the mosque of el Agra in the Frontiers, and another of L.E. 40 for the same purpose in the mosque of Deir Sini.

The Medical Department of the Ministry directs the following hospitals:—

- (1) The Sanatorium "Fouad" at Helwan for chest diseases, with 150 boarding beds for different categories.
- (2) The King's Hospital which has an outpatient and a boarding section with 116 beds, and where all diseases are treated. In this hospital there is a special section for accouchement and for relieving the pregnant women in their domiciles.
- (3) The Qalaeon Ophthalmic Hospital with a Boarding Section provided with eighty beds and an outpatient.
- (4) The Azhar Hospital at Darrassa which has a special section for skin diseases.
- (5) The Manshieh outpatient at Helmhieh.
- (6) The Boulac outpatient at Sapfieh.
- (7) The outpatient of Old Cairo.
- (8) Sayeda Nafisa ophthalmic outpatient.
- (9) An outpatient in Alexandria.
- (10) An outpatient at Gabbari, Alexandria.
- (11) An outpatient at Tanta.
- (12) An outpatient at Shabas near Qallin.
- (13) An outpatient at Shawa near Mansura.
- (14) An outpatient at Mecca, Hedjaz.
- (15) An asylum at Turah with 160 beds.
- (16) An asylum at Gabbari with 100 beds.
- (17) A hospice at Yecca.
- (18) A hospice at Medina.
- (19) The Kulshani Hospice at Tahk el Rabe.
- (20) Mohammed Bey Abou el Thahab's Hospice at el Azhar Quarter.

These two hospices offer free board to the impoverished of these two cities and their task is doubled during the season of pilgrimage.

These two hospices for sheltering foreign students, some of whom are given a monthly gratuity to procure their needs.

The Medical Department controls other nine hospices under the management of their sheikhs, which hospices are destined for sheltering a certain number of the poor derelicts and strangers.

There is a special section in the Ministry of Waqfs for the management of secondary primary, elementary schools, and orphanages depending on it.

The following schools and orphanages are under the direction of this Section:—

- (1) A Secondary School (El Amir Fariq Secondary School at Rod El Farag). Number of pupils: 570.
- (2) Four Primary Schools in Cairo, Alexandria, and Qallin. The number of pupils in these schools amounts to 1,280.
- (3) Twelve Elementary Schools in Cairo, Alexandria, Tanta, Montazah, Qallin, and Mushtuhur, comprising 1,900 pupils of both sexes.
- (4) An Orphanage at Rod El-Farag, Cairo, where 320 boys and girls obtain elementary, technical and professional education.
- (5) Osman Maler Pasha School at Manshia, Cairo, for teaching Quran and Mohammedan Religion.

In the said schools, gratuitous education is accorded to seventy-five per cent of the number of pupils, and to all the pupils in the orphanage.

Out of the *Khaiiri Waqfs*, 142 elementary schools are maintained, the direction of these schools being in the hand of the Ministry of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF AL AZHAR.

The University mosque El Azhar was erected by order of Gawhar el Qaid, viceroy for the Khalif Al Mo'izz li-din Allah, the fourth of the Fatimite Khalifs. Its construction was begun on Gumada el Ula 24, 359 H. (970 A.D.), and finished on Ramadan 9, 361 H. (972 A.D.). The Khalif El 'Aziz bi-Allah, son of El Mo'izz, first appointed professors for the University, and built them a large house close to the mosque, the latest addition to which is "El Rowâq el 'Abbâsi."

The first regulations for governing El Azhar were enacted in the year 1288 A.H. The Law now in force is No. 10 of 1911.

A general library, known as El Azhar Central Library, was founded in 1897 A.D. It contains 56,795 volumes both printed and in manuscript.

There are also branch libraries, the most important being El Maghâriba (Moorish), containing 8,045 volumes; Turkish, containing 6,355 volumes; Syrian, containing 3,319 volumes; El Sa'âda (Upper Egyptian), containing 1,885 volumes; El Hanafya, containing 1,306 volumes; and Sinaria, containing 388 volumes. These volumes are mostly ancient manuscripts.

The budget for 1927-1928 is estimated at L.E. 94,837.

The number of professors and teachers is 253, including controllers. The number of students is 3,765 of whom 672 being Turkish or Moorish nationality, a few coming from Afghanistan, Bagdad, Bornu, India, Java, Persia, Senmar, Somaliand, etc.

Sheikh el Gâmi' El Azhar: El Sheikh Mohamed Mostafa el Maraghi.
Wakil el Gâmi' and Director-General of Religious Institutions: El Sheikh Ahmad Harûn.

ALEXANDRIA INSTITUTE.

The establishment known as the *Mashâkhet 'Ulamâ el Iskandariya* was founded in April 1903, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, and is on the same footing as El Azhar University. In April 1904, a Rector was appointed, who drew up a syllabus of the subjects to be taught, which included a certain amount of modern science.

When the institute opened, 341 students joined. Four of the first-class professors from El Azhar University were chosen as teachers. In 1905 a library was founded, which contained 13,511 volumes at the end of December 1927.

The budget for 1927-1928 was estimated at L.E. 21,264. The number of teachers is 92, including 3 controllers and 39 for teaching modern science.

The number of students in the year 1927 was 716, of whom 490 in the primary division, 141 in the secondary division and 85 in the specialization section.

Sheikh of the Institute: Mohammad 'Abdel Latif el Fahliâm (Hanafite).

TANTA INSTITUTE.

(*The Ahmadi Mosque.*)

This mosque was first established in the year 1276 A.D. immediately after the death of the Sheikh El Saiyed Ahmad el Badawi by his disciple Sheikh 'Abdel Muta'âl. At first only a small *Zawiya* containing the tomb of the Sheikh was established, but owing to the number of people who soon began to visit the tomb, a mosque was built. People come from all parts of Egypt to see the mosque and visit the tomb of the departed Sheikh. In the year 1769 the mosque was renewed by order of 'Ali Bey el Kebir, one of the viceroys of Egypt, who built the dome and new quarters for the students. In his will he left a large amount of property to be devoted to the upkeep of the mosque, and when this became known a great number of people took advantage of this generous offer and went there to receive their religious education. At this period the students numbered about 700.

In the reign of 'Abbâs I the mosque was pulled down and rebuilt and the minaret heightened. The work was completed in the reign of Isma'il Pasha. Since that time the desire for religious learning has grown considerably, and this is now the second largest religious institute in the whole of Egypt.

A new institute was built by the Ministry of Waqfs and completed as far as the first floor. The second floor was completed, in the arabesque style, under H.H. the Sultan Hussein Kâmil.

In 1898 a library was formed which now contains some 7,600 volumes, of which 1,985 are manuscripts.

The budget for 1927-1928 was estimated at L.E. 29,206.

The number of professors is 107, including 4 controllers; number of students 2,092, of whom 1,589 in the primary division and 503 in the secondary division; 86 volumes.

Sheikh of the Institute: El Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed el Zawahiri (Shafite).

ASYÛT INSTITUTE.

This Institute was founded in 1915 by H.H. the Sultan Hussein Kâmil. It is conducted on the same principles and under the same conditions as the other religious institutions throughout Egypt.

The library contains over 1,937 volumes.

The budget for 1927-1928 was estimated at L.E. 17,004.

The number of professors is 55, including 3 controllers; students number 674, of whom 461 in the primary division and 213 in the secondary division, all in the first year.

Sheikh of the Institute: El Sheikh Mohamed el Ahmadi el Zawahiri (Shafite).

DISŪQ INSTITUTE.

The Mosque of El Disūq was founded by Sheikh Ibrahim el Disūq, who was born in 653 A.H. and died in 690 A.H. At the end of the ninth century A.H., the Sultan Qaytbāi had the mosque rebuilt and enlarged, and appointed religious teachers to it, besides providing rooms for teachers and students. The employees attached to the mosque at that time numbered 100.

In 1280 A.H. the Khedive Isma'il Pasha had the mosque pulled down and rebuilt; it was completed by Tausif Pasha in 1303 A.H. and remains to-day in the same state.

In 1314 A.H. the Khedive Abbas Hilmi II ordained that the Institute should be subject to the same regulations as the University of El Azhar.

The library contains about 3,656 volumes.

The budget for 1927-1928 was estimated at L.E. 5,540, plus L.E. 200 from *wajf* of Ahmad Meshāwi Pasha, L.E. 145 from *wajfs* of Ahmad el Sharif Bey, L.E. 20 from *wajfs* of late Ahmad Badrāwi Pasha.

The number of professors is 26, including controller; students number 360

Rector of the Institute: El Sheikh Mohammed Sulaimān El Sarki (Hanafite).

DAMIETTA INSTITUTE.

(*Ashrafīya Institute and Mosque of El Bahr*.)

The Institute was established by order of Sultan el Ashruff Qāyetbāi in 880 A.H. (1475 A.D.). He constructed the building now known as El Madrasa el Matbulbū, which stands within view of the Nile, and he also appointed professors. He erected premises for the students and a mosque within the precincts of the institute, for religious services. He further provided the students with food.

The date of erection as well as the name of the builder of the Mosque of El Bahri is not known, but the following passage was found written on the roof of the building: "The mosque has been renewed in the year 1009 H." (1600 A.D.)

The library contains about 4,542 volumes.

The budget for 1927-1928 was estimated at L.E. 6,030, plus about L.E. 130 from different sources.

The number of professors is 25; students 306, all Egyptians.

Rector of the Institute: El Sheikh 'Abdalla Dirāz (Malkite).

ZAGAZIG INSTITUTE.

This Institute was established by order of H.M. King Fouad by Royal Rescript dated November 7, 1921. The foundation stone was laid on January 29, 1923, and the work was wholly completed in 1925.

Lectures were begun on September 5, 1925.

The number of professors is 111; students number, 1,114, of whom 891 in the primary division and 223 in the secondary division.

Students from Shariyya and Daqahliya Mudiriyyas join this Institute, also secondary division students from Damietta Governorate.

The budget for 1927-1928 was estimated at L.E. 23,341.

A library is still being prepared, it contains at present 742 volumes.

Rector of the Institute: El Sheikh Ibrahim El Gibāli (Shafite).

COPTIC ORTHODOX COMMUNITY.

COPTIC ORTHODOX COMMUNITY.

The head of the Coptic Orthodox Community is the Patriarch, who resides in Cairo. His title is "The Patriarch of the Orthodox Copts of Alexandria, Abyssinia, Nubia, the five western cities, Africa and Syria."

The Patriarch is assisted in his ecclesiastical duties by *Mutrāns* and bishops, whose dioceses and residences are as under:—

Mutrāns		Mutrāns	
Diocese.	Residence.	Diocese.	Residence.
El Beheira, El Minūfiya, Tanta and Kafr el Zayāt and the Vice-President.	Alexandria.	Sanabu and Qozqam ...	Deirūt.
Daqahliya and the rest of Gharbiya	Mansūra.	Asyūt... ..	Asyūt.
Qalyūbiya, Quesna and Giza	Benha and Giza.	Manfalūt (bishop) ...	Manfalūt.
Sharqiya, Port-Said and Suez	Zagazig and Jerusalem.	Abu-Tig and Tahta (shop)	Abu-Tig.
Falyūm	Falyūm.	Akhmīm and Solhāg ...	Akhmīm.
Beni-Suef and El Bahnsa.	Beni-Suef.	El Balyana	El Balyana.
El Minya and El Ashmūtein	El Minya.	Girga	Girga.
		Qena and Qūs... ..	Qena.
		Isna and Luxor	Isna and Luxor.
		El Noha and Khartoum... ..	Khartoum.
		Abyssinia	Adis-Ababa.

There are numerous Coptic convents throughout Egypt, among the most important being: Deir el 'Azra (Meharraq, Asyūt), the president of which is a bishop; Deir Amba Samuel (Geleb el Gharbi, Minya), the president of which is a clergyman; Deir Amba Antonios, the president of which is a bishop; Deir Amba Bula, the president of which is a clergyman, (the two last near the Red Sea). In all these Deirs there are 350 monks.

The following Deirs are found at Wadi Natrūn, Beheira: Deir el 'Azra or El Baramūs, the president of which is a clergyman; Deir el Sunain, the president of which is a clergyman; Deir Anba Bishoi, the president of which is a clergyman and Deir Anba Makarios El Misi, the president of which is a clergyman.

There are five convents in Cairo in which there are 200 Sisters of charity.

There are over 600 Coptic Orthodox Churches throughout Egypt, some of them being over 1,000 years old and in which there are more than 1,000 clergymen.

The High Court of the Community, or *Meglis el Milli el A'la*, is presided over by the Patriarch and is composed of twelve members, four of whom are chosen by the Patriarch from the clergy and eight elected by the Community. The Clerical Assembly, which is also presided over by the Patriarch, is composed of all *Mutrāns* and Bishops and clergymen. For each *Mutrān* and Bishopric there is a branch *Meglis Milli*, in the centre of its Community, composed of four chosen members and two of the clergy and presided over by one of the members who is a *Mutrān* or a Bishop. Laws are according to Official Decrees, Coptic Orthodox Laws and Church Laws. The *Meglis* was instituted by Decree of May 14, 1883, and was modified by Law No. 3 of 1912. It has branches in all *Mutrāns* and Bishoprics.

There are two other Courts of the Community, viz., a court which looks into the personal complaints of the clergy and is called *El Maglis el Eklirikî*; and an Assembly (*El Magma*) whose members consist of the *Mutrâns* and certain of the higher clergy. This Assembly amends existing laws and initiates fresh legislation.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Ecclesiastical education is given in three special schools, two of which (Cairo and Alexandria) are for the training of young men for the priesthood, whilst the third is for 'arjî, or blind young men who desire to devote themselves to the service of the Church. Also there is a school in every monastery for priests.

LITERARY EDUCATION.

Literary education is given in all the Dioceses in Egypt. There is an organized school for this sort of education in each *Mutrânia* apart from schools in the big towns within the limit of the *Mutrânia*.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, *Sharia el Turqa el Garby, El Insha Quarter, Cairo*, has under its direct control the following institutions:—

Elementary Schools (Maktabas): 80 in Cairo and 267 in the other Governorates and Provinces.

Higher Elementary Schools for Girls: 5 in Cairo, 3 in Alexandria, 1 in Zagazig, 1 in Damietta, 1 in Asyût, 1 in Mansûra, 1 in Damanhûr, 1 in Tanta and 1 in Beni Suef.

Compulsory Schools: The Ministry of Education in conjunction with the Provincial and Municipal Councils manage 1,330 Compulsory Schools, where the School day is occupied in the morning by girls and in the afternoon by boys. In Schools where the number of girls is not large enough to require the creation of a section for girls, boys are classified according to age into two sections, the younger boys receiving their instruction in the morning, and the elder boys in the afternoon so that the boys of each section devote themselves to learning the trade or profession they desire during the part of the day in which they are free. The number in attendance at these Schools reached in December, 1927, the figure 153,636. The Ministry maintains direct on the Compulsory education budget seven Schools affiliated to Men's and Women's Training Colleges. Their establishment began in 1925-1926. The pupils in attendance at these seven schools were 1,511 in number in December 1927.

Evening Sections for Workmen: The Ministry has created these sections for the purpose of decreasing illiteracy and propagating education amongst the different classes of the Nation. The course is of two years' duration, and the instruction is given free. There were 52 classes up to December, 1927, with 5,090 in attendance.

Elementary Training Colleges for Men Teachers: 3 in Cairo, 1 in Alexandria, 1 in Damietta, and 20 in the Provinces.

Elementary Training Colleges for Women Teachers: 4 in Cairo, 2 in Alexandria, and 12 in the Provinces.

Elementary Training Colleges Preparatory Schools: 2 in Cairo, 1 at Alexandria and 8 in the Provinces.

Infant Schools: 4 in Cairo, 1 in Alexandria, and 1 in Mansûra. [There are, in addition, other Kindergarten Sections attached to Girls' Primary Schools, distributed as follows: 8 in Cairo, 2 in Alexandria, 1 at Port Saïd, 1 at Suez, 1 at Aswân and 1 at Damietta.

Primary Schools for Boys: 19 in Cairo and 27 in the Provinces and Governorates.

Primary Schools for Girls: 8 in Cairo, 2 in Alexandria, and 1 in Damietta, Suez, Aswân, and Port Saïd.

Secondary Schools for Boys: 7 in Cairo, 11 in the Provinces, and 2 in Alexandria.

Special Schools for Girls: The Qasr el Dubara College.

Secondary Schools for Girls: 1 in Cairo.

Higher Schools and Colleges: College of Arts, College of Science and Law College, School of Mohammedan Law, Higher School of Agriculture, Higher School of Commerce, School of Engineering, Medical College, School of Dentistry, School of Pharmacy, Higher Training College for Teachers (*Effendis*), both Literary and Scientific Sides, Dar el Ulûm for Teachers (*Shukûkas*) and Sania Training College for Teachers (Women), all in Cairo and the Women's Secondary Training College at Helwan.

The Egyptian Educational Mission in Europe (See page 73).

The Egyptian Library (page 79) is also under the Ministry of Education.

Elementary Schools (Maktabas).—In the 347 Elementary Schools managed by the Ministry of Education the instruction is exclusively in Arabic. The pupils, whose ages range from 5 to 14, are classified and taught in four standards. Ninety-three of the schools have been set apart exclusively for girls, and three of these have been specially fitted up for the teaching of domestic subjects (cooking, laundry, sewing, etc.). Number of pupils in attendance at these 347 schools (December, 1927): 50,608 (boys and girls).

Elementary Training Colleges Preparatory Schools.—The Ministry created this type of Schools in 1927-1928 for the purpose of preparing students for the Elementary training Colleges. There were 11 such schools in December, 1927, attended by 1,301 Students.

Higher Elementary Schools for Girls.—The Ministry maintains 5 of these schools in Cairo, 3 in Alexandria, 1 in Damietta, 1 in Zagazig, 1 at Mansûra, 1 at Damanhûr, 1 at Tanta, 1 at Beni Suef, and 1 at Asyût. The length of the course is three years. The fees are 160 milliemes a month, without a midday meal. Number of pupils (December 1927): 1,360.

Infant Schools for Boys.—The length of the course is three years. The fees are L. E. 3 a year if no midday meal is provided, and L. E. 9 if it is. Number of pupils (December 1927): 971 not including the Kindergarten Sections attached to Girls' Primary Schools; 14 in number and attended by 946 pupils (boys and girls).

Elementary Training Colleges for Men Teachers.—There are 25 Elementary Training Colleges for Men Teachers of which 3 are in Cairo, 1 in Alexandria, 1 in Damietta and 1 in each Mudiriya in Lower and Upper Egypt except Gharbiya, which has 3 Colleges, and 2 in each of Menūfiya, Daqahliya, Shariya and Giza. They have a three years' course. The training is free. The number of students (December 1927) was 8,597.

Elementary Training Colleges for Women Teachers.—These are 18 in number: 4 in Cairo, 2 in Alexandria, and 1 in each Mudiriya except Giza and Aswān. They consist of a section for teachers of general subjects. The course of training extends over four years. All the students are educated free. The number of pupils (December 1927): 2,030, of whom 1,176 are boarders. There is a supplementary course at the Bahā Higher Elementary Training College for Women Teachers which was attended by 218 pupils in December 1927, and another Section for the training of the blind which was attended by 16 girl pupils in December, 1927. There is an Arts Section at the Shubra Women's Elementary Training College which was attended in December, 1927, by 77 students.

The Ministry undertakes the inspection of the Elementary Schools belonging to other Government and non-Government Administrations, numbering 50 in December, 1927, and attended by 5,170 boys and 988 girls.

The Ministry further inspects and aids the Elementary Schools belonging to the Orwa el Wotbah and the Mohammedan Benevolent Societies, numbering 7 in December, 1927, with 1,001 boys and 95 girls in attendance.

In addition the Ministry inspects and awards annual Grants-in-aid to Private Elementary Schools in the Governorates, fulfilling the conditions of the Grants-in-aid Regulations. There were 366 such Schools in December, 1927, attended by 30,342 boys and 13,055 girls.

Primary Schools for Boys.—The Ministry of Education maintains 19 Primary Schools for boys in Cairo, 4 at Alexandria and 1 at each of the following towns: El-Qanātir el-Khariya (Barrage), Benha, Damanhūr, Damietta, El Mansūra, Port Said, Shāhin el Kōm, Suez, El-Qasab at Tanta, Ismailiya, and Zagazig in Lower Egypt; Ayūb, Aswān, Beni Suef, El Dirr, Idfu, Insa, Faiyūm, El Giza, Qena, El Minya, and Sohāg in Upper Egypt. The course extends over four years. Arabic is the medium of instruction, but English is taught as a foreign language. Six of these schools have boarding departments and thirty-six others provide for the pupils the midday meal only. The fees are: without midday meal, Aswān, Idfu, Insa, L. E. 3 per annum; other schools L. E. 6 per annum; with midday meal, Nasrīa in Cairo and Moharrem Bey in Alexandria, L. E. 15 per annum; other schools L. E. 10 per annum with the exception of Suez, wherein the fees are L. E. 7-600 millerimes per annum; boarders, Orman, Benha, El Mansūra and Ras el Tin and Raml, L. E. 25 per annum; Nasrīa, L. E. 40 per annum. Number of pupils (1927-1928): 17,383.

Primary Schools for Girls.—The Abbas, Abbasiya, Sania, Shubra, and Helwan Girls, Helmia Guedida, Ghamra, Mumira and Heliopolis Schools in Cairo, Moharrem Bey and Tariqiyet Fatā Schools in Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, Suez and Aswān Schools all have a Kindergarten section. Abbas, Heliopolis, in Cairo and Tariqiyet el Fatā at Alexandria have a boarding department. The fees in these Schools are L. E. 12 for

day-boarders and L. E. 25 for boarders, and in the Sania School L. E. 12 for day-boarders. The fees at the Moharrem Bey School at Alexandria, Abbasiya School, Shubra, Helmia el Gedida, Ghamra, Mumira and Helwan in Cairo, are L. E. 9 for the Primary section pupils; Suez and Port Kindergarten section pupils and L. E. 12 for the Primary section pupils; Suez and Port Said L. E. 7-500 millerimes (with a midday meal) for both the Primary Section and Kindergarten, and L. E. 3 for Kindergarten (without meal). At Aswān, the fees are fixed at L. E. 3 for both the Primary Section and the Kindergarten without midday meal. At Damietta, the fees are L. E. 6 in Primary Section and L. E. 3 for the Kindergarten—no midday meal. Number of pupils (1927-1928): 2,054 girls in the Primary Sections and 946 boys and girls in the Kindergarten Sections.

In addition to the Government Boys' and Girls' Primary Schools, the Ministry inspects non-Government Primary Schools, and awards them annual grants-in-aid. The number of such Schools was in December, 1927, 114 Boys' Primary Schools with 28,382 boys, and 51 Girls' Primary Schools with 9,558 girls in attendance.

Secondary Schools.—The Ministry maintains seven Secondary Schools for Boys in Cairo, and two at Alexandria, and one in each of Tanta, Zagazig, Mansūra, Damanhūr, Benha, Beni Suef, Sohāg, Asyūt, Qena, Minya, and Faiyūm.

The Secondary Course extends over five years, branching out at the end of the third year into two alternative divisions: a literary side and a scientific side. The course has been framed not only to supply a basis of general culture, but to prepare the pupils for the special requirements of the higher Colleges. The fees are at present L. E. 20 for day-boarders and L. E. 40 for boarders. Number of pupils (1927-1928): 11,270. Applicants are required to pass the Boys' Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination. This is generally held in the month of June for the first session, and in September for the second session. The number who presented themselves in both sessions of this Examination in 1927, was 15,886, of whom 6,435 were successful.

There is also a Preparatory Section to Dar El 'Ulūm (Training College for Sheikhia) school in which a modified Secondary Course of Study is pursued. The education in this school is free and the candidates, after completing the course, are admitted to Dar El 'Ulūm. Number of pupils (1927-1928): 525.

A Secondary School for Girls has been founded at Shubra, Cairo. The fees are L. E. 20 for day-boarders and L. E. 40 for boarders. Number of pupils (1927-1928): 123.

Special School for Girls.—The Qasr el Dubara College has been created with a special organisation for the purpose of giving a general culture for women. It was attended by 65 students in 1927-1928. The fees are L. E. 40 for a day student.

In order to obtain a sufficient number of teachers to cope with the increase in Primary Schools, the Ministry established a Secondary Training College at Orman, Giza. The number of pupils in December, 1927, was 479 for the day section and 73 for the night section.

In addition to the Secondary Schools which are directly under its control, the Ministry of Education may give grants-in-aid to private Secondary Schools that comply with certain conditions and attain a satisfactory level of efficiency.

Grants-in-aid were given, in 1927-1928, to the following Secondary Schools:—

I.—SCHOOLS PROVIDING A COMPLETE COURSE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION:—

- (1) In Cairo: Idadiya, Banha Qaden, Tewāñ Coptic, the Royal Secondary School, Coptic Secondary, El-Abidiya, Ruqi-el-Maaref, Fl-Itithad el Watani, El-Ismailiya, El-Nahda el Misriya, American University.

- (2) In Lower Egypt: El-Masai el-Mashkûra, Shibir el-Kôm, El-Moroosia, Alexandria, Hisset Birna School.
- (3) In Upper Egypt: Ikhwan Wissa, Asyût.

II.—INCOMPLETE SECONDARY SCHOOLS:—

- (1) In Cairo: El-Ilhamiya, El-Hayatem and El-Nil Schools.
- (2) In Lower Egypt: El-Kamiliya, Alexandria, Tewfiq Coptic, Tanta, Wali el-Ahd, Zagazig, Coptic School, Port Said, El-Rashad, Mansûra, El-Amir Farâq, Mit Ghamr, El-Fariqiya, Zagazig, El-Towfiq el Khairiya, Samannûd, Great Coptic School, Tanta, Coptic School, Mit Ghamr.
- (3) Upper Egypt: Coptic School at Beni-Suef, Coptic School Minya, El-Nahda el-Wataniya, Asyût, Mikhail Paltas, Sanbu, Coptic School, Tahta, Rizkala Mishriji School, Girza, Coptic School, Oena, Coptic School, Luxor, Coptic School, Aswân, Basta Bey, Sohag, Dawood Takla, Bahgûra.

In 1923-1924, grants-in-aid were granted for the first time to Non-Government Boys' Primary Schools, of which there were 17 in Cairo, 11 in Lower Egypt and 11 in Upper Egypt.

In 1924-1925, grants-in-aid were granted to 63 Schools of which 26 in Cairo, 20 in Lower Egypt and 17 in Upper Egypt.

In 1925-1926, grants-in-aid were granted to 83 Schools of which 33 in Cairo, 29 in Lower Egypt and 21 in Upper Egypt.

In 1926-1927, grants-in-aid were granted to 108 Schools of which 43 in Cairo, 41 in Lower Egypt and 24 in Upper Egypt.

In 1927-1928, grants-in-aid were granted to 114 Schools of which 42 in Cairo, 48 in Lower Egypt, and 24 in Upper Egypt.

The Secondary Education Certificate Examination is held annually in May or June, at Cairo, Alexandria, and a few other provincial centres. It is completed in two stages: Part I, based upon the syllabus of the first three years of the Secondary Course of Study, being taken at the end of the pupil's third year; and Part II, Literary or Scientific, on the completion of the course. Candidates for Part II must have passed Part I not less than two years previously. In the language tests (Arabic, English, French) candidates must answer the questions in the language which forms the subject of the test; in each of the other tests they must answer in the language which has formed the medium of instruction in the subject. The examination fee is: Part I, L.E. 2; Part II, L.E. 2. Applications on special Form must be received at the Ministry of Education two months before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination. Number of candidates in both Sessions of the Examination of 1927: Part I, 5,987; Part II, 2,935. Number successful: Part I, 1,890; Part II, 1,176.

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The School of Engineering, Giza, admits students who hold the Secondary Education Certificate (Scientific Side). The course of study extends over four years. After the first year, students specialise in one of the following 3 sections: I. Irrigation and Civil Engineering; II. Architecture; III. Mechanical Engineering; and students specialising in Electrical Engineering commence in their third year. Fees: L.E. 30 per annum. The number of students for 1927-1928 is 563.

The Higher Training College, Cairo, provides a four years' course, based upon the Secondary Education Certificate, for (a) teachers of Mathematics and Science and (b) teachers of Literary subjects. The fee is L.E. 20 per annum for students who do not wish to follow the teaching profession; free education is given to those who undertake to follow the profession of teaching for five years at least after having obtained the Diploma.

Annual scholarships to the amount of L.E. 24 each are granted to some of the students in monthly instalments.

From the beginning of 1927-1928 the School has been split into two Schools, one at Minia for Science, attended by 337 day students and 81 night students in December, 1927; and one at Ikingi el Gamamiz for Literary subjects attended by 126 day students, and 263 night students.

The Dar El 'Ulûm provides a four years' course. The training is free. The number of students for 1927-1928 is 468.

The School of Mohammedan Law, Cairo, was founded by the Government in 1907 and was originally attached to the Ministry of Education. In 1911 it was placed under the control of the Supreme Commission of El Azhar, and in March 1916 it was attached to the Ministry of Justice. It consists of two divisions, Lower and Higher, the period of study in the first being four years and in the second five years. In order to enter the Lower division, candidates must have been students at the University of El Azhar and must pass an entrance examination. Entry to the Higher division is by examination from the first. Students receive an allowance of from P.T. 80 to 120 a month.

In 1923, Law No. 34 dealing with the new regulations for this school and in accordance with the Decree of March 11, 1925, modifying certain articles of the above law, a certificate for specialization in the Mohammedan religion was founded. Consequently the course of study became three years; students of this new course must hold "El Alimiya" from Azhar and pass a competition examination in "Fiqh and Oouul." Students receive an allowance of L.E. 4 a month. The number of students for 1927-1928 is 88.

The Saniya Training College provides a five years' course of training for women teachers. All the students are educated free. Applicants are required to pass either an entrance examination based upon the Primary Course of Study for Girls' Schools or the Boys' Leaving Primary School Certificate Examination. The number of students for 1927-1928 was 215, including 29 day students, and the rest were boarders.

The Secondary Women's Training College, Helwan, has been established on the lines of the Saniya Training College and was attended in 1927-1928 by 72 students all boarders.

The Egyptian Educational Mission abroad consists of students who are undergoing a course of special study or training abroad at the cost of the Government, with a view to their employment on their return in technical posts. They include students of Medicine, Mathematics and Science, History and Geography, Teaching, Engineering, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, Arts and Crafts, Commercial Subjects, etc. All students before being sent abroad are required to sign an undertaking to serve the Government for seven years on their return, if a post is offered to them.

The Office of the Director of the Egyptian Educational Mission in England is at 20, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1; in France at 24, Rue des Ecoles, Paris; in Switzerland at 30, Rue de Candolle, Geneva; and in Germany: Nummerger Strasse 67, Berlin, W. 60.

The number of the Government students in July, 1928, was 571.

In addition to the Government students, the Ministry of Education supervises, at the request of their parents, a large number of Egyptian students who are pursuing their studies in England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Austria and America at their own expense.

The number of these private students under supervision in July, 1928, was 621 (England, 187; France, 350; Switzerland, 34; Italy, 5; Belgium, 3; Germany, 20; Austria, 12; America, 10).

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The *Bulâq Technical School* provides a four years' course of study with practical training in various trades. It is divided after the second year into two sections: I. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; II. Building Trades and Tanzim. The Diploma is not awarded until after one year's practical experience. Fees: day-boarders, L.E. 12 per annum; boarders, L.E. 25 per annum. The number of pupils for 1927-1928 is 1,312.

The Arts and Technical Section at Alexandria has been instituted on the lines of the Bulâq Technical School, and was attended in 1927-1928 by 245 students.

The *Mansûra Trades School*, the *Cairo Model Workshops*, the *Asyût Model Workshops*, the *Port Said Government Trades School* and *Alexandria Trades School* give practical instruction in various trades. The length of the course is five years. There are no fees charged, and pupils after the first year receive small wages. The number of apprentices in 1927-1928 was 382 in the first School, 521 in the second, 291 in the third, 186 in the fourth and 116 in the fifth school.

In addition, the Cairo Model Workshops have a Secondary Section of two classes. In the first year class there were 19 apprentices in 1927-1928 and in the second year class 14.

The *Schools of Accountancy and Commerce*: There are in Cairo a Higher School at Shari'a Sheikh Rihân No. 61, and two Intermediate Schools and another at Alexandria. The length of the course is four years in the Higher School and three years in the Intermediate School. The fees are: L.E. 12 for the Higher School (without midday meal), L.E. 12 for the Shari'a el Falaki Intermediate School (with midday meal), and L.E. 9 for the Bab el Lâk, and Alexandria Intermediate Schools (without midday meal). Number of pupils (1927-1928): Higher School, 332 and 58 at the Evening Section; Intermediate Schools, 788. There are also evening institutions, where commercial subjects are taught, at Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Asyût, Minya, Beni Suef, Benha, Zagazig, Mansûra, Tanta, Damanhûr, Shihîn el Kôm and Faiyum. Number of pupils in December 1927 was 1,664.

The *School of Egyptian Arts and Crafts* consists of three sections:—

Section I.—*For Apprentices*. All boys are admitted without fees. Small wages are paid to the apprentices after their first year. The number during 1927-1928 was 288.

Section II.—(a) *Day Section*. (1) For ex-pupils from other trades schools. Each apprentice receives 100 milliermes per day. Number of apprentices for 1927-1928 was 10.

(2) For the training of craftsmen. Each craftsman pays 250 milliermes per annum. Number of apprentices for 1927-1928 was 14.

(b) *Evening Section*.—For improving the knowledge of outside craftsmen in their trades. Annual fees P.T. 25. This section was closed in 1927-1928 on account of the building operations in the School.

Section III.—*For Designers and Traders*. Annual fee L.E. 12. All students are accepted as day-pupils. Period of instruction four years. The Diploma is not awarded until after one year's practical experience. Number during 1927-1928 was 113.

In addition to the Schools and Model Workshops under its direct control, the Ministry inspects and gives grants-in-aid to technical, trade and commercial schools belonging to the Provincial Councils or to private societies. The number of such schools is 25, including 17 Trades Schools, and 8 Commercial Evening Schools. There are also 6 Private Schools for girls with 513 in attendance; 2 of these Schools being for Domestic Economy and the rest Girls' Workshops.

The *École des Beaux Arts*, Cairo, was founded in 1908 by H.H. Prince Yûsuf Kamâl and is administered by the Ministry. The course extends over four years and instruction is given in painting, sculpture, architectural design and the decorative arts. There are no fees. Number of pupils for 1927-1928 was 32.

AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY SCHOOLS.

Law No. 52 of the year 1923 has enacted the transfer of the Agricultural and Veterinary Schools from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Education.

Higher School of Agriculture, Giza.

The Higher School of Agriculture at Giza is a Higher School to which students are admitted who hold the Secondary Education Certificate, Part II (Scientific Side preferred). The course of study extends over four years, the school diploma being awarded after one year's satisfactory work subsequent on graduation. Annual fee, L.E. 30 for day-boarders with midday meal and L.E. 60 for boarders. The number of students for 1927-1928: 172 including 32 boarders.

School of Veterinary Medicine.

The school was opened in 1901. Conditions are the same as laid down for the Higher School of Agriculture.

The course of study extends over four years, at the end of which period successful candidates are granted a Diploma authorizing them to practise as veterinary surgeons in Egypt.

This School is recognized as a Higher one and only candidates possessing the Secondary Certificate are accepted.

It is situated at Giza, where commodious classrooms, infirmary, etc., have recently been erected. Fee L.E. 12, all students day-boarders. Number in 1927-1928 was 60.

The Mushtûhur School.

An Intermediate School of Agriculture is established at Mushtûhur, to which pupils who have passed the Secondary Certificate Examination Part I, or who have passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination are admitted.

The pupils attending this school are all sons of landowners. They are boarders paying L.E. 25 per annum. Number of pupils, 1927-1928, was 158.

The Shihîn el Kôm School.

An Intermediate School of Agriculture is established at Shihîn el Kôm. It was managed by the Minifiya Provincial Council until April 1923 when it was taken over by the Ministry.

The conditions for admission and the course of study are the same as Mushtuh. The pupils attending this school are all sons of landowners. Boarders pay L.E. 25 per annum, and day-boarders pay L.E. 12 per annum.
Number of pupils, 1927-1928, was 141; 29 being day pupils and 112 boarders.

Agricultural Schools of the Provincial Councils.

The Provincial Councils instituted two types of schools for Agricultural Education:—
Intermediate Schools (on the same lines as Mushtuh School).
Farm Schools (for practical training in agriculture).

These Provincial Agricultural Schools were managed by the Councils concerned but were inspected by the Ministry of Agriculture, which gave advice in technical and educational matters and contributed towards the maintenance of these schools by giving them annual grants-in-aid. There is now only one Agricultural School at Damanhur, which was attended by 148 pupils during 1927-1928.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

By Law No. 22 of 1909 the Provincial Councils were given extensive powers for the development of education. They were authorized to levy a tax, supplementary to the land-tax, for purposes of public utility, including education. In all the Provinces, the special tax has been fixed at five per cent of the land-tax, except in Faiyum, where it has been fixed at six per cent. It produces about L.E. 255,000 per annum. As the Councils carried forward to 1916-1917 a sum of L.E. 330,000, economized in previous years, and have revenue from other sources amounting to about L.E. 75,000 per annum, a total sum of L.E. 660,000 was available for 1916-1917. Of this about L.E. 80,000 was allocated for purposes of public utility (hospitals, dispensaries, cotton *halagas*, etc.) and the rest for education.

In terms of the Law, seventy per cent of the tax allocated for educational purposes must be devoted to elementary education (including agricultural education and training in manual trades) and thirty per cent to primary and higher education.

In December 1927, the Councils had under their control, either through direct management or by giving grants-in-aid, the following schools:—

- 2,568 Maktabs, of which 633 were managed by the Councils direct and 2,035 under supervision for grants-in-aid of which 97 are subsidised by the Ministry from its budget. In these maktabs 219,838 boys and 31,644 girls were receiving instruction.
 - 11 Industrial Schools, and 1 Agricultural School, and 8 Commercial Evening Schools, giving instruction to 2,470 boys.
 - 77 Boys' Primary Schools (69 maintained by the Councils and 8 under supervision for grants-in-aid), in which 15,067 boys are receiving instruction.
 - 16 Girls' Primary Schools (13 maintained by the Councils, 3 given annually a grant-in-aid by Beni Sief Provincial Council and 1 by the Qena Provincial Council. These Schools are attended by 3,273 girls.
- The total number of maktabs and schools under the Control of the Provincial Councils is 2,781, giving instruction to 262,792 boys and girls.
All the maktabs and schools under the Provincial Councils are regularly inspected by the Ministry of Education.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Besides the Government schools there exist a large number of Private Elementary, Primary and Secondary Schools, organized on practically the same lines as the former and following a similar course of instruction. Many of these schools are maintained by charitable societies.

The Orthodox Coptic Community maintains 219 schools, containing 22,005 boys and 3,794 girls.

There are also a number of schools maintained by the foreign colonies, and chiefly dependent on the religious missions.*

THE EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY.

The Egyptian University was first founded in the year 1908 as a mere nucleus. But as the number of its students decreased year after year, it was deemed advisable that it should be handed over to the Ministry of Education under certain conditions agreed upon by both the University Council and the Ministry.

This agreement was concluded in December 1923. According to its terms the schools of Medicine and Law were to become the Faculties of Medicine and Law, a Faculty of Science was to be established.

On March 11, 1925, a "Decret Loi" was issued by which the present State University was instituted. It was to be composed, according to this law, of four faculties, *viz.*, the Faculty of Arts, the Faculty of Science, the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Law.

Other faculties may be established in the future by a "Decret Loi."

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Faculty of Arts grants the following Degrees:—

Licence es-Lettres, Maitre es-Lettres and Doctorat es-Lettres.

Branches of study:—

- (1) Arabic and Semitic languages.
- (2) Egyptology.
- (3) Philosophy.
- (4) History and Geography.
- (5) Living languages.
- (6) Ancient Greek and Latin.

There is a preparation Section in the Faculty of Arts for students who are destined to become Law students.

Conditions of Admission to the Faculty:—

Admission is possible only to students who have passed the Egyptian Secondary Education Certificate, Part II (Literary Side), and any other equivalent certificate accepted by the University Senate on recommendation of the Faculty Council.

* Census of Schools in Egypt, 1924-1925.

THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE

The Faculty of Science grants the following Degrees :—
 Bachelor (B.Sc.) of Science.
 Master of Science (M.Sc.) and
 Doctor of Science (D.Sc.).

The Faculty Sections are the following :—

- (1) Chemistry.
- (2) Physics.
- (3) Botany.
- (4) Biology.
- (5) Mathematics (Pure and Applied).
- (6) Geology.

A preparatory course is given at the Faculty for the benefit of pre-medical students. Conditions of admission are the same as in the case of the Faculty of Arts with the difference that candidates must have passed their Secondary Certificate, Part II, on the Scientific Side.

FACULTY OF LAW.

This Faculty grants the following Degrees :—

- Licence en Droit.
- Diplôme des Hautes Etudes en Droit, en Economie Politique, and
- Docteur en Droit.

Only students who have passed the Secondary Education Certificate, Part II, on the Literary Side, and who have passed their pre-legal studies in the Faculty of Arts can be admitted to the Faculty of Law.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

This Faculty grants the following Degrees :—

- Bachelor of Medicine.
- Bachelor of Surgery.
- Bachelor of Pharmacy.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Doctor of Pharmacy, and
- Master of Surgery.

It also grants the following Diplomas :—

- Diploma of Tropical Diseases and Public Hygiene.
- Diploma of Ophthalmology.
- Diploma of Midwifery.

Only students who have passed the Secondary Education Certificate, Part II (Scientific Side), and who have passed the pre-medical course in the Faculty of Science can be admitted to the Faculty of Medicine.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

- (1) Government subsidy.
- (2) Proceeds of the University property, movable and immovable.
- (3) Students fees, Examination fees and Library fees.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

The headquarters of the University, the Library and the buildings of the Faculties of Science and of Arts are situated at Zaafaran Palace, Abbāsīya. The Faculty of Medicine is at present situated at Kaac el Aini. The Faculty of Law remains for the present in its old site at Giza. It is hoped that its new buildings and that of the Faculty of Literature now on foundation at Giza (Ourman), will be ready about 1929, when sites of both faculties will be removed there.

N.B.—For further details, see University Calendar.

THE EGYPTIAN LIBRARY.

(*Middn Bāb el Khāḡ, Cairo.*)

The Egyptian Library was established in 1286 A.H. (1869 A.D.) and was transferred from its old locality to the present magnificent building in 1904. Its revenue is derived from :—

- (1) 1,600 feddās of *wajfs* land.
- (2) An annual subvention from the Ministry of Waqfs.
- (3) An annual subvention from the Ministry of Finance, which differs in amount from time to time.

Its administration comes under the Ministry of Education and its accounts are controlled by the *nāzirs* of *wajfs*, i.e. the Ministers of Finance and Education. A Superior Council under the patronage of H.E. the Minister of Education controls its administration.

It is open daily to the public during the under-mentioned hours with the exception of Mondays, Government Holidays and during the hour of prayer on Fridays :—

Winter—October to May :—	Summer—June to September :—
9 a.m. to 1 p.m.	8 a.m. to 12 noon.
4 p.m. to 8 p.m.	5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

At the end of December 1927 there were about 134,000 volumes in the Library, of which about 48,000 were volumes printed in Arabic and oriental languages and 24,000 were manuscripts and photographed works. Among the oldest manuscripts is Risālet el Shaḡḡ, written in 265 A.H. (878 A.D.) by his disciple, El Rabee' Ibn Suleiman el Merdy, who died in Shawwāl 270 A.H. (884 A.D.). Amongst the Arabic books there are 4,900 volumes of Turkish, Persian, and Indian origin. There are also about 72,000 books printed in different European languages.

All these can be consulted by the public in the reading rooms; the number of attendance in 1927 was about 48,309 in the reading room and 2,294 borrowers outside the Library.

A pupils' library was established for the benefit of pupils in their leisure times which agree with the above-mentioned times of the library.

In the Exhibition room there is a collection of ancient MSS., the oldest of which is a papyrus written in the month of Zulq'ida 87 A.H. There are also valuable copies of the Qur'an, some of which have been copied in the first century of Hedjira in ancient Coptic handwriting and others copied in the period of the Bahariya Mamelaks in illuminated Coptic, Rihani, and ordinary handwriting. In this room there is a collection of Arabic coins containing about 5,000 pieces, the oldest of which is the Dinâr of 'Abd Malek Ibn Marawân, 77 A.H.

The Library keeps for sale a stock of all its own old and new printed publications such as Qalqashandi, Sobhi el A'sha, Noweri, Nihâyet El Arab, Zamakhshari, Asâs E, Balâgha, Jâhez, El Tâg ibn Qotaiba, Oyoun El Akhbar, Diwan Mehyar El Daylami Massalek El Absar, El Aghani; there is a list for its volumes and the price of each for individuals and booksellers.

Entrance to the reading room is free, and facilities are given to the public to consult what they require.

The regulation as to issuing books on loan are as follows:—

(1) The borrower must be either: (a) known personally to the Director; (b) a member of a parliamentary council; (c) one of the Ulemas or a notable; (d) a high official in the Egyptian Government; or (e) guaranteed by one of the above, or by his consulate if he is a foreigner.

(2) If he does not fall into any of these categories, he will be allowed to take books out on loan if he pays a deposit of double the price of the book, the price being assessed by the Library.

The Library is ready to give official copies from works in its possession such as judicial documents to be submitted to the Courts, etc., to those who apply for them for a fee of P.T. 20 for each sheet of foolscap.

The Literary section with its press, which originally formed part of the Government Press, has been transferred to the Library and is now part of its administration. It is at present engaged in publishing the catalogue of books in the Library as well as such works as concern the revival of Arabic literature.

The Press is ready to print such works as may be required at the expense of their owners, in addition to this press there are a binding workshop for binding the books of the library and for individuals on their own accounts, and a photostat machine for photographing the documents, etc., at the expenses of their demanders.

For the convenience of the public a complete collection of cadastral maps has been presented by the Survey of Egypt and is kept in the reading room for consultation, and an employee delegated by the Survey of Egypt is in charge of these maps.

JUSTICE.

The proclamation of martial law in Egypt on November 2, 1914, was accompanied by an explanation to the effect that the powers to be exercised by the military authorities were intended to supplement and not to supersede the civil administration. The principal three categories of courts mentioned below consequently remain unaffected by the proclamation of martial law.

The courts were required by the proclamation of January 25, 1915, concerning trading with the enemy, to give effect to certain disabilities placed by that proclamation on persons resident in enemy territory (see proclamation quoted, Art. 12).

The proclamation of May 14, 1916 (*Journal Officiel* No. 43, of May 16, 1916) gives detailed instructions as to the relations of private citizens with the military authorities, and expressly prohibits certain acts.

The departure of the consular officials of enemy powers has, of course, affected some of the courts of category four, and special temporary courts have been created to meet the difficulties occurring through the closing of certain consular courts (see proclamation of April 15, 1915; *Journal Officiel* No. 42, Supplement, of April 15, 1915).

Temporary military courts have been set up to deal with certain offences affecting the safety or welfare of the British naval and military forces thence in Egypt. A British Prize Court was instituted at Alexandria by giving prize jurisdiction to H.B.M. Supreme Court for Egypt.

Generally speaking, no change in the administration of justice in Egypt has taken place since the proclamation of martial law and the declaration of a British Protectorate. This Protectorate was abolished by the Declaration of February 28, 1922, and Martial Law was abrogated by the Proclamation dated July 5, 1923, with the reserves therein indicated.

There are four distinct categories of courts in Egypt:—

- (1) The Native Courts.
- (2) The Mixed Courts.
- (3) The Courts of Personal Statute:—
 - (a) The Moslem Religious Courts; the Mahkama Shar'iyah.
 - (b) The Courts of different non-Moslem Religious Communities.
 - (c) The Maglis Hasbi.
- (4) The Consular Courts.

There are also certain special courts exercising a jurisdiction of an exceptional character.

I.—THE NATIVE COURTS:—

These Courts were instituted by Decree of June 14, 1883. They try all civil or commercial cases which are brought up by the native litigant parties. They also deal with all kinds of crimes which are committed by local subjects, other than those within the competence of the Mixed Courts.

The organisation of these Courts has been modified by a number of Decrees and Laws, the most important of which are: The penal Code No. 3, 1904, the Code of Criminal Procedure No. 4, 1904, Law No. 8, 1904 instituting Markaz Courts, and Law No. 4, 1905 instituting Assize Courts (see below).

II.—THE MIXED COURTS:—

These Courts were inaugurated on June 28, 1875, and commenced to sit on February 1, 1876. They were originally instituted for a period of five years and have since been periodically renewed by International Agreements, the last being made in the year 1921, 1922, 1923 for an indefinite period. The Signatory Powers to the institution of these Courts were: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America.

The Mixed Courts try all civil or commercial cases, other than cases of personal statute, between: (a) foreigners of different nationalities, (b) foreigners and natives, (c) foreigners of the same nationalities if the dispute concerns immovable property. The Mixed Courts hear all cases of contraventions when the accused is a foreigner, and offences connected with bankruptcy when a foreign interest is involved, as well as offences relating to the misappropriation of goods seized in pursuance of a judgment or order of the Mixed Courts.

The law applied by the Mixed Courts is that contained in the Mixed Codes, and in those permanent police regulations which have been promulgated with the approval of the General Assembly of the Judges of the Mixed Court of Appeal. Until 1911 any alteration of the Mixed Codes could only be effected with the consent of all the Signatory Powers. Law No. 17 of 1911, however, instituted a legislative assembly, which is composed of the General Assembly of the Mixed Court of Appeal with the addition of the senior judge of each of the Signatory Powers not represented for the time being by a judge in the Court of Appeal. This body is permitted to make "additions to and amendments of mixed legislation," but it has no power to alter the existing organization or jurisdiction of the courts.

III.—COURTS OF PERSONAL STATUTE:—

The Mahkamas try cases relating to status in respect of Moslem local subjects, or non-Moslems who have no Maglis Millî competent for the consideration of such affairs. Mahkamas also deal with all religious matters concerning persons who are not subjects of Foreign Powers with Consular Courts in Egypt.

The Maglis Millîya try cases relating to status arising between persons who belong to their communities.

The Maglis Hasbiya see to the appointment of tutors; the interdiction of incapable persons and the nomination of guardians for them; the abolition of such interdictions; the nomination of mandatories for the absent, the verification of accounts in their charge, the control of their work and their dismissal.

Also the right of stripping guardians of their powers or the restricting of same, for Moslem and non-Moslem Egyptian communities in virtue of the law promulgated on October 13, 1925.

A Code of Regulations for *Maglis Hasbiya* fees has been issued on March 2, 1926. A special organization has been recently established for members of the Royal Family (see Law No. 25 of 1922, instituting the Council of the Court).

IV.—THE CONSULAR COURTS:—

The Consular Courts try civil and commercial cases between persons of the same nationality, provided the case is not in reference to landed property in Egypt; criminal cases, where the accused is a subject of their Government, except when the Mixed Courts have jurisdiction as above mentioned; and cases touching the personal status of subjects of their own Government. (But see Law No. 8 of 1915. For British Consular Courts, see Order in Council No. 595, 1909.)

THE NATIVE COURTS.

The Native Courts consist of:—

- (1) The Cairo Court of Appeal.

(1) The Ayyit	(instituted by a Décret	}	in both of which cases are heard by three judges.
Loi issued on January 25, 1926).			
- (2) The Court of Cassation; a bench of five judges of the Court of Appeal.
- (3) Assize Courts; benches of three judges of the Court of Appeal.
- (4) Ten Central Tribunals, in which cases are heard by three judges.
- (5) Ninety-three Summary Tribunals and three judicial delegations, in which cases are heard by a single judge.
- (6) Twenty-eight Markaz Tribunals (instituted by Law No. 8 of 1904), in which cases are heard by a single judge.
- (7) Two hundred and forty-five Cantonal Tribunals (instituted by Law No. 11 of 1912, modified by Law No. 19 of 1913). Cases are heard by three notables or by the Summary Court judge of the District sitting as President with two notables.

Mariaz Tribunals now exist only in the Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, and Iamalia.

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL JURISDICTION.

The Central Tribunals are the ordinary courts of first instance and deal with all civil and commercial cases other than those within the competence of the Summary Tribunals. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal.

The Summary Tribunals deal finally with all cases of a value not exceeding P.T. 4,000, and subject to appeal up to P.T. 25,000. In some specified cases, however, they have jurisdiction up to any amount. They also sit to hear urgent applications. This appeal is heard by a Central Tribunal.

The Cantonal Tribunals deal finally with civil and commercial cases, where both parties are within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal itself, and where the value of the claim does not exceed P.T. 500, 1,000, 2,000, or 3,000, according to the nature of the litigation.

They also deal with:—

Disputes regarding the limitation of boundaries, the utilization of irrigation channels and private drains.

Cases submitted for final decision by the agreement of parties.

They also deal, subject to appeal to the Summary Tribunal, with:—

- Cases relating to immovables, where the value does not exceed P.T. 1,000.
- Cases relating to the ownership and utilization of Saqias, regardless of their value.
- Cases relating to agricultural partnership, where the value exceeds P.T. 3,000 and does not surpass P.T. 6,000.

Cases relating to occupation, where the claim emanates from an action of the defendant, provided it did not occur more than one month before the action is brought.

Cantonal Tribunals also sanction "actes sous seing privé," submitted to them.

Before any case, in which the parties are within the jurisdiction of a Cantonal Tribunal, can be heard by a Summary Tribunal, it must first be submitted to the Cantonal Tribunal with a view to arriving, if possible, at a compromise between the parties.

PENAL JURISDICTION.

The Assize Courts judge finally all crimes. Previous to going before the Assize Courts, prisoners appear before a committing magistrate. Press offences, although misdemeanours, are tried by these courts (Law No. 27 of 1911, and Decree dated July 9, 1925).

The Summary Tribunals deal with some crimes, all misdemeanours and contraventions, except those specifically reserved for a special jurisdiction, and those dealt with by the Markaz or those within the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Tribunals (Decree dated July 9, 1925).

The Markaz Tribunals are competent to deal with certain misdemeanours and most contraventions, but cannot impose a longer imprisonment than three months, or a greater fine than L.E. 10.

An appeal lies from the Summary and Markaz Tribunals to the Central Tribunal in all cases of misdemeanour, but the decisions given by such Courts in cases of contraventions are only appealed in certain cases, especially if the penalty inflicted is a fine (Art. 153 C. cr. Pr.). In certain cases of contravention tried by the Summary Tribunals the appeal is made to the Courts of first instance (Decree dated May 19, 1925).

The Cantonal Tribunals deal with a very limited number of contraventions. They cannot impose a heavier penalty than a fine of P.T. 25 or 24 hours' imprisonment, the latter subject to appeal to the Summary Tribunal.

The Court of Cassation deals with applications on points of law against judgments on the merits given in the last resort in matters of crime and misdemeanour.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

Petitions concerning elections for both the House of Deputies and the Senate are decided by a Special Committee which is instituted in accordance with the terms of Article 13 of the Electoral Law No. 11 of 1923, amended by Law No. 4 of 1924. The decisions given are liable to attack on appeal before the Court of First Instance within the circumscription in which the Committee is located. The validity of a member's mandate is sovereignly and solely judged by the House for which the member is elected.

A new law (No. 4, 1924) was promulgated containing the modification of certain provisions of the above-mentioned electoral law, and a new Decree dated December 24, 1924, containing the application of the two aforesaid laws.

Petitions against the validity of elections to the Provincial Councils are heard by the Central Tribunal of the District.

PARQUET.

The Parquet at each Central Tribunal is directed by a Chef de Parquet having under him a Substitut or Substitut-Adjoint directing each Summary Tribunal of the circumscription. In Mudiriya towns where there is no Central Tribunal, the Substitut at the Summary Tribunal is independent of the Chef de Parquet at the Central Tribunal, and is himself responsible for the representatives of the Parquet at the other Summary Tribunals in his Mudiriya.

The language used in the Native Courts is Arabic.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF JURISDICTION.

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal) : CAIRO.

Summary Tribunal.	Markaz (M) or Cantonal (C) Tribunals.
'Abdin	'Abdin (M).
El Waili	El Waili (M), Gamaliya (M), Bâb el Sha'ria (M), Misr Algidida (M).
El Masri	El Masri (M).
El Ezbeqiya	El Ezbeqiya (M), Shubra (M).
El Saiyeda Zeinab El Saiyeda Zeinab (M), Pyramids (M), Old Cairo (M), and Court for traffic contraventions, Pyramids.	
El Khalifa	El Khalifa (M), Darb el Ahmar (M), Helwan (M). A court sits at Khalifa Police Station for trial of traffic contraventions.
Bullâq	Bullâq (M).
Benha	Benha (C), Shiblana (C), Sandanhour (C).
Tiki	Tiki (C), Mta Kimana (C), El 'Abadlah (C).
Qalyub	Qalyub (C), El Qanâtr el Khairiya (C), Sendayoun (C).
Shibân el Qanâtr	Shibân el Qanâtr (C), Navra (C), Marg (C).
El Giza	El Giza (C), El Hawândiya (C), Shubra Kheit (C).
Imbâba	Imbâba (C), Nâhya (C), Aûstn (C), 'Ezbot el Mansâhi (C).
El 'Aiyat	El 'Aiyât (C), Kafr 'Ammâr (C), Magzûhna (C).
El Saïf	El Saïf (C), Kafr Tarkhân (C), Atfih (C), Soal (C).

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal) : ALEXANDRIA.

El 'Attarin	El 'Attarin (M), Moharram Bey (M), Ramleh (M).
El Manshia	El Manshia (M), Gumruk (M).*
Karmûz	Karmûz (M).
El Labbân	El Labbân (M), Mina el Basal (M).
Damanhûr	Partial delegation of El 'Atf.
Damanhûr	Damanhûr (C), El Nideiha (C), Dinshâl (C).

* Every judge charged with a Markaz sitting, will try cases relating to flagrant delicts, on the same day allotted for Markaz cases, except Wednesdays on which such cases will be examined by the Manshia Judge during resitting specified for summary delicts.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF JURISDICTION (continued).

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal): ALEXANDRIA (continued).

Summary Tribunal.	Markaz (M) or Cantonal (C) Tribunals.
Shubra Khit ...	Shubra Khit (C), Rahmāniya (C).
Ityāi el Barūd ...	Ityāi el Barūd (C), Nikla el 'Inab (C).
El Dilingāt ...	... El Dilingāt (C), Abu Samāda (C).
Kōm Hamāda ...	... Wāqid (C), Kafr Dawūd (C), Kōm Hamāda (C).
Rosetta ...	... Rosetta (C), El 'Afr (C), Edfīna (C).
Abu Hummus ...	... Abu Hummus (C), Hosh 'Isa (C).
Kafr el Dauwār ...	... Kafr el Dauwār (C), Sidi Ghāsi (C).

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal): TANTA.

Bandar Tanta ...	Tanta (C), Mahallet Minūf (C), Qutār (C).
Markaz Tanta ...	... El Santa (C), Mit Hawāi (C).
El Santa ...	... Zifta (C), Sumbāt (C), Sanabo el Kobra (C).
Zifta ...	... Zifta (C), Sumbāt (C), Sanabo el Kobra (C).
Mahalla el Kubra ...	... Kafr el Sheikh (C), Qallīn (C), Sidi Sālem (C), Baltīm (C), El Kōm el Tawīl.
Diāq ...	... Diāq (C), Abu Mandūr (C), Shabās el Shubada (C).
Fuwa ...	... Fuwa (C), Mutubis (C), 'Ezab el Waqf el Qibīl (C).
Kafr el Zaiyāt ...	... Kafr el Zaiyāt (C), Basyūn (C).

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal): SHIBIN EL KŌM.

Shibin el Kōm ...	Shibin el Kōm (C), Miliq (C), Kafr 'Ashma (C)
Minūf ...	... Minūf (C), El Bagūr (C), Kamshūsh (C).
Tala ...	... Tala (C), Zinnāra (C), Kafr Rabi' (C).
Quweina ...	... Minshāt Sabri (C), Istanha (C), Mit Bira (C).
Ashmūn ...	... Ashmūn (C), Shatanoaf (C), Ramlet el Angāb (C).

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal): ZAGAZIG.

Bandar Zagazig ...	Zagazig (C), Burdein (C), El Qanayāt (C), Abu Hammād (C).
Markaz Zagazig ...	... Faqūs (C), El Kheiba (C), Beni Sireid (C).
Faqūs ...	... Faqūs (C), El Kheiba (C), Beni Sireid (C).
Hihya ...	... Hihya (C), El Ibrāhimiya (C), Tall Moftāh (C).
Bilbeis ...	... Bilbeis (C), Mashrūf el Saq (C), Shubra el Nakhla (C).
Minyet el Qamh ...	... Minyet el Qamh (C), El Gudaiyida (C), El Sanāfein (C).
Kafr Saqr ...	... Kafr Saqr (C), Abu Keibr (C), Awlād Saqr (C).
Port Said ...	... European Qism (M), Native Qism (M), Port Qism (M).
Suez ...	... Suez (M).
Ismailia ...	... El Ismailia (M).*

* The Port Said Summary Judge tries on the days allotted for Summary Court audiences wagient delicts and contraventions falling within the jurisdiction of the Markaz Court.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF JURISDICTION (continued).

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal): EL MANSŪRA.

Summary Tribunal.	Markaz (M) or Cantonal (C) Tribunals.
Bandar El Mansūra ...	El Mansūra (C), Shāwa (C), Kafr Badawī el Qadīm (C)
Markaz El Mansūra ...	... Simbillawein (C), Timai el Anadid (C), Barqin (C), Diyarb Nigm (C).
Simbillawein ...	... Aga (C), Mit el 'Amel (C).
Aga ...	... Mit Ghamar (C), Damās (C), El Minshāt el Sughra (C), Mt Abu Khālid.
Mit Ghamar ...	... Dikiris (C), El Manzala (C), Kafr 'Allām (C), Mit Faris (C), El Ma-tariya (C).
Dikiris ...	... Fariškūr (C), El Zarqa (C), Damietta (C).
Fariškūr ...	... Talkha (C), Nabarsh (C), Bivala (C).
Damietta ...	... Shīrbīn (C), Rās el Khāliq (C), Bilqās (C), Kafr el Garāyda (C).
Talkha ...	
Shīrbīn ...	

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal): BENI SUF.

Beni Suf ...	... Beni Suf (C), Bilīya (C).
Biba ...	... Biba (C), Sumusta el Waqf (C), Qunbush (C).
El Wasta ...	... Wasta (C), Ishmat (C), Abu Sir el Malaq (C).
El Faiyūm ...	... El Faiyūm (C), El Idwa (C).
Sinnūris ...	... Sinnūris (C), Abukshā (C), Al Rodah (C).
Issa ...	... Issa (C), Tubhār (C), Qasr el Gebālī (C), El Gharāq el Soltāni (C), Kalamshah (C), Naton (C).

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal): EL MINYA.

El Minya ...	... El Minya (C), El Burgāya (C), Towah (C),
Iba Qurqūs ...	... Muntāt (C), El Foga'y (C), Abou Qurqūs (C).
Samalūt ...	... Samalūt (C), Nazlet el 'Amūdein (C), Towān (C).
Beni Mazār ...	... Beni Mazār (C), Matī (C), El Bahassa.
Maghāgha ...	... Maghāgha (C), El Idwa (C), Aba el Waqf (C), El Qāyat (C).
El Fashn ...	... Fashn (C), El Barki (C).

Court of Assize (Central Tribunal): ASYŪT

Asyūt ...	... Asyūt (C), Beni Hussein (C), Māsha (C).
Aba Tig ...	... Abu Tig (C), Sidā (C), El Zarābi (C).
El Badārī ...	... Badārī (C), El Hammāniya (C), El Sāhūl (C).
Abshūh ...	... Abshūh (C), Beni Murr (C), Beni Muhammadiyāt (C).
Manfalūt ...	... Manfalūt (C), El Qūsiya (C), Beni Qurra (C), El Hawatka (C).
Dairūt ...	... Dairūt (C), Saraba (C), Abu el Hidr (C), Deir Mawās (C).
Mallawi ...	... Mallawi (C), Tanda (C), El Ashmūnein (C), Ildim (C).
Sohāq ...	... Sohāq (C), Gexret Shandawīl (C), Balasfāra (C), El Marāgha (C).
Girga ...	... Girga (C), El Qar'ān (C), Awlād Hamza (C), El Manshāh (C).
El Balyana ...	... El Balyana (C), El Nughamish (C), El Araba el Madfīna (C), Awlad Elywa (C).
Tahā ...	... Tahā (C), Tims (C), El Madmar (C), Giheina (C).
Akhmīm ...	... Akhmīm (C), Sillāq (C), Kikkāta (C).

CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF JURISDICTION (*continued*).

Summary Tribunal.	Court of Assize (Central Tribunal): QENA, Markaz (M) or Cantonal (C) Tribunals.
Qena	Qena (C), Qift (C), Abnâd (C), El Qenâviya (C), Al Ballas (C).
Luxor	Luxor (C), Armant (C).
Qûs	Qûs (C), El Ma'arri, Khuzâm (C).
Dishna	Dishna (C), Faw Qibli (C), El 'Azab El Masry (C), Al Raisiyah (C).
Nag' Hammâdi	Nag' Hammâdi (C), Farshût (C), Samhid (C), El Muselha (C), El Maharza (C), El Husseinât (C), Kowm El Bagga (C).
Isna	Isna (C), El 'Alyama (C), Al Keenan (C).
Aswân	Aswân (C), Darâw (C), Kôm Ombo (C).
Idfu	Idfu (C), El Bassella (C), Silva (C).
Judicial delegation of El Dirr...	El Dirr (C), Toshki (C), Sayala (C).
Judicial delegation of Kôm Ombo.	

MIXED COURTS.

The tribunals sitting to hear civil and commercial matters are divided as follows:—

- (1) the Summary Tribunal; (2) the Civil Tribunal; (3) the Tribunal of Commerce; (4) the Tribunal des Référés (urgent applications); (5) the Court of Appeal.

The tribunals sitting to hear criminal matters are divided as follows: (1) the Tribunal of Contraventions; (2) the Correctional Tribunal; (3) the Court of Assize; (4) the Court of Appeal sitting as the Court of Cassation.

The languages employed before the Mixed Tribunals are Arabic, English, French and Italian.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF JURISDICTION.

*Tribunals of First Instance as to Transcription and Inscription.**Cairo Registry of Transcription and Inscription:—*

- (a) Governorate of Cairo, Mudiriya of Qalyubiya and Giza.
- (b) Delegations:—
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Shibin el Kôm | Mudiriya of Minufiyya. |
| Beni Suef | " " Beni Suef. |
| El Faiyûm | " " El Faiyûm. |
| El Minya | " " El Minya. |
| Asyût | " " Asyût. |
| Sohâg | " " Gîrga. |
| Luxor | Mudiriya of Qena and Aswân. |

Alexandria Registry of Transcription and Inscription:—

- (a) Alexandria Governorate; Mudiriya of Beheira: Eastern section of the Western Desert.
- (b) Delegation of Tanta (Mudiriya of Gharbiya, except Talkha and Shirbin Markazes.)

El Mansura Registry of Transcription and Inscription:—

- (a) Mudiriya of Daqahliya (Talkha and Shirbin Markazes).
- (b) Delegation of Zagazig (Sharqiya Mudiriya, Governorates of Port Said and Suez).

COURTS OF PERSONAL STATUTE.

MOSLEM COURTS.

I.—MAHKAMAS.

The Mahkamas are divided into three categories, namely:—

1. The Supreme Mahkama of Cairo. (The Supreme Mahkama).
2. Eight Mahkamas of First Instance in eight of the principal towns of Egypt: Cairo, Alexandria, Tanta, El Mansûra, Zagazig, Beni Suef, Asyût, and Qena.

3. Summary Mahkamas, in Cairo and Alexandria and in every Markaz town, as well as in the towns of Port Said, Suez, Ismailia, Damietta, El 'Arish, Quseir, and the four oases of El Baharia, El Dakhla, and Siwa. Three Summary Mahkamas were instituted in Cairo, viz.: Sayeda Zeinab, 'Abdin and Khalifa (*Arâid* dated January 15, 1928). Two Courts were instituted in Alexandria, viz.: Labbin and Manshiya Summary Mahkamas (*Arâid* dated February 15, 1928). A Judicial Delegation was instituted at Daraw to which the Aswân Mahkama proceeds on the fourth Summary of every month for a sitting (*Arâid* dated June 23, 1927). Siwa Court is named Western Desert Governorate Court (Justice decision dated January 10, 1926). El Arish Court is named Governorate of Sina Court (Justice decision dated March 30, 1926). El Kharga Oases is named Governorate of Southern Desert Court (Justice decision dated March 30, 1926). The decisions of Summary Mahkamas are final on some of these questions and open for appeal in the others, except the tribunals of El 'Arish, Quseir and the Oases, whose decisions are final on all the aforesaid questions.

The Summary Mahkamas deal with all questions relating to marriage or arising out of it, the custody of children, disputes relating to succession in minor heritages, alimony, proof of parentage, etc.

The Mahkamas of First Instance, besides hearing appeals from the Summary Mahkamas, judge in first instance all Moslem questions which are not left to the Summary Mahkamas, their decisions on these questions being subject to appeal before the Supreme Mahkama.

The territorial jurisdiction of the Summary Mahkamas is nearly co-extensive with the Markaz or Qim in which they are situated: that of the Mahkamas of First Instance is almost identical with that of the Native Central Tribunals.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Mahkama extends to the whole of Egypt. It decides on appeals brought up before it, against judgments delivered by Mahkamas of First Instance; besides dealing with certain alienations regarding *wajfs*, already decided on by Mahkamas of First Instance.

Law No. 18 dated June 23, 1927, was promulgated modifying Arts. 2 and 17 of the regulations reorganising Mahkamas and procedure thereof. The Law in question deals with the formation of the Supreme Mahkama and the issue of decisions emanating from the said Court as well as from Shari Courts of First Instance to be given by three Qadis either unanimously or by majority.

Modifications of the Arrêt concerning the discipline of Qadis.—On January 18, 1928, a D. Cm. was issued modifying the order relating to the discipline of Qadis.

II.—EL MAGÂLIS EL HASBÏYA (COURTS OF WARDS).

These courts were instituted by Decree of November 19, 1896 (13 Gamâd El Tâni, 1314), as well as the institution of the Supreme Maglis Hasbi was by Law No. 5, 1911, promulgated on March 5, 1911 (4 Rabî' Awwal, 1329).

A Decree dated October 13, 1925 (Rabî' Awwal 25, 1344) has been issued reorganising the Maglis Hasbis. It gives the Maglis in question the exclusive right to deal solely with matters of tutorship, interdiction and absence, concerning those residing in Egypt, whether Egyptians or non-Egyptians, Moslems or non-Moslems, unless otherwise stipulated by laws or treaties. It also entitles the said Maglis Hasbis to strip legal tutors of their power, in virtue of which management to the property of their minors is effected, or to restrict such power in case of their failure to show capacity.

The Decree in question has also raised the age of puberty from 18 to 21 complete years. It also instituted a Registry Office for the recording of decisions relating to interdiction and the abolition thereof, the continuation of tutorship after 21; and stripping the legal tutor of his power or restricting same in connection with the management of the minor's property.

The Office in question also issues certificates concerning the legal status of those living in Egypt.

Courts of Wards are divided into:—

1.—The Supreme Maglis Hasbi.

It is formed in Cairo of three judges of the Native Court of Appeal, a member of the Supreme Mahkama—to be substituted in the cases of non-Moslems by a member of the community concerned—and an official either in service or retired.

This Maglis, in appeal, shall review the following decisions given by Maglis Hasbis, and for which appeals were duly lodged to the Maglis through the Minister of Justice:—

- (a) Decisions given in subject of litigation.
- (b) Appeals lodged by testamentary tutors against decisions relating to their dismissal or to their substitution by others.
- (c) Appeals lodged by legal tutors against decisions stripping them of their powers or restricting certain transactions.

- (d) Appeals lodged by the Parquet or parties concerned in connection with decisions relating to petitions for interdiction or the abolition thereof, the continuation or abolition of tutorship; or the prevention of a ward who has attained his 18th year of age from the management of his affairs.

2.—Mudiriya Maglis Hasbi—Governorate Maglis Hasbi.

This is composed of the following members:—

A judge of the Native Courts to be delegated by the Council of Ministers.

A Qadi to be delegated by the Minister of Justice; and

A notable to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

In dealing with affairs of non-Moslems, the Qadi is substituted by a member of the Community concerned to be appointed by the Minister of Justice.

The Mudiriya Maglis Hasbi has jurisdiction in matters relating to estates or property, when the amount exceeds L.E. 3,000.

The Governorate Maglis Hasbi shall have cognizance of all matters falling within its limits regardless of their value.

3.—The Markaz Maglis Hasbi.

This is also formed of a judge of the Native Courts to be delegated by the Minister of Justice, a Qadi to be also delegated by the Minister of Justice and a notable to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

In dealing with the affairs of non-Moslem Communities, the Qadi is substituted by a member of the Community concerned to be appointed by the Minister of Justice.

It has jurisdiction in matters relating to estates, property of interdicted and absent persons and of persons the interdiction of which has been applied for, when the amount does not exceed L.E. 3,000.

The Maglis in question deals also with urgent conservatory measures, whatever the amount of estate or property may be, such measures are even in case to be carried out in the Mudiriya capital.

THE COURTS OF NON-MOSLEM RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

The non-Moslem religious communities in Egypt are: the Greek Orthodox, the Greek Catholic, the Armenian Gregorian, the Armenian Catholic, the Orthodox Copts, the Catholic Copts, the Maronites, the Syrian Catholics, the Catholic Chaldeans, the Protestants, and the Jews.

The majority of these have their constitution regulated by Ottoman laws, but the following are governed by Egyptian law: the Orthodox Copts by Decree of May 14, 1883, modified by Law No. 3 of 1912; the Protestants by Decree of March 1, 1902; the Armenian Catholics by Decree of November 18, 1905. The Catholic Copts prepared a Constitution which received the approval of the Pope in 1899, but it has not yet been sanctioned by Decree. These constitutions provide for certain Councils with judicial powers in reference to questions of personal statute when the parties are members of the community.

SPECIAL COURTS.

I.—ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—Decree of February 25, 1895.

All crimes and misdemeanours committed by Egyptian subjects against soldiers or officers of the Army of Occupation are, in principle, tried by the Native Courts; they are only referred to the Special Court in special cases or at the request of the General in Command of the Army of Occupation in agreement with the British Consul-General, the request being made to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This special court is constituted as follows: the Minister of Justice (president), the Judicial Adviser, an English judge of the Native Court of Appeal, the officiating Judge Advocate of the Army of Occupation, and the president of the Native Court of Cairo or Alexandria.

II.—SLAVE TRADE REPRESSION.—Treaty with Great Britain of November 21, 1885, and Decree of January 21, 1896.

Crimes and misdemeanours against the slave trade regulations are tried by a court consisting of five judges of the Native Court of Appeal, of whom two at least must be Europeans.

III.—CUSTOMS.—Decree of April 2, 1884, and Law No. 9 of 1905, and Customs Conventions with the Powers.

The Customs Commission consists of the Director-General and three or four of the principal officials of the Customs Administration. This Commission tries breaches of Customs regulations, cases of contraband, and cases in reference to the tobacco and tombac laws.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL ROADS.—Decree of November 3, 1890, modified by Law No. 20 of 1915. The Mudir tries cases infringing the agricultural roads regulations.

V.—PREVENTION OF LOCUSTS.—Decree of June 16, 1891, modified by Decrees of April 26, 1904, and May 18, 1915.

The Mudir or Governor, a delegate from the Ministry of Agriculture, and two members form this Court.

VI.—CANAL REGULATIONS.—Decree of February 22, 1894, Laws No. 4 of 1903, No. 21 of 1905, No. 20 of 1909.

The Administrative Commission set up by the Decree of 1894 is composed of the Mudir as president, the chief engineer, and three notables of the province. Appeals are heard by a Special Committee under the presidency of the Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of the Interior.

VII.—GUARDING THE NILE AND CANAL BANKS IN TIME OF FLOOD.—Decrees of September 9, 1887, and June 29, 1899.

There are special Commissions in the Mudiriya's, Governorates, and Markazes for trial of offences against these regulations.

VIII.—RELEGATION LAW.—Law No. 15 of 1909.

A Special Commission is set up in each Mudiriya and Governorate. It is composed of the Mudir or Governor as president, the President of the Native Tribunal, the Chef du Parquet and two notables of the province. The Commission deals with notoriously dangerous persons, and may order such persons to be placed under police supervision; in addition it may require such persons to give security to be of good behaviour for the future; under certain conditions, the Commission may order that the period of police supervision shall be spent in a place within Egyptian territory, designated by the Ministry of the Interior.

A Committee of revision sits at the Ministry of the Interior: it is composed of the Minister as president, the President of the Native Court of Appeal, and the Procureur Général of the Native Tribunals.

This law was abolished by Law No. 24 of 1923, dealing with vagabonds and the suspected persons.

VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

NATIVE COURTS AND MAHKAMAS.

Judges take their leave during the period from June 1 to the end of September. During this period the number of sittings is reduced; and during July and August, in civil cases, only those of urgency can be judged.

There are holidays at the two Bairams, on the first of Moharram, the birthday of the Prophet, the anniversary of the accession and the birthday of H.M. the King, Shem el Nessim, and the Day of the Declaration of Independence.

Other feasts, such as those of the Holy Carpet and the Cutting of the Khalig, are observed in Cairo only.

MIXED COURTS.

Vacations last from July 1 to October 15; during this period some sittings are held.

There are holidays on Fridays and Sundays, at the two Bairams, and on Orthodox and Catholic Christmas Day, Orthodox and Catholic New Year's Day, Catholic and Orthodox Easter Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Assumption Day and All Saints' Day, the anniversaries of the accession and the birthday of H.M. the King, and Shem el Nessim.

FINANCE.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1927-1928.

(From the Final Account for the Financial Year 1927.)

RECEIPTS		L.E.
Land-tax	...	5,452,335
House-tax	...	687,493
Customs Duty	...	5,636,827
Customs Duty on tobacco	...	5,879,597
Excise	...	148,345
Ports and Lights Dues	...	393,841
Fisheries	...	86,010
Stamp Duty	...	227,670
Assay Dues	...	31,294
Judicial and Registration Fees	...	2,271,445
Railways	...	7,118,272
Telegraphs	...	229,740
Telephones	...	626,749
Post Office	...	721,218
State Domains	...	1,021,756
Military Exemption Fees	...	195,323
Ghafir Cess	...	1,370,958
Pensions Contributions	...	316,938
Interest on Funds	...	2,225,599
Miscellaneous Receipts and Dues	...	2,287,217
Cotton Tax	...	1,332,313
Extraordinary Receipts:—		
Sale of Land	...	187,503
Other Receipts	...	118,363
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	L.E. 38,566,806

EXPENDITURE.

	L.E.
Oril List and Household of H.M. the King	757,772
Parliament	239,645
Council of Ministers	16,499
Financial and Judicial Advisers' Offices	18,529
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	202,345
" Finance	2,855,092
" Education	2,301,824
" the Interior	4,058,602
" Public Health	970,401
" Justice	1,560,123
" Public Works	4,990,811
" Agriculture	1,383,783
" Communications	7,076,990
" War and Marine	1,899,512
Educational Missions	169,184
Pensions and Indemnities	1,643,647
Public Debt	4,725,827
Museum of Arabic Art	8,850
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	L.E. 35,389,036

THE RESERVE DURING 1927-1928.

	General Reserve.	Special reserve of the Ottoman Loans Institutions.	TOTAL
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Balance May 1, 1927	33,607,354	179,986	33,787,370
Excess of budgetary receipts over Expenditure for the year 1927	3,107,570	70,200	3,177,770
	*36,714,924	250,186	36,965,140

* Not including the Reserve of the Caisse de la Dette, amounting to L.E. 2,950,000.

PUBLIC DEBT OF EGYPT.

Situation of the Public Debt of Egypt at the end of April, 1928.

	Outstanding Debt on May 1, 1927.	Amounts redeemed.	Balance outstanding on April 30, 1928.	Bonds held by Government and Caisse de la Dette.	Bonds in Circulation
	£	£	£	£	£
Guaranteed Debt 3%	4,065,100	216,000	4,449,100	362,500	4,086,500
Privileged Debt 3½%	30,633,980	—	30,633,980	4,310,710	26,293,240
Unified Debt 4% ...	55,971,050	319,400	55,652,560	8,389,700	47,262,860
TOTALS £ ...	91,271,040	535,400	90,735,640	13,069,100	77,642,540

SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1927.

	LT.
Personnel and expenses, Caisse de la Dette	41,762
<i>Service of the Consolidated Debt:—</i>	L.E.
Guaranteed Debt	307,125
Privileged Debt	1,045,384
Unified Debt	2,176,678
Amortization of the Debt by the appropriation of proceeds from the sale of Government Land	187,503
	3,716,690
<i>Services of Ottoman Loans* :—</i>	
Ottoman Loan of 1855	—
" 3½% loan of 1894	321,018
" 4% loan of 1891	273,608
	594,626
<i>Service of the Non-Consolidated Debt:—</i>	
Mangbala	167,839
Reservoirs	158,295
Qena-Aswan Railway	24,750
Port Said-Ismaïlia line	19,081
Suez Dredging Works	1,600
Helwan Railway	6,334
	372,719
Total	L.E. 4,725,227

DATES OF PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Debt.	Date.	Debt.	Date.
Guaranteed 3%	March 1, Sept. 1	Unified 4%	May 1, Nov. 1
Privileged 3½%	April 15, Oct. 15	Alexandria Municipal 4%	Jan. 1, July 1

* The instalments of the Ottoman Loans of 1855 were suspended pending final settlement.

DIRECT TAXES DEPARTMENT.

HEAD OFFICE AT MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

This department controls the imposition and collection of the Land Tax, House Tax and Cotton Tax.

It undertakes the collection of various other state revenues such as Ghaffir Cess, Rents of State Lands, etc.

It administers the Government property known as Island Land. It has charge of the State Archives and also prepares various Statistics. All the revenues for which the Department is responsible are collected through the Mudiriyas and Governourates by means of Sarrafs and Collectors under the supervision of the revenue office of each locality.

The total revenues collected by the Department amount to over L.E. 11,600,000. It is laid down in Article 134 of the Egyptian Constitution that no tax may be imposed, modified or repealed except by a law.

LAND TAX.

This Tax is paid on all privately owned agricultural land. By decree dated May 10, 1899, the existing land tax was redistributed and after a general survey of the whole country new rates of the tax were fixed on the basis of 28-64 per cent of the rental value of the land as estimated by Commissions in 1895 and 1896.

There is a definite rate fixed for each of the hods into which area of each village is divided. These rates vary between P.T. 14 and P.T. 164 per feddan. The last Mudiriya to which the new rates were applied was Giza (1912).

By Decree of March 17, 1902, an extra tax was charged for basin land which obtained summer irrigation owing to the Aswân Dam and its subsidiary works. The rate is P.T. 50 per feddan for land irrigated by free flow and P.T. 30 for land irrigated by lift.

By law of July 2, 1907, provision is made for fixing definite rates to hods which were not given such rates under Decree of May 10, 1899.

By law of September 13, 1909, replaced by law of July 1, 1913, an extra tax may be imposed by the Provincial Councils, to be spent by them on purposes of public utility. This is added in a fixed proportion to the land tax, the rate varying in different Mudiriyas and being at present between 10 and 15 per cent.

Land which has not reached the normal standard of its hod or which lies in hods which have not been given definite rates under the Decree of 1899 or the Law of 1907, is taxed at a temporary rate and examined and reassessed periodically as laid down in the Decree of February 3, 1892.

Land which has been taxed at the definite rate of its hod cannot have its tax remitted or reduced unless it is "talif" or "sharaq."

Remission of tax on "talif" land is regulated by the Decree of December 17, 1889. Applications for remission of tax under this decree must be made before the end of February for the land in Upper Egypt (except the Faiyûm) and before the end of May for Lower Egypt and the Faiyûm. If received after these dates they are not examined till the following year. Applications must be made on form 28 and be accompanied by stamped paper costing E.P.T. 3. When remission of tax is agreed to, it counts from the date of the application.

The reimposition of taxes on "talif" land is governed by Decrees of February 3, 1892, and March 1, 1894.

Remission or reduction of tax on "sharaki" land is governed by the Règlement approved on October 28, 1902.

Applications for treatment under this Règlement must be made before December 8, failing which they are not examined at all. Remission or Reduction is for the current year only.

Complaints regarding the entries in the land registers must be presented within one year from the date of recording the result of the survey in the land tax registers in the Mudiriya and must be accompanied by caution money of 100 millimes per feddan for the applicant's whole holding in the village in question with a minimum of L.E. 1.

The registers for imposition and collection of land tax are balanced at the end of each calendar year.

The land tax is payable in instalments varying for each province and depending on the times when the principal crops are harvested as shown in the following table.

N.B.—In each column is shown the number of kirats (or twenty-fourth parts) of the tax payable in the month in question.

Mudiriya.	Number of Villages.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.
Qalyubiya	All	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	6	7	3
Sharqiya	"	"	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	4
Menûfiya	"	"	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	4
Daqahliya	241	"	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	4
"	166	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	3
Gharbiya	369	"	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	4
"	166	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	10
Behera	138	"	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	6	7	6
"	141	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	6
"	11	"	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	6	12	2
"	1	"	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	21	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	—
"	4	"	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
"	Some Tax-payers.	"	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giza	All	"	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	6	7	3
Beni Suef	124	"	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	8	10	2
"	45	"	—	—	—	5	5	4	3	7	—	—	—
Faiyûm*	All	"	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	4	4	4	2
Minya	186	"	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	6	7	3	—
"	70	"	—	—	—	5	5	3	2	2	2	2	—
Asyût	226	"	—	—	3	4	5	5	5	2	—	—	—
"	47	"	—	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	2	6	—
Girga	All	"	—	—	—	3	5	5	4	4	—	2	1
Qena	"	"	—	—	—	4	5	6	5	4	—	—	—
Aswân	20	"	—	—	—	4	6	6	6	—	—	2	—
"	29	"	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	4	4	—
"	20	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—

* *N.B.*—Water-mills in Faiyûm pay three instalments, viz. 8 k. in May, 8 k. in September and 8 k. in January.

Each tax-payer is supplied with a tax-paper or "Wird" showing the area taxed, the tax payable and the months when it is due.

These details are taken from registers kept in the Mudiriya. These registers are kept up to date automatically as each transfer of ownership recorded by the Land Registration Office is communicated by the latter to the Mudiriya concerned.

Landowners can pay to Mudiriya treasuries taxes not less than L.E. 10 and to Finance treasury not less than L.E. 50 instead of to Sarrafs.

In the event of non payment of the tax when due a system of administrative seizure and forced sale is followed, in virtue of Decrees dated March 25, 1880, November 4, 1885, August 8, 1892 and March 26, 1900. Such seizures are made first on the crops, movables and cattle, and if these are insufficient, on the land itself.

HOUSE TAX.

This tax is charged on buildings in large towns in virtue of Decrees dated March 13, 1884, April 11, 1886 and December 19, 1891. The towns in which the tax is payable and the limits within which it applies are fixed in each case by decrees.

The amount of the tax is one-twelfth of the annual rental value of the premises, in all towns except Cairo where it is one-tenth (Law of February 5, 1900), due to drainage scheme.

Reassessment is made every 8 years. New assessments are made yearly for new buildings.

Appeals against assessment are examined by an elected "Council of Revision."

Such appeals must be made within 6 months in the case of a first assessment and within 3 months in the case of reassessment counting in both cases from the date when the assessment was notified.

Remission of tax is allowed in case of demolition or of non-occupation for at least 6 months.

Notice must be given of new buildings erected or alterations made in existing buildings before November 15, each year, failing which notice a penalty equal to one year's tax is chargeable.

The tax is payable quarterly in advance on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. The system of registration, collection, seizures, etc., is similar to that for the land tax.

The towns in which house-tax is at present levied are:—

Cairo Governorate: Cairo.

Canal Governorate: Port Said, Port Fuâd, Ismailia.

Suez Governorate: Suez.

Damietta Governorate: Damietta.

Qalyubiya: Benha, Shibîn el Qanâter, Tôkh el Malaq, Qalyûb, Barrage.

Sharqiya: Zagazig, Bilbeis, Minyet el Qamh, Fâqûs.

Daqahliya: Mansûra, Mit Ghamr, Fârisûr, Manzala, Simbellowein.

Menûfiya: Shibîn el Kôm, Minûf, El Bâçer, Minshât Sabri, Tala.

Gharbiya: Tanta, El Mahalla el Kubra, Samannûd, Disûq, Kafr el Zaiyât, Zifta.

Behera: Damannûr, Rashid, El Mahmûdiya, Kafr el Dauwâr, El Mahatta.

Office: Giza, Helwan.

Faiyûm: Faiyûm, Sinnûris.

Beni Suef: Beni Suef, Baha.

Minya: Minya, Beni Mazâr, El Fashn

Asyût: Asyût, Mallawi, Manfalût, Abu Tig, Dairût el Mahatta.

Girga: Sohâg, Girga, Tahta, Akhnim, Balyana.

Qena: Qena, Luxor, Isna, Qûs, Nag' Hammâdi, Farshût.

Aswân: Aswân.

N.B.—In Alexandria the administration and proceeds of the house tax have been entrusted by the Government to the Municipality.

COTTON TAX.

This duty is collected on all cotton ginned in Egypt except Scarto. It was fixed by Decree of April 18, 1920, at P.T. 35 per kantar, reduced by Decree of September 2, 1922, to P.T. 25 per kantar and further reduced by Decree of September 17, 1926, to P.T. 20 per kantar.

The tax is collected by means of licences issued before the cotton leaves the factory.

OTHER REVENUES.

Among the more important of the other revenues collected by the department are the following:—

GHAFFIR CESS.

This is collected from occupants and owners of houses in virtue of Decrees dated November 10, 1884, February 17, 1896 and February 16, 1924.

In Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia and Suez the charge for ghaffirs is distributed in proportion to the rental values as assessed for house tax (Decree of February 16, 1924).

The proportion is fixed every year by Ministerial Arrêté.

Elsewhere the charge is distributed by the Ministry of the Interior by means of Commissions for the purpose, in accordance with Decree dated November 10, 1884, and Article 40 of the Organic Law No. 29 of 1913. Ghaffir Cess is payable in advance in two equal six-monthly instalments. Arrears are collected by administrative seizure like those of land tax.

RENTALS OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

The Department collects not only the rentals of land in its own charge (see below) but also those of land leased by the provincial offices of the State Domains.

Also the rents charged for all clandestine cultivation of Government land.

Other revenues collected by the Department are: Agricultural loans, Price of Seed and Manure, Irrigation Dues, Cost of Exemption from Military Service, Fees of Courts, etc.

ISLAND LAND.

The Department is responsible for the administration and leasing of the Government property known as "Island," whether surrounded by the River Nile or adjoining it. It is also charged with the application of the Saïdia Law of August 5, 1858, by which land deposited by the river is distributed in compensation for land washed away.

It also measures all clandestine cultivation of Government land whether "Island" or otherwise.

STATE ARCHIVES.

Certain departments send their documents to the Central Archives for classification, preservation and reference in case of need.

Certified extracts of certain of the tax registers and the documents preserved by the Department are provided on application and against payment of fixed fees.

STATISTICS.

Among the more important statistical work undertaken by the Department is the registration of births and deaths, preparation of crop statistics, etc.

SURVEY OF EGYPT.

The area embraced within Egyptian territory falls into two radically different categories the major portion, which is arid and almost unproductive, and a highly valuable minor portion, which is closely cultivated; the same differences are reflected in the survey of the country.

The arid portion, which is roughly 98 per cent of the whole country, in certain areas of potential economic or strategic importance is closely and accurately mapped, while in others existing maps are based on relatively rapid and incomplete route surveys, or even entirely on the road reports of travellers.

The cultivated area, which approximates to seven and a half million feddans,* has throughout been closely surveyed for fiscal purposes on a large scale (1: 2,500).†

The head offices of the Survey of Egypt are situated on the Giza road at its junction with Sharia el Brinât, opposite the Giza Mudiyya. Offices of the following branches of the survey are situated in Cairo: Cadastral Survey and Registration in Kodak Building, No. 20, Sharia Maghraby, and Land Demarcation Office in Savoy House; Cairo District Survey Office at 43, Sharia Qasr el 'Aini; Desert Surveys at 23, Sharia El Falaki; and Geological Survey in the Geological Museum, P.W.M. Gardens.

District survey offices dealing with all questions of cadastral survey, land demarcation and registration have been established as follows:—

Office.	Circumscription.
Alexandria.	Beheira.
Tanta.	Gharbiya.
Shibin el Kôm.	Minûfiya.
Mansûra.	Daqahliya.
Zagazig.	Sharqliya and Suez Canal Governorate.
Cairo.	Qalyûbiya.

* Approximately 31,500 square kilometres or 12,150 square miles, or roughly about two-fifths of that of Ireland (31,760 square miles).

† Except the provinces of Giza and half Gharbiya, of which the existing cadastral maps are on 1:4,000. Re-survey of Giza on a scale 1:1,000 is in progress. Minûfiya is resurveyed on 1:1,000.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Circumscription.</i>
Giza.	Giza.
Beni Suef.	Beni Suef.
Medinet el Faiyûm.	Faiyûm.
Minya.	Minya.
Asyût.	Asyût.
Sôhâg.	Girga.
Luxor.	Qena and Aswân.

The Department was originally created to supply the necessary maps and records for fiscal purposes. That need was just met in the time covenanted. Since then the scope of the Department has steadily increased. Topographical maps—in general based on the Cadastral Survey—have been produced to meet the needs of different branches of the public service.

The standard map scales adopted are:—

1 : 5,000 for Cadastral Surveys. The maps already published on this series cover the whole of Minufiya.

1 : 25,000 Topographical map. Maps covering the Western and Southern Delta as far South as Cairo are published.

1 : 100,000 Topographical map. Of this series the whole of the cultivated area as far South as Aswân is published.

The series are being continued to Aswân.

The maps of these three standard series are of the same size, *viz.* 60 × 40 centimetres, and show the standard grid. They are published in Arabic only except some of the 1 : 25,000 series of Behaira and the 1 : 100,000 series which are published in English as well as Arabic.

Topographical maps are also issued on the following scales:—

1 : 100,000 Desert map of the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea coast.

1 : 250,000 Map of the Delta, Faiyûm and Nile Valley.

1 : 500,000 Map of Egypt.

1 : 1,000,000 Map of Egypt.

Town surveys of the principal towns in Egypt have been made, notably Cairo (the revision of Cairo 1 : 1,000 is in progress) and Alexandria (maps published on 1 : 1,000, 1 : 5,000, and 1 : 15,000). Maps of Port Said are published on 1 : 500 and 1 : 5,000, and of Tanta on 1 : 1,000 and 1 : 5,000. Town surveys are now made street by street on 1 : 200 for the Municipalities Department.

In 1905 the Survey was entrusted with the work of covering Egypt with a network of lines of levelling for the irrigation Department. The levels have now been extended into the Sudan. In addition to this, the whole of the cultivated area has been accurately contoured at 50-centimetre intervals.

In 1914 the acquisition and custody of areas required for public utility appertaining to the Ministry of Public Works was transferred to the Survey. This has been further extended and at the present time the Survey is charged with the valuation and acquisition of all areas and buildings required for State purposes (the Egyptian State Railways and Tannim Department excepted). Systematic demarcation of all areas of the public domain (*i.e.* irrigation channels, main roads, cemeteries and antiquity sites) has been taken up and is now in progress.

The Reproduction Office, which is probably one of the best equipped photo-lithographic plants in the world, reproduces all maps and plans published by the survey of Egypt. In addition, this Office also undertakes the production of the postage and revenue stamps required by the Government, and also undertakes the production of diagrams, illustrations, etc., for Government Reports and Publications.

DESERT SURVEY OFFICE.

The desert branch of the Survey of Egypt is charged with the exploration and topographical mapping of all those parts of Egypt (more than nine-tenths of the total area of the country) which lie outside the cultivated tracts. It also undertakes the precise location and demarcation of all prospecting and mining areas leased by the Government to companies and private individuals, and acts as a centre of information for Government Administrations and the general public on all matters connected with the geography of the deserts.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MUSEUM.

The Geological Museum, situated in the garden of the Ministry of Public Works, contains extensive collections of Egyptian minerals, rocks, and fossils, and forms at the same time the headquarters of the Geological Survey.

The collections are open free to the public from 8-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily, except on Fridays and Government holidays.

In the Entrance Hall visitors may consult the publications of the Geological Survey, which include "A Short Guide to the Exhibits in the Geological Museum, Cairo."

The Geological Survey was founded to make a geological investigation of Egypt and is concerned with all matters relating to the rocks, minerals and soils of this country. It conducts exploration and publishes the result of these in reports and bulletins, with geological maps of the areas described. It examines samples of rocks, minerals and soils submitted by Government Departments and others, gives advice on economic questions such as the geological structure at sites for proposed engineering works, the suitability of building, paving and ornamental stones for various purposes, the movements of underground waters, boring operations for petroleum and water, etc. It is also responsible for the classification, arrangement and conservation of the exhibits in the Geological Museum.

SALE OF SURVEY MAPS.

Maps and plans can be purchased by the general public at the Head Offices, Giza, and Map Sale Room, Bureau d'Hypothèque, No. 20, Sharia Stamboul, Alexandria, and at all the district survey offices. A list showing all the available maps can be consulted at the above places.

A set of cadastral maps can be consulted by the public in the reading room of the Egyptian Library.

SALE OF PUBLICATIONS.

Publications can be purchased from the "Sale Room," Ministry of Finance (see note on page 344).

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

SHARIA DAR EL-NIABA, No. 18, CAIRO.

Telegraphic address: "Statistics, Cairo".

The Statistical Department collects from the public and private administration social, economical and financial information which, after being checked and tabulated, is published in periodical publications, weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly.

The following publications can be purchased from the Government Publications Office, Printing Department, Boulac, Cairo:—

Annuaire Statistique de l'Égypte.
Annual Statistics of Crop Area.
Annual Statement of the Foreign Trade of Egypt.
Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt.
Annual Return of Shipping Cargo and Passenger Traffic in the Ports of Egypt and Suez Canal Transits.
Quarterly Return of Shipping, Cargo and Passenger Traffic in the Ports of Egypt and Suez Canal Transits.
Annual Summary of Births, Deaths, and Infectious Diseases.
Quarterly Return of Births, Deaths, and Infectious Diseases.
Weekly Return of Births, Deaths, and Infectious Diseases.
Monthly Agricultural Statistics.
Weekly Cotton Bulletin.
Weekly Bulletin of Wholesale and Retail prices of Principal Commodities in Cairo Markets.

Census of Egypt.
Statistique Sociale de l'Égypte.
Statistique des Sociétés Anonymes par actions travaillant principalement en Égypte.

The Statistical Department is in communication with all Foreign Statistical Departments with whom it exchanges publications.

The Statistical Department, created in 1905, is growing bigger and bigger from year to year in regard to the statistical researches which are communicated to the public in general and to the Government Departments in particular. The Statistical Department's work will still more be increased if, according to Parliament's wish, the statistical offices in the various Government Departments will be joined to the Statistical Department. But then its work will be facilitated on account of the modern technical machines with which it is provided.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

The Headquarters of the Customs Administration are at Alexandria, and there are Custom-Houses at Alexandria, Cairo, Port-Saïd, Suez, Damietta and Customs Post at Qantara, Ismailiya, Rosetta, Wadi Halfa, Gomsa, Safaza, Hurgada, Abou Zeneima, El Tor, El Arish, Salloum, Siwa, Mersa Matruh and Sidi Barrani.

The following are the rates of duty and dues collected by the Customs Administration:—

IMPORTS.

I.—Import Duty.

A.—General Merchandise.

8 per cent *ad valorem** with the following exceptions:—

- (1) 4 per cent *ad valorem* on firewood and kerosene.
- (2) 10 on timber and refined sugar.†
- (3) 15 on benzine and mineral lubricating oils.

B.—Alcohol and Alcoholic liquors pay a specific duty as follows:—

- (1) 20 mills. per litre of absolute alcohol contained in the liquid over and above the general import duty (8 per cent *ad valorem*) which is collected on the value of the rest after deducting the price of absolute alcohol therein contained.
- (2) 2 mills. per kilogram on denatured alcohol, provided the denaturation is in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Customs Administration.

N.B.—(1) Wines containing more than 23 per cent of alcohol by volume are liable to the specific duty laid down in (1) above. Those containing not more than 23 per cent of alcohol by volume, as well as all liquids containing not more than 2 per cent of alcohol by volume, and beer, only pay the general import duty, viz. 8 per cent *ad valorem*.

(2) No refund is granted on alcohol and alcoholic liquors when re-exported.

C.—Tobacco pays a specific duty per kilogram as follows:—

	General		Special‡	
	Tariff.		Tariff.	
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
(a) Leaf tobacco	1	—	—	800
(b) Leaf tobacco stripped of its petiole or midrib	1	100	—	900
(c) Manufactured tobacco such as cut and pressed tobacco, snuff and cigarettes	1	200	1	000
(d) Cigars of all kinds and from all sources	L.E. 1'000			

* *Ad valorem* for imports means the value of the article in the country where it was purchased at the date of its clearance for consumption in Egypt, plus all freights, insurance, packing, etc., to the Egyptian port of landing. The values of certain articles are by agreement between the Customs Administration and importers, fixed for a period not exceeding one year, and the *ad valorem* duty is collected on these values, which are regularly published in the *Journal Officiel*.

† In which the degree of polarisation exceeds 99°.

‡ The special tariff for tobacco is only applied to tobacco accompanied by a certificate of origin from countries which have concluded commercial agreements with Egypt.

II.—Consumption Duty.

A consumption duty of 2 per cent *ad valorem* is imposed on the following articles in addition to the import duty:—

(1) *Liquids*:—

Beer, cider, castor oil, turpentine, mineral lubricating oils, colza oil, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid and ammonia.

(2) *Foodstuffs*:—

Cocoanut oil, preserved meat and fish—tinned or potted,—condensed milk, gelatine, dried figs, dried plums, dried apricots and apricot paste (Qamar el din), walnuts, hazelnuts, almonds, coconuts, chestnuts, locust beans, pistachio nuts, tea, coffee, cocoa, pepper, cinnamon and cloves.

(3) *Building materials*:—

Sheet-zinc, sheet-lead, lead piping, bitumized or tarred felt or paper, marble, window and plate glass, pitch, asphalt, steel and iron angles and bars, iron and steel girders, iron and steel plates and sheets, steel and iron tubes, iron and steel galvanized sheets and cast iron pipes.

III.—Goods not subject to Import Duty.

Samples of wine, books and printed matter of all kinds,* gold ingots and bars as well as gold sheets and wire, the cost of manufacture of which does not exceed 1 per cent of the value of pure gold† silver ingots and bars as well as silver sheet and wire the cost of manufacture of which does not exceed 5 per cent of the value of pure silver, gold coins of legal tender in their respective countries.†

IV.—Quay Dues.

(1) *General Merchandise*.

4½ per mille *ad valorem* in Alexandria and Suez.
7 " " " in Port Said.

(2) *Tobacco*.

1 millieme per kilogram in Alexandria and Suez.
1½ milliemmes per kilogram in Port-Said.

V.—Paving Dues.

(1) *General Merchandise*.

¼ per mille *ad valorem* in Alexandria.
1 " " " Port Said (optional).
2 " " " Damietta.

*Also not subject to export duty.

†Also not subject to export duty nor quay or paving dues on importation or exportation.

(2) *Tobacco*.

¼ millieme per kilogram in Alexandria.
Port Said (optional).
½ " " " " " Damietta.
2 per mille *ad valorem* " " Damietta.

VI.—Import Prohibited Goods.

Military arms and ammunition; explosives; hashish; adulterated tobacco; Sudanese tobacco; tobacco seed; seed of *cannabis indica* (hashish); foreign coins of silver, nickel, bronze or brass of legal tender in their respective countries; obscene pictures, printed matter, etc.; cotton and cotton seed; vine leaves; live insects; bacteria and fungi injurious to plants; lime and other glucous substances employed for catching birds; shaving brushes of Japanese origin.

VII.—Goods of which the Importation is subject to Special Conditions.

Arms and ammunition other than military; fireworks; poisons; stupefying drugs; shaving brushes; gold and silver objects; live plants; silk worms and bees; fresh fruits; chemical manures; cotton piece goods; lottery tickets; cinematograph films.

EXPORTS.

I.—Export Duty.

1 per cent *ad valorem** on all products of the soil or industry of Egypt with the exception of some articles exempted from this duty and Quay Dues enumerated in the Arrêté Ministérielle published in the "Journal Officiel" No. 112 dated December 2, 1926.

II.—Export Quay Dues at Alexandria, Port Said and Suez.

(a) *General Merchandise*:—

12 per mille *ad valorem*.

(b) *Tobacco*:—

3 milliemmes per kilogram.

III.—Paving Dues.

Same rates as on imports.

IV.—Goods the Exportation of which is subject to Special Conditions.

Stupefying drugs; gold coins and gold articles; organic manures; animals; antiquities; fossil bones.

*For exports, *ad valorem* means the value on the quay at the port of shipment. The values of certain articles are, by agreement between the Customs Administration and exporters, fixed for a period not exceeding one year, and the *ad valorem* duty is collected on these values, which are regularly published in the *Journal Officiel*.

RE-EXPORTS.

I.—Duty Refunded.

(a) *General Merchandise* :—

(1) With some few exceptions foreign merchandise re-exported within six months after being cleared for consumption in Egypt is entitled to a refund of the difference between the import and export duty, subject to the conditions laid down in the Customs Regulations.

(2) Certain articles manufactured in Egypt from foreign imported materials benefit by a fixed drawback subject to Customs control. This drawback is a mere favor which may be withdrawn at any moment. Articles on which drawback is paid are not exempt from export duty, quay and paving dues, except as in the following paragraph.

(b) *Tobacco* :—

A drawback of 800 milliemes is granted on each kilogram of tobacco cut in Egypt or contained in cigarettes manufactured in Egypt which is exported. No export duty is collected on manufactured tobacco and cigarettes exported.

II.—*Re-Export Quay Dues.*

Same rates as exports.

III.—*Re-Export Paving Dues.*

Same rates as exports

TRANSIT.

I.—*Transit Duty*

1 per cent *ad valorem* on coal in transit.

II.—*Transit Quay and Paving Dues*

Goods manifested for Egypt, which are reshipped by sea, pay quay and paving dues at export rates. If manifested "in transit," no quay and paving dues are charged.

Excise Duty.

Excise duties on goods produced in the country are as follows :—

(1) 15 per cent the value of Benzine as fixed in the Customs Periodical Tariff for the Benzine imported from other countries than America.

(2) 11 per cent on Lubricating Oils.

(3) 4 per cent on Liquid Fuel (Mazout) and other products of Petroleum except Kerosene which is not subject to Excise Duty.

- (4) 2 per cent on Beer.
- (5) 2 per cent on Bitumized or tarred Felt or Paper.
- (6) 2 per cent on refined Sugar.
- (7) 195 milliemes per litre of pure alcohol in liquors and liquids distilled in the country.

A copy of the Code of Customs Regulations exists at the headquarters of all Government Departments and can also be obtained from the principal book-sellers; price P.T. 10 per copy in Arabic and P.T. 15 per copy in French.

Bonded Warehouses exist at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and Suez.

Goods of all kinds may be sent in bond to Cairo, with the exception of dangerous and inflammable substances and goods in bulk. Persons who are desirous of clearing in Cairo, and who do not hold a through bill of lading to that place, should instruct an agent at the port of arrival to forward the goods in bond.

Personal effects of visitors to Egypt are admitted free of duty.

Persons settling in Egypt for the first time are entitled to import their personal effects and furniture free of duty, provided that such articles have been previously in the use of the person importing them. A certificate stating that the person has arrived in Egypt for the first time must be obtained from his Consul.

Residents in Egypt who are leaving for Europe may take their bicycles, motor cars, guns, horses, dogs or other animals, and re-import them free of duty, but they must, at the time of departure, give to the Custom House the details necessary for identifying these articles upon their return. Forms for this purpose are supplied at the Custom Houses of Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez and Qantara.

COASTGUARDS AND FISHERIES SERVICE.

The Headquarter of the Administration is at the Governorate Building, Sharia Prince "Abdel Monyam," Alexandria.

The Headquarters of the three Directorates are at :—

Eastern Directorate : Port Said.

Western Directorate : Sidi Gáber.

Fisheries Directorate : Alexandria (Governorate Building).

There are Coastguard District Offices at the following places: Mex, Alexandria Harbour, Alexandria District (Kas el Tin), Bringi Noqta (Ramleh), Abu Qir, Rosetta, Burullus, 'Ebel el Borg, Matariya (El Daqahliya), Port Said, Ismailia, Port Taufiq, Cairo, Karou (Abukah) and Aswan.

There are Fisheries Offices at: Disún, Tanta, Mit Ghamr, Mansúra, Zagazig, Benha, Minia, Barrage, Edku, Maryút, El Hamoul, Gamasá, Beni Suef, Minya, Asyút, Sohág, Luxor.

The contraband traffic consists chiefly of hashish, tobacco, gunpowder, cocaine and opium.

There are about 1,151 Officers, N.C.Os. and men in the Land Service, and about 848 in the Marine Service. The Administration possesses the following vessels:—

	Displacement Tonnage.	Length between Perpendiculars.	Speed.
			feet.
Cruisers.			
<i>Abdel Monem</i>	610	177	12 Knots p.h.
<i>Ragib</i>	613	230	22 "
<i>Amir Farouq</i>	941	250	17 "
<i>Soloum</i>	1,260	255	14 "
<i>Naphys</i>	650	190	8 "
<i>Managen</i>	250	118	10 "
<i>Teir el Bahr</i>	60	75	9 "
Coastal Motor Boats.			
<i>Sahm</i>	20	72	12 Knots p.h.
<i>Darjeel</i>	20	56	20 " "
<i>Nour el Bahr</i>	20	56	20 " "

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Ministry of Finance.)

This includes the three services:—

1. The Chemical Laboratory.
2. The Government Assay Office.
3. The Government Petroleum Refinery, Suez.

Their functions are briefly as follows:—

1. The Chemical Laboratory, situated in the Public Works Ministry Gardens (Sharia Kasr el Aini), Cairo, undertakes:—

(a) The chemical examination of: Alcoholic liquors; building and road-making materials; fuels; minerals; painting materials; petroleum products; soaps; vegetable oils; paper and stationery; textile fabrics and clothing; water for industrial purposes, tobacco.

(b) Technical reports on chemical questions.

(c) Experimental research on chemical questions.

The above work is done on behalf of Government Departments without fee. The first part of it, "a," is in connection with contracts for supply to the Government.

Some sections, e.g., alcoholic liquors and tobacco are maintained on behalf of the Customs.

2. The Government Assay Office has its headquarters near the Gamillya Police Station, Cairo. There are branches at Alexandria (Old Quarantine Station, rue de la Marine), Tanta (Sharia Aboul Naga) and Beni-Suef (The Moudiriya).

Its principal function is the assay and hall-marking of gold and silver articles. Under Law No. 19 of 1918, such articles cannot be exposed for sale in Egypt until they are hall-marked. For this purpose, the owner must send the articles to an Assay Office with a declaration that they are of one or other of the standard finenesses, i.e. gold 234, 21, 18 or 15 carats; silver 90, 80 or 60 per cent. After verification by assay, hall-marks are affixed in accordance with the following system:—

Gold.

- (a) The "fineness" mark, showing the carats in Arabic figures, with an indication of the Assay Office concerned.
- (b) The "Government" mark, i.e. a bird.
- (c) The Date mark, i.e. a letter of the European alphabet. This indicates the financial year in which the hall-marks were affixed. The letter for 1927-1928 is C and this will be replaced by D in 1928-1929.

Silver.

- (a) The "fineness" mark, showing the percentage of silver in Arabic figures with an indication of the Assay Office concerned.
- (b) The "Government" mark, i.e. a cat.
- (c) The Date mark—as with gold.

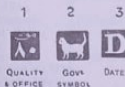
Facsimiles of these marks can be seen at the Assay Office.

The following are types of impressions used:—

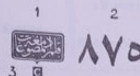
On Gold (Standard 21):—



On Silver (Standard 80):—



On Ingots of Gold and Silver:—



Where possible, marks 1, 2, and 3 are used on all articles. On very small articles, No. 1 only is used. The date mark alters each year, and the letter D will be replaced by E in 1929.

The fees for assaying and hall-marking jewellery are:—

Gold: five milliemmes per dirhem. *Silver*: 0.5 milliemmes per dirhem. For ingots special fees are payable.

Imported articles of gold and silver are exempted from the above regulations if they already bear foreign hall-marks officially recognized by the Egyptian Government. Egyptian and Foreign hall-marks are verified for the public free of charge.

3.—GOVERNMENT PETROLEUM REFINERY, SUEZ.

This is situated about three miles out of Suez, on the desert road to Gebel Ataka. The crude petroleum handled at the Refinery is partly of Egyptian origin, namely that produced at Hurghada on the Red Sea. The Company which operates the Hurghada field delivers from 8,000-10,000 tons each year to the Refinery as Royalty on the production of the oilfield. Crude petroleum of foreign origin is also purchased when circumstances require it.

From these crude oils, the Refinery manufactures such products as Benzine, Kerosine, Fuel Oil (Mazut), Diesel Oil, Fluxing Oil and Pitch, and supplies them to Government Departments at prices fixed by the Ministry of Finance.

INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION.

For purposes of interior administration, Egypt is divided into fourteen *Mudiriyyas** (Provinces) and five *Mohatzas* (Governorates). Each *Mudiriya* is governed by a *Mudir*, responsible to the Ministry of the Interior, and is subdivided into *Markazes*, which are under the control of *Mamûrs*. Each Governorate is in charge of a *Mushâfî* (Governor), responsible to the Ministry of the Interior, and is subdivided into *Qitmas*. The district of Sinai, the Oases of Kharga, Dakhla, Bahariya and Siwa are under the control of the Frontiers Administration.

The cultivable area of the country is divided up among the various villages, which, under the *Omdas*, form the administrative unit.

MUDIRIYAS.

The following table shows the Markazes, Outposts, and *Bandars* (chief towns) in each *Mudiriya*.

All police outposts and the principal villages are in telephonic communication with the *Markaz* and *Mudiriya*.

The existence of FIRE ENGINES in *Markazes* or Outposts is indicated immediately after the name, thus: S=Steam Fire Engine; M=Manual Fire Engine; SM=Both.

1.—LOWER EGYPT.

MARKAZ.	POLICE DISTRICT OR OUTPOST.	MARKAZ.	POLICE DISTRICT OR OUTPOST.
<i>Mudiriya: Beheira. Bandar: Damanhûr</i>		<i>Mudiriya: Beheira (continued).</i>	
Rosetta (S) ...	Edîna, Edku, Sudd Edîna.	Shubra Khit (Motor)	Bahmania, Kenist Orin, Lakkana.
Kafrîl Dauwâr (M)	Kôm el Hanash, Minshât Bûllin, Dêshu.	Dilingât (M) ...	Abu Masoud (M), Khalîia (M), Bahmania.
Abu Hummus (M)	Hosh 'Isa (M), Abu el Matamir (M), Rodet Khairi Pasha, Bâstâtâwîl.	Ityâi el Barûd (M)	Tauûfiyya Nekla (M), Kafr Khalîia, Gabarus, Daramalia.
Damanhûr (town) (2 Motors)	Kom el Kanater.	Rôm Hamâda (Motor).	Kafr Dewid (M), El Tôl, Wakîd, Negila.
Damanhûr ...	Nellbet, Sanhur.	Mahmudiya (M).	Dest il Ashraf, Fisha, Saranbay.

* Mohammed 'Alî Pasha first divided Egypt into *Mudiriyas* and *Markazes*.

I.—LOWER EGYPT (continued).

MARAZ.	POLICE DISTRICT OR OUTPOST.	MARAZ.	POLICE DISTRICT OR OUTPOST.
<i>Mudriya: Gharbiya.</i>			
Fowa (Motor) ...	... Motobas (M) ...	<i>Mudriya: Sharqiya. Bandar: Zagazig.</i>	... Telrak, Abu Kibir (M).
Sherbin (M) ...	... Belcas (S), Salahib (M)	Kafr Saqr (M) ...	... Awlida, Misra.
Dessouq (S & Motor)	... El Mandour.	Fuqûs (S & Motor)	... Gezirit Elewa, Sallia (M), El Senlia, El Khastara, El Tashimiyia (M), Qaranua, Fessuka.
Samannûd (M & S)	... El Aguzeln.	Hihya (M & Motor)	...
Kafr el Sheikh (S & Motor) ...	...	Zagazig (town) (S & Motor) ...	... El Mahad El Dni, Alu Hammâd, (M)
Talkha (S & Motor)	... Sandala, Sidi Sâler, El Burullus, Qalîn (M) El Kafr el Gharbi, Biyala (M).	Zagazig ...	... Tol el Kebir, Bordein.
El Mahalla el Kubra (Motor & S) ...	... Nîaf Tani Bashbîsh, El Banawân (M), Basyûn (M), Kafr el Dawar.	Mhoyet el Qamh (S & Motor) ...	... Sadok Pasha (M), El Samûfin, Mashûtûl (M).
Kafr el Zayât (S & Motor) ...	... Saraban (M), Sombat, Tanta (town) ...	Bilbeis (S) ...	... Inshâs, Shubra el Nakhia.
Zitta (S) ...	... Qism Awd (2 S & 2 Motors), Quism Tani	<i>Mudriya: Minûfiya. Bandar: Shibin el Kôm.</i>	
Tanta ...	... Mahallet Rôh, Minaf (M), Qotûr (M), Berna (M), Sheen (M), El Qurshiya (M), Gaafika (M).	Tala (Motor) ...	... Zawlet el Bukli (M), Tash (M), Shouf (M), Ganzur.
Santa (M) ...	...	Quweisna (S & Motor) ...	... Istanha (M), Birket el Suif (M), Ashlim, Mit Birra.
<i>Mudriya: Daqahliya. Bandar: El Mansura.</i>			
Dikirnis (M) ...	... Kurdi Beni Ebid (M), Manzala (S), Mataria (S & Motor)	Shibin el Kôm (SM & 2 Motors) ...	... El Bataman, El Shuhada (M), Bai el Arab (M), Suik (M), Shubra Belula, Hataba.
El Mansûra (town) (2 S & Motor) ...	... El Bahr el Saghir.	Minûf (S & Motor)	... El Ni'sâ'iyia, Shamna, Shatamf, Shauhr (M).
El Mansûra ...	... Tanah.	<i>Mudriya: Qalyûbiya. Bandar: Benha.</i>	
Agâ (S) ...	... Akhtab, Tounamel (M)	Benha (town) (SM & Motor) ...	... Batanda, Shabanga (M).
Simbillawein (SM & Motor) ...	... Diyarb Nigm (M), Tani el Amîd, Kafr Ghannûn (M), Senfa.	Tûkh (Motor) ...	... Gestret el Agâm, Qaha (M), Karkar, shanda (M).
Mit Gharn (2S & M)	... Mit Abu Kalid (M), Kom el Nûr (2 M), Haila (M).	Shibin el Qaniâtr (Motor) ...	... Nawa (M), Marg (M), El Khanks (M), Sar-yacos.
Fârisûr (S) ...	... Mahallet Inshûq (M).	Qalyûb (Motor) ...	... Shubra el Kheima (M), Sandîs (M), Shaklan, Dawahi Masr

II.—UPPER EGYPT.

MARAZ.	POLICE DISTRICT OR OUTPOST.	MARAZ.	POLICE DISTRICT OR OUTPOST.
<i>Mudriya: El Giza. Bandar: Giza.</i>			
Imbâla (M) ...	... Deita Barrage (M), Wardân, Asûm, (Motor), Minshût el Bakârî.	<i>Mudriya: El Minya (continued).</i>	...
El Giza (Maraz) ...	... El Hawârdiyya, El Badrashein (M), Manliâ Shîha.	Samnûl (M & Motor) ...	... Hasan Pasha.
El 'Aiyûl (M) ...	... Maqshûna, Kafraî 'Anmâr, Kutouri.	El Minya (S & 2 Motors) ...	... Saft el Khammâr.
El Saff (M) ...	... Atfil (M), El Borombol, El Aksas, El Daysamî, Wasat, Kubri el Engliz, Kubri el Zamalek.	Abu Qurqûs (M & Motor) ...	... El Sultân Hasan.
El Giza Bandar (S & Motor) ...	...	Minia Marzak (M)	...
<i>Mudriya: El Faiyûm. Bandar: Medinet el Faiyûm.</i>			
Sinûriya (S & Motor)	... Tamiya, Abukash (M) El Rôda, Ikhiwan Fawâ, Azîza Feltîmîne.	<i>Mudriya: Asyût. Bandar: Asyût.</i>	...
El Faiyûm (S & Motor) ...	... Seña, El 'Azamiyîn, (M), El Lahûn.	Dairût (M & Motor)	... Hôr, El Rôda (M), Iqâ, Tanda, Mah-ras, Birsha, Ezab Tûkh.
Ira (M) ...	... El 'Alwan el Sultânî, Shawshîna, Abu Gandîr, Tetûn, Nuzla.	Manfalût (M & Motor) ...	... Sanab, Deir Mawis, Esmit El 'Arûs, Masara, El Hota, Dasblut.
<i>Mudriya: Beni Suef. Bandar: Beni Suef.</i>			
El Wasta (M) ...	... Abu Sir, Ishmunt, Sidmunt (M), Dandil, Bush, Ahmûsia.	Asyût (town) (S & 2 Motors) ...	... Beni Qurra, El Qûsya (M), El Hawâtka Beni Adî, Mir.
Beni Suef (2S) ...	... El Shaantir, Deir Barawa, Tanasa.	Asyût (M) ...	... El Matîf, Sîdîa, El Zarabi, El Ghanâyim El Nekhila.
Hûa (SM) ...	...	Abu Tig (M & Motor)	... Beni Muhammad, El Wasta, El Ataw-la.
<i>Mudriya: El Minya. Bandar: El Minya.</i>			
E Fash (M & Motor) ...	... El Sheikh Mas'ûd, 'Abhassia, Saft Khammar.	Abnûb (M) ...	... 50thamîniya, El Shamiâ.
Yashûbiya (M & Motor) ...	... Shinara, El Fant.	El Badârî (M) ...	...
Beni Masâr (M & Motor) ...	... Matal, El Sheikh Fadî, Saqûla.	<i>Mudriya: Gîrga. Bandar: Sohâg.</i>	
<i>Mudriya: El Minya. Bandar: El Minya.</i>			
El Minya (M & Motor) ...	... El Sheikh Mas'ûd, 'Abhassia, Saft Khammar.	Tûta (SM) ...	... Tîna (M), Gîheina, Nazlet 'Imara, El Medanamar.
Beni Masâr (M & Motor) ...	... Matal, El Sheikh Fadî, Saqûla.	Sohâg (S & Motor)	... El Marîgha (M), Ghazîra, El Anizat, Sâqûta.
<i>Mudriya: El Minya. Bandar: El Minya.</i>			
El Minya (M & Motor) ...	... El Sheikh Mas'ûd, 'Abhassia, Saft Khammar.	Akhamîm (M) ...	... Meshâ (M), Beit Dawîd, El Asirat Khârfa.
Beni Masâr (M & Motor) ...	... Matal, El Sheikh Fadî, Saqûla.	Gîrga (SM) ...	... El Khayâm, Bardîs, El Araba El Mad-funa.
Balyana (M) ...	...		...

II.—UPPER EGYPT (continued.)

MARKAZ.	POLICE DISTRICT OR OUTPOST.	MARKAZ.	POLICE DISTRICT OR OUTPOST.
<i>Mudiriya</i> : Qena.	<i>Bandar</i> : Qena.	<i>Mudiriya</i> : Aswân.	<i>Bandar</i> : Aswân.
Nag ^s Hammâdi (M)	Abu Shûsha, El Muusla, El Daiba, Harshut, Dam.	Idfu (M)	Silwa, El Bisaliya, El Ramady Bahari.
Dishna (M)	El Ra'siyya, Samata, Awlad-Amr, Faw.	Aswân (SM)	Dariaw, Kôm Ombo Aswân Dam, El Shalâl.
Qena (SM & Motor)	Oft, El Ballâs.	El Dirr (M)	Khôr Rahma, Seiyâla, Tûshka.
Qûs (M)	Ingaza, Nakada.		
Luxor (S & Motor)	Armat (M).		
Isna (M)	El Da'riya, Gabalin, El Matâ'na, Gabalin.		

GOVERNORATES.

The five *Mohafzas* of Egypt are:—

Cairo Governorate. *Qism*s: 'Abdin—Bab el Sha'riya—Bulâq—El Darb el Ahmar—Ezbekiya—Garnaliya—Helwân—Khalifa—Muski—Old Cairo—El Saiyda Zeitab—Shubra—Wâlî—Heliopolis.

Outposts: El Ahrâm—Furn—Imam el Shafei—Ein Shams—Mansîl el Rôda—Sâhel Rôd el Farag—El Adly—El Qobeisi—El Zeitûn—Furn el Khalig—Qâid Bey—El Hilmiya El Gedida—El Husseiniya—El Sakakini—El Hadayek—El Matariya—El Ezab—El Sharabiya—El Rayah—El Antikhana—El Ghezira—El Sakakhana—El Maadi—El Azhar—El Gameh el Ahmar.

Alexandria Governorate. *Qism*s: 'Attârin—Gumruk—Quay—Labbân—El Manshiya—Mina el Basal—Moharram Bey—Ramlieh (Markaz)—Karmûz—Maryûti (Markaz)—Ezbet Khorsheid (outpost)—Wardiya (outpost)—Gheist el 'Enab (outpost)—El Dekhella (outpost)—El Anfûshi (outpost)—El Hamâm—Mex—Mafriza—Abu el Nawâtir—Siâi Gâber.

Suez Canal Governorate. *Qism*s: European, Arab, Port and Ismailia.

Outposts: Manakh, Port-Fouad, Kantara, Fayod and Abu-Seweir.

Suez Governorate. *Qism*: Suez. *Outposts*: El Arbi'in and Mina.

Damietta Governorate. Damietta Bandar, Ezbet el Borg and Ras el Barr (outposts).

FIRE BRIGADE (CAIRO CITY).

TELEPHONES:—

Central Fire Station	Switch Bustân	5004
		5005
Superintendent, Central Fire Station... ..		610
Waily Fire Station	Medina	2533
Zeitûn " "	Zeitûn	954
Heliopolis " "		1590
Helwân " "	Helwân	130

NOTE.—The Brigade does not receive payment for any calls with good intent to fires or rescues even case the crew returns without work owing to their services being no longer required.

STATIONS AND APPLIANCES OF THE BRIGADE IN 1927.

10 Fire Stations equipped with motor pumps and escapes (1 Central and 9 Sub-Stations at Wylî, Zeitûn, Helwân, Garnaliya, Khalifa, Sayeda Zennab, Bulâq, Miniet el Serig and Heliopolis).

4 Fire Stations equipped with hose reels and escapes (at Mataria, New Shubra Caracol, Old Cairo and Darb el Ahmar).

1 Fire Float motor-propelled 80-90 H.P. 600 gallons of water per minute.

1 Motor Fire Engine No. 1 (Merryweather) complete with fire-foam apparatus for combating fire in inflammable liquids, 30-35 H.P.

1 Motor Engine No. 2 (Dennis) 60 H.P. 450-600 gallons per minute.

1 Motor Engine No. 3 (Commer) 45 H.P. 200-250 gallons per minute.

1 Motor Engine No. 4 (Napier) 20 H.P. 150-200 gallons per minute.

1 Motor Engine No. 5 (Daimler) 22 H.P. 200-250 gallons per minute, with 55 ft extension ladder.

1 Motor Lorry Tender No. 6.

1 Motor Engine No. 7 (Dennis) 45 H.P. 300-350 gallons per minute.

1 Motor Engine No. 8 (Dennis) 45 H.P. 300-350 gallons per minute.

1 Motor Engine No. 9 (Dennis) 45 H.P. 300-350 gallons per minute.

1 Motor Engine No. 10 (Morris Guy) 18 H.P. 150-250 gallons per minute, with 30 ft escape.

1 Rescue Motor Tender No. 11 (Ford).

1 " " " " 12 "

With 35 ft. extension ladders.

With 35 ft. extension ladders.

With 30 ft escape.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 Motor Engine No. 13 (Merryweather) 30-35 H.P. 200-250 gallons per minute. | } With 30 ft extension ladders. |
| 1 Motor Engine No. 14 (Merryweather) 30-35 H.P. 200-250 gallons per minute. | |
| 1 Motor Engine No. 15 (Merryweather) 30-35 H.P. 200-250 gallons per minute | |
| 1 Motor Engine No. 16 (Tilling-Stevens) 30-35 H.P. 200-250 gallons per minute. | |
| 1 95 ft. Turntable Motor Fire Escape with water tower (Merryweather). | |
| 1 80 ft. Magirus Turntable Fire Escape (Motor-trailed). | |
| 2 Motor Trailer Pumps 200-250 gallons per minute (Hatfield and Tamini) motor-trailed. | |
| 1 Superintendent's Car (Ford). | |
| 1 Box Ford Car for hose, etc. | |
| 2 Steam Fire Engine (Motor-trailed). | |
| 1 Utility Cart. | |
| 1 Coal Cart. | |
| 450 Lengths (100 ft. each) of canvas hose (10,300 metres). | |
| 80 Fire Escapes—various. | |
| 3 Smoke Helmets. | |
| 42 Fire Extinguishers 2 gallons (acid and soda). | |
| 46 " " " (foam type). | |
| 2 " " 10 " (" "). | |
| 89 Lines of telephone to Telephone Exchange, Fire Stations, Govt. buildings and important private establishments. | |

Alexandria:—

Kom el Dik (late 'Attárin)	{ 1 motor escape, 3 motor pumps, 1 motor lorry, 1 turn table ladder, 2 Supt. motor cars 1 hand escape, 1 motor turn table ladder, 1 motor tender.
Mina el Basal	1 motor pump.
El Manshiya	1 " "
Ramleh	1 " "
Chatby	1 " "
El Mahamdiya Canal ...	1 steam fire float.
Harbour	1 motor pump, 1 motor fire float.
Rás el Tin	1 hand-drawn chemical first aid appliance and 1 hose reel.

The high-pressure hydrants have been extended as far as the Dry Dock.

High-pressure hydrants on March 31, 1927	... ..	380
Low " " " "	... ..	1,242
Total	... ..	<u>1,622</u>

The Alexandria Water Company has a separate pumping station at Mina el Basal, and some miles of high-pressure mains, 12", 8" and 5", have been laid in the quarters of Mina el Basal, Gabbari, and the Custom as far as the Marina. In addition to high-

pressure fire hydrants in the streets, the majority of the cotton *shunzs* are now fitted with automatic sprinklers and outside drenchers in connection with this special high-pressure service.

*Suez Canal Police.**Port Said:—*

- 1 Motor Fire Engine, Mercedes Daimler.
- 1 Motor for trailer pump, Merry-Weather.
- 1 Motor for trailer pump, carrying 35-foot ladders.
- 1 60-foot Ladder escape.
- 3 Hose reels.
- 72 Lengths hose.
- 1 Smoke Helmet.

Ismailia Qiam:—

- 1 Hose reel; 4 Axes; 4 Ropes escape; 1 Coupling.

Suez Canal Company:—

- 1 Fire Engine; 1 Manual Fire Pump; 2 Hose reels; 22 Reels; 2 Ladders; 2 Cranes

Suez Governorate.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | { 1 steam fire engine. |
| | { 1 escape ladder. |
| | { 1 motor fire engine. |
| | { 3 american ladders. |
| | { 2 chemical pumps. |
| Suez | { 1 hose reel. |
| | { 1 smoke hat with elastic hose, 120 feet. |
| | { 6,000 feet of linen hose 2½ inches diameter. |
| | { 9 bashburi of different kinds. |
| | { 4 escape belts. |
| | { 4 escape ropes. |
| | { 1 steam fire engine. |
| | { 1 escape ladder, 30 feet. |
| | { 1 Motor fire engine. |
| | { 6 comm. ladders, 6 feet each. |
| | { 4 chemical pumps. |
| Port-Towák | { 1 hose reel. |
| | { 1 motor with chemical appliance and hose reel. |
| | { 1 smoke hat with elastic hose, 6 feet. |
| | { 5,000 feet of linen hose, 2½ inches diameter. |
| | { 2 elastic hose, 6 feet each. |
| | { 11 bashburi of different kinds. |
| | { 4 escape ropes. |
| Coastguards | { 1 pump. |
| | { 6 hoses, 100 feet each. |
| Canal Company | { 3 pumps. |
| | { 1 reel. |
| Ports and Lights | { 1 motor fire boat with pump. |

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

The Organic Law of May 1, 1883, established a Provincial Council in each *Mudriya*. The composition and powers of these Councils were modified by Law No. 22 of 1906. They are now governed by the Organic and Electoral Laws of 1913, which, while leaving their composition and powers unchanged, have altered the method of election and the qualification required for membership.

Each Council consists of the *Mudir* as president and of two representatives of each *Markaz* elected by the electors-delegate.

Candidates for election to a Provincial Council must have the following qualifications:

- They must be 30 years of age.
- They must be able to read and write.
- They must have paid for two years L.E. 35 land-tax for land in the *Markaz*.

This amount is, however, reduced to two-fifths in the case of holders of a diploma of a higher school. For each of the two representatives of the *Markaz* of Aswan, the amount of the land-tax is reduced to L.E. 5. The two representatives of the *Markaz* of El Dirr are entirely exempted from this condition.

(d) They must be domiciled in the circumscription of the *Markaz* which they represent.

(e) They must have been registered electors for three years in the list of the electors of the *Mudriya*.

(f) They must not be public officials or officers of the Active Army. *Omdas* and *Sheikhs*, in this case, are not considered as Government officials.

(g) They must not be members of another Provincial Council or of the Parliament.

The most important powers of the Provincial Council are as follows:—

(a) They can vote local contributions for purposes of public utility, including those of education, up to five per cent of the land-tax of the *Mudriya*; any vote beyond this amount requires the approval of the Government, for what concerns the surplus.

The Council can apply the proceeds of the contribution to such objects of public utility as they think fit, but they are bound by the terms of the annual budget as voted by them and approved by the Minister of the Interior.

(b) The previous opinion of the Council must be asked on certain measures affecting the *Mudriya*, such as alterations of the limits of the divisions of the *Mudriya*, the local application of concessions, and the annual irrigation programme.

(c) The consent of the Council is necessary for the promulgation of bye-laws by the *Mudir* before they can be applied in the province, and for the local application of *arrêtés*, except in urgent cases or where the Parliament has been consulted on the law prescribing the measures in question.

(d) No new market or fair can be held and no 'ezba can be established without the consent of the Council.

(e) The Council fixes, subject to alteration by the Minister of the Interior, the numbers and pay of the *ghafirs* for each locality, and a Standing Committee of the Council hears appeals against the assessment of the *ghafir* cess.

(f) The Council has extensive powers in connection with education within the *Mudriya* and can apply the whole of the local contributions voted by it to educational schemes.

The above powers are subject to the incompetence of Provincial Councils in matters coming within the purview of a Local Commission, Native or Mixed, in the *Mudriya*. The Council holds its meetings on dates fixed in its internal regulations; otherwise, when the *Mudir* convenes it, or when two-thirds of the members make a written requisition for its convocation.

A Council can be dissolved at any time by Decree, declaring the motives of the dissolution, in which case new elections must be held within three months, to begin from the date of dissolution.

MUNICIPALITIES AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL COMMISSIONS.

On January 1, 1909, a special Section for Municipalities and Local Commission was appointed at the Ministry of the Interior.

This Section controls, technically, administratively, and financially, the working of the different municipal services in towns which are committed to the charge of Municipalities or Local Commissions or Village Councils.

It prepares for those towns the large schemes of public utility, such as water installations, lighting installations, public works, etc., and also supervises the carrying out of such schemes.

In addition, it controls the application of the *Tanzim* regulations, opening and alignment of roads, occupation of the roadway, constructions, etc., in all towns, where municipal institutions exist, Cairo, Alexandria, and Helwán not being included in these.

This Section has the benefit of the advice of a Consultative Council, which includes senior representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Finance and Public Works, and the Department of Public Health.

MUNICIPALITIES.

There are four different kinds of Municipal or Town Councils in Egypt; they differ according to their composition, their source of revenue, and their powers. It is essential that municipal authorities should have certain powers to impose taxes for local purposes; but in Egypt no foreigner can be taxed without the consent of his Government. In 1906 the Powers consented to a Decree instituting a Municipality in Alexandria, with power to impose local taxes. In a number of towns Mixed Commissions have been formed with power to impose taxes on residents who have given an express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes. In a number of other towns, yet a third class of Town Councils exists, but in these there is no power to impose local taxes, the revenues being derived from grants from the central Government, from the profits on water supply, slaughter-houses, etc. However, in this class of Commissions, a movement has been started in the last few years to create voluntary taxes in the same way as in the Mixed Commissions, and all these Local Commissions have now obtained the consent of inhabitants to pay taxes. The different forms of council are called: Municipality, Mixed Local Commission, Local Commission, and Village Council.

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY.

A municipality was instituted in Alexandria in 1890. It consists of twenty-eight members: six are *ex-officio* members, eight are nominated by the Egyptian Government, and fourteen are elected by different electoral bodies in the city. Not more than three members of any one nationality can be elected. The Council exercises, subject to the supervision of the central authority, all the rights of an ordinary municipal body.

MIXED COMMISSIONS.

These exist in certain important towns, for a list of which see page 121. They are usually made up of the Mudir as president, two *ex-officio* Members, and four Egyptian and four European elected members. Modifications in this are sometimes made owing to special circumstances in certain towns.

The system is based on a voluntary undertaking on the part of the electors to pay certain taxes, which are decided by the Commission. The qualifications of an elector vary slightly, but generally are:—

- To be 25 years of age.
- To pay house-tax to the amount of at least L.E. 2 a year, or to occupy a dwelling the annual rental of which is assessed at L.E. 24 a year at least.
- To have signed a written declaration to pay taxes imposed by the Commission.
- To reside in the town.

These Commissions have power to raise money for public works both by taxation and by loans. They have control of all questions concerning water supply, town lighting, fire protection, road-making, street alignments, building regulations, creation of public gardens and squares, occupation by private individuals of road space, sanitary works, scavenging, street-watering, and slaughter-houses. In fact, with the exception of the police, hospitals, and general public health and epidemic measures, all matters of local interest are managed and controlled by the local elected bodies.

LOCAL COMMISSIONS.

These exist in certain towns of lesser importance, for a list of them see page 121.

They are composed of the Mudir as president (who in the towns which are not the capitals of provinces is replaced by the Mamur Markaz, who acts for the Mudir as President), the Public Health Inspector, and four elected members. In addition the Minister of the Interior is empowered to nominate one or two extra Members chosen among the native or foreign inhabitants.

The qualifications of an elector are:—

- To be 25 years of age.
- The tax qualifications are the same as in Mixed Commissions, except that in towns where no house-tax exists the ownership of property of an annual rental of L.E. 24 replaces the L.E. 2 house-tax. The payment of L.E. 4 land-tax within the boundaries of the town is also accepted as qualifying to vote, at the condition to reside in the town.
- To have signed a written declaration to pay taxes imposed by the Commission.

The Tanzim service in the towns and the slaughter-houses were handed over in 1909 to the local bodies, and an office was created at the Ministry of the Interior to assist the local authorities in technical matters, to draw up the schemes for large works, and to control their financial proposals.

VILLAGE COUNCILS.

These exist in certain villages or small towns of minor importance and their institution dates from 1915. They form a preparatory stage during which elementary municipal ideas are acquired and voluntary effort is encouraged before transformation to Local Commissions. Up to the present time 52 such Village Councils have been created, of which 14 have already been transformed into Local Commissions (see list on p. 121).

A Village Council consists of the Mamur Markaz (President), the Public Health Inspector, and four elected members. The Mudir of the Province has the right to preside. In villages which are not the seat of a Mamur Markaz, the Minister of the Interior appoints the official entrusted with the prerogatives of President.

The qualifications of an elector are the payment of at least P.T. 10 as ghiafr tax and an agreement to pay any other tax that may be levied by the Council.

The Government hands over to the Village Councils the control of slaughter-houses, street-cleaning, etc., of the town, but grants no pecuniary subvention.

TOWNS WITH MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS.

Municipality.	Date of Creation.	Date of Creation.
Alexandria	1890	1906
		1910
		1911
		1911
		1911
		1911
		1911
		1911
		1911
		1917

Local Commissions.—Abu Tig, Abu-Kir, Akhmim, Asyut, Aswan, Ashmun, El Aif, El Bazar, Balyana, Beni Mazur, Biba, Bilqas, Bilbeis, Damietta, Dishu, Faqus, Fariskur, El Fashu, Fuwa, Girza, El Giza, Idku, Issa, Kafr el Sheikh, Luxor, Mallawi, Mansafat, Misara, Samallut, Matariya, Maghagha, Minuf, Minyet el Qanah, El Nikhella, Qalyub, Qena, Qia, Rosetta, Samannud, Samallut, Shibir el Qanah, Shibir el Kom, Shibir, Simbilawein, Simnris, Sohag, Suez, Tahta, Tala, Talkha, Tuna, Tukh, Kom el Ndr, Nagada, Dairut, El-Fikriya.

Village Councils.—Aga, Ausim, El Badr-bein, Dikrimis, Dishna, Farshut, Kafr el Dawar, Delta Barrage, Minshat, Minshat Sabri, Nag' Hamadi, Qasaya, El Roda, El Wasia, Abnub, Bardis, Biata, Kom Hamada, Hehya, Shibainga, Mahallet Marhum, Abu Kibir, Issa, El Nigella, Sanabu, Deir Marwas, Shabrakhit, Beni Ahmad, Bush, Mehalet Minuf, Maragha, Geziret-Shandawil, El Dir, Kift, Myr, Awish El Hagar, El-Madmar.

TANZIM FEES.

The list of Tanzim permit fees can be obtained from the Tanzim Engineer of the town concerned or from the Ministry of the Interior.

The following are the towns subject to Tanzim Regulations:—

Lower Egypt.—Alexandria, Ashmun, El Aif, Benha, Bilbeis, Bilqas, Damanhur, Damietta, Dishu, Faqus, Fuwa, Ismailia, Kafr el Zayyat, Kafr el Sheikh, El Mallaha, Port Said, Port Taufiq, Qantara, Qawisina (one road only), Minuf, Mit Ghaur, Minyet el Qanah, Shibir el Kom, Shibir el Qanah, El Simbilawein, Suez, Tala, Talkha, Tuna, Zagazig, Zifa, Qalyub, Port-Fouad, Mezaleh, Faraskur, El-Bagoun, Tukh.

Upper Egypt.—Abi Tig, Akhmim, Asyût, Aswân, El Balyân, Beni Suof, Eha, El Fayoum, El Fashn, Gizeh, El Giza, Isna, Luxor, Mallâwi, Manfalût, El Minya, N kka, Qena, Sioutis, Sohag, Tahta, El Nihévia, Maghazha, Dairût, Tima, Qûs, El-Badrshéh, Beni-Mazâr, Farskûr, Nag-Hamadî, Dishna, Saïda, Idku.

CAIRO WATER COMPANY.

The Company was founded in 1865, with headquarters in Cairo, and subject to Egyptian legislation. The present concession from the Government comes to an end in 1969.

In 1926, the Company supplied 31,695,886 cubic metres of water to Cairo.

Water is delivered either by the cubic metre or at a fixed annual rate, as follows—

TO THE GOVERNMENT.		Per Cubic Metre
		P.T.
Filtered water	...	1.543
Unfiltered water for all purposes other than the watering of roads and gardens, and the use of hospitals and schools	...	0.964
Water for the establishments at Abbâsiya	...	1.273
Water for roads and gardens, and for the use of hospitals and schools	...	0.800

TO PRIVATE HOUSES.

Per Cubic Metre		Per Cubic Metre.	
P.T.		P.T.	
Filtered water—		Unfiltered water—	
From 1 to 25 cubic metres,	2.700	From 1 to 25 cubic metres,	2.314
" 26 to 50 "	2.500	" 26 to 50 "	1.928
" 51 to 75 "	2.300	" 51 to 75 "	1.540
" 76 to 100 "	2.100	" 76 to 100 "	1.157
Over 100 "	2.000	Over 100 "	0.964

Water is usually supplied to industrial establishments, baths, mills, etc., by meter at a special tariff, which varies from 15 to 20 milliemres per cubic metre, according to the quality of the water and the amount consumed.

The fixed annual water rate is regulated according to the size of the house and the number of inhabitants, the basis being P.T. 6 each person, with a minimum of P.T. 32 per month.

The rate for gardens is fixed according to area, as follows:—

525 square metres	...	P.T. 101 per month.
1,050 "	"	" 150 "
2,100 "	"	" 247 "
4,200 "	"	" 417 "

GIZA AND GEZIRA WATERWORKS.

The Government Waterworks at Giza supply water at the following rates:—

FILTERED WATER.	
0 to 100 cubic metres	14 milliemres per cubic metre
101 ,, 500 "	" 12 " " "
501 and over "	" 10 " " "

CAIRO GAS COMPANY.

UNFILTERED WATER.

0 to 500 cubic metres	6½ milliemres per cubic metre.
501 and over "	" 5 " " "

HELWAN WATERWORKS.

These works were taken over by the Cairo Tanzim Department on April 1, 1922.

Filtered water is supplied as under:—

To private consumers at the rate of...	22 milliemres per cubic metre.
To Government Departments at the rate of ...	12.5 " " "

HELWAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Helwan Electricity Works, Sub-Station and overhead equipment were taken over by the Cairo Tanzim Department on April 1, 1922.

The supply is at 220 volts continuous current at the following rates:—

- (1) By meter at P.T. 4 per K.W.H.
- (2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp for shops only.

CAIRO GAS COMPANY.

The Cairo Gas Company is a branch of the French "Compagnie Centrale d'Éclairage par le Gaz, Lebon et C^{ie}."

A concession for the distribution of gas for public and private lighting was given to this Company in 1873 for a period of seventy-five years.

The gas consumption during 1926 was as follows:—

For public lighting (10,409 gas lamps) ...	3,131,946 cubic metres.
For Administrations and private houses	4,037,038 " "
Total ...	7,168,984 cubic metres.

The price of gas for private consumers, which had been P.T. 2.3145 per cubic metre since November 1, 1920, was reduced to P.T. 2 from January 1, 1922, and to 16 mills. from April 1, 1925.

The Gas Company in 1906 further obtained a concession for the distribution of electric current for lighting and power purposes. This concession comes to an end in 1948.

Electric current during 1926 was delivered at the following rates:—

For lighting purposes	...	{ Government: 27 mills. per K.W.H.
		{ Subscribers: 30 " " "
For electric power, at rates varying from	...	{ Government: 27 mills. to 77 mills. per K.W.H.
		{ Subscribers: 30 " " " " "

ALEXANDRIA WATER COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company was formed in 1879 and purchased from the Egyptian Government the waterworks of Alexandria. In 1880 the Company purchased the waterworks of the suburb of Ramleh and made an additional contract with the Egyptian Government.

The rates charged for filtered water in Alexandria are as follows:—

TO THE GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITY.

By meter, at the following rates:—

	Price per Cubic Metre.
Up to L.E. 4,000 per annum P.T. 1-150	
From „ 4,000 to L.E. 6,000 per annum „ 0-65	
Above „ 6,000 „ 0-75	

TO THE PUBLIC.

By meter at the rate of P.T. 40 per month, allowing a consumption of thirty cubic metres per month.

The following reduced rates are allowed:—

Monthly Rate.	Rental Value.	Water Allowed.
P.T. 20	under L.E. 30	20 cubic metres.
„ 8	„ 12	15 „

The price for surplus water consumed over and above the amount allowed is 7½ millienes per cubic metre.

For blocks of apartments without garden in the town of Alexandria, where all the apartments are supplied, a special rate without meter is applied as follows:—

Rental Value of Apartment.	Monthly Rate.	Rental Value of Apartment.	Monthly Rate.
L.E. 1 to 12 P.T. 10		L.E. 40 to 60 P.T. 40	
„ 12 „ 15 „ 15		„ 60 „ 80 „ 50	
„ 15 „ 30 „ 20		„ 80 „ 120 „ 65	
„ 30 „ 40 „ 30		„ 120 and above „ 80	

Water is sold at the public water-taps at 1 millienne per *girba* of about sixty-six litres. The approximate amount of water consumed in Alexandria during the year ending December 31, 1926, was as follows: filtered water, 23,145,000 cubic metres; unfiltered water 5,505,000 cubic metres.

The water is obtained from the Mahmudia Canal, from which it is raised about two metres into the Farikha Canal, which runs about three-quarters of a mile into the main pumping station at Rond Point. The water is then raised about fifty feet into settling tanks, where it is treated with a solution of sulphate of alumina; it then passes by gravity to the Jewell gravity filters. After filtration the water passes into covered reservoirs from which the main pumps take their suction. The water is pumped by three sets of triple-expansion marine type engines and two sets of Diesel engine gear-driven plunger pumps having total daily capacities of 85,000 and 56,000 cubic metres respectively. The pumps deliver the water direct into the town mains, and, at the same time, into the steel service reservoir at Kôm el Dikka (14,000 cubic metres storage capacity). The main pipes extend from the Palais Khédivé-mère, behind Mandara, up to Dekheila, passing through Ramleh, Alexandria and Mex.

The quantity of filtered water consumed daily varies from 45,000 cubic metres in winter and 70,000 cubic metres in summer and between 6,000 cubic metres of unfiltered water in winter and 20,000 cubic metres in summer.

ALEXANDRIA GAS COMPANY.

In 1865 the Egyptian Government granted to Messrs. Charles Lebon & Co. the concession for the lighting by gas of the town of Alexandria and its surroundings. By subsequent contracts, in 1893 and 1909, the area of the concession has been determined and concession given to the Company for electric lighting.

Gas is supplied at the following rates: For public lighting, the first 4,899 burners at the rate of 25 centimes per cubic metre; then at the rate of 0.1964285 francs per cubic metre (i.e. for 3,838 burners on June 30, 1927); for Government Administrations, municipalities, mosques, hospitals, etc., and for private lighting, at a variable price depending on the cost of coal; the actual price being 15 millienes per cubic meter. Number of gas lanterns existing on June 30, 1927, in the town and surroundings:—

Single-burner type	8,093
Three-burner type	148
Total	8,241

Electric lighting is very little used for public purposes, but very extensively employed for private use. It is supplied by the meter at the rate of 26 millienes per K.W.H., for private lighting. A rebate of 30% before midnight and 50% after midnight is allowed to the Municipality for the public electric lighting.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS.

Town.	Source of Supply.	Tariff.
<i>Filtered Water.—Jewell Filters.</i>		
Betha	Canal (well as reserve).	By meter at 25 millienes per cubic metre.
Beit Sauf	River	„ 25 „ „
Dumaship	Canal	„ 20 „ „
Dumelia	River and Canal.	„ 25 „ „
Diseh	Canal	„ 25 „ „
Zi Manshra	River and Canal.	By meter at 30 millienes per cubic metre.
Makria-Menzala	Canal	„ 30 „ „
Mahalla el Kubra	Canal (well as reserve).	Under construction (will be complete at the end of November).
Zarazig	Canal (well as reserve).	By meter at 20 millienes per cubic metre.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS (contd.).

Town.	Source of Supply.	Tariff.
<i>Filtered Water.—Jocell Filters (contd.)</i>		
Aswan	River and Canal	Under construction (completed at the end of December).
Talkha	" "	Under construction.
Tanta	" "	Finished at 25 milliemmes per cubic metre.
Abukhr	" "	Under construction.
Luxor	Canal	" "
Minia	River	" "
Faiyoum	Canal	By Meter at 20 milliemmes per cubic metre.
Simbellawein	Canal (well as reserve).	Under construction.
Maghagha	Canal (well as reserve).	" "
Fachu	Canal (well as reserve).	" "
Qana	River	" "
Suhâg	" "	" "

Well Water.

Ashmûn	Well and Canal .	For street watering only.
Beni Mazâr	Well	" " "
Biba	Well and Canal .	" " "
Fayûs	" " "	" " "
Kair el Zaiyât	Well	By meter at 20 milliemmes per cubic metre.
Luxor	Well	At fixed monthly rate only.
Maghâgha	Well and Canal .	For street watering only.
Manfalût	" " "	By meter at 15 milliemmes per cubic metre.
Minûf	Well	10 " " "
Mit Ghamr... ..	Well and River .	At fixed monthly rate only.
El Minya	Well and Canal .	At fixed monthly rate.
El Nihêla	Well	For street watering and sale.
El Nihêla	Well	For street watering only.
Qaiyab	Well	" " "
El Qusiya	Well	" " "
Samanûd	Well	" " "
Shibin el Khayr... ..	Well and Canal .	At fixed monthly rate only.
Tahâ	Well	For street watering only.
Tima	Well	" " " (under construction).
Tukh	Well	Under construction.
Bishna	Well	" " "
Zifta	Well and River .	For street watering only.
Mellawi	Well	By meter at 20 milliemmes per cubic metre.
Fikrieh	Well	" 20 " " "
Minia El Kout	Well	For street watering and sale.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS (contd.).

Town.	Source of Supply.	Tariff.
<i>Unfiltered Water Supplies.</i>		
Aba Tig	River	For street watering only.
Akhmîna	River	By meter at 20 milliemmes per cubic metre.
Aswân	River	At fixed monthly rate.
Bahyana	River	For street watering only.
Bilbeis	Canal	By meter at 20 milliemmes per cubic metre.
Fawa	River	For street watering only.
Giçga	River	At fixed monthly rate.
Idfu	River	" " "
Isna	River	For street watering only.
Burages	River	" " "
Kafr el Sheikh... ..	Canal	" " "
Qûs	River	" " " and per cubic metre.
Qena	River	At fixed monthly rate.
Bosetta	River and Canal .	At fixed monthly rate and per cubic metre.
Shirîn	River	For street watering and at fixed monthly rate.
Sohâg	River	At fixed monthly rate only.
Taha	Canal	For street watering only.
Belqas	Canal	" " " and sale.

NOTE.—In all towns fixed monthly rate may be arranged.

There are non-municipal water supply installations at Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Ismailia, Asyût, and El Ma'âdi.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS.

Town.	Nature of Current.	Lamp-voltage.	Tariff for Light.
<i>Electric Lighting.</i>			
Asyût	Alternating Singlephase	110 volts	(1) By meter at P.T. 5 per unit (K.W.H.)
		220 "	(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp only for shops.
Beni Suf	Continuous	220 volts	(1) By meter at P.T. 4 per unit (K.W.H.)
		440 "	(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp only for shops.
Bilbeis	Continuous	220 volts	(1) By meter at P.T. 5 per unit (K.W.H.)
		440 "	(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp only for shops.
Damanhûr... ..	Alternating 3-phase	200 volts	(1) By meter at P.T. 5 per unit (K.W.H.)
			(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp only for shops.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS (contd.).

Town.	Nature of Current.	Lamp-voltage.	Tariff of Light.
<i>Electric Lighting (contd.).</i>			
Damietta ...	Alternating 3-phase	200 volts ...	(1) By meter at P.T. 5 per unit (K.W.H.) (2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp, only for shops.
*Mansûra ...	Continuous	220 volts ...	(1) By meter at P.T. 5 per unit (K.W.H.)
	and Alternating	440 " ...	(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp, only for shops
Zagazig ...	Alternating	220 " ...	(1) By meter at P.T. 5 per unit (K.W.H.)
	Single-phase	110 volts ...	(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp, only for shops.
Manfalût ...	Alternating	110 volts ...	(1) By meter at P.T. 5 per unit (K.W.H.)
	Single-phase	220 " ...	(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp, only for shops.
Kafr el Zaiyât ...	Continuous	220 volts ...	(1) By meter at P.T. 3 per unit (K.W.H.)
		440 " ...	(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp, only for shops.
Shibin el Kôm ...	Continuous	220 volts ...	(1) By meter at P.T. 4 per unit (K.W.H.)
		440 " ...	(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp, only for shops.
Benha... ..	Continuous	220 " ...	Like Shibin el Kôm.
El Faiyûm ...	Alternating	200 volts ...	Installation completed at the end of March 1926.
Minyet el Qarah ...	Continuous	220 volts ...	Like Shibin el Kôm.
Mit Ghamr... ..		440 " ...	Like Shibin el Kôm.
Zifta	Alternating 3-phase	200 volts ...	Installation is not yet completed.
Mallawi		240 volts ...	" " " "
Beni Mazâr... ..	Continuous	220 volts ...	Like Shibin el Kôm.
		440 " ...	Like Shibin el Kôm.
El Mahallâ el Kubra ...	Alternating	200 volts ...	(1) By meter at P.T. 4 per unit (K.W.H.)
			(2) At a fixed monthly rate per lamp, only for shops.
El Mînya	"	200 volts ...	" " " "
Lixot	"	200 volts ...	" " " "
Suez	"	220 volts ...	Like Mahalla el Kubra.

* Is going to be changed into Alternating three-phased 220 volts.

Mansfield Gas Installations.

There are non-municipal electric light installations in Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia, Helwân, Port Taufiq, and Tanta.

POLICE.

The Egyptian Police are a semi-military force; the officers are obtained either from the Army or from Police School, and the bulk of the men are conscripts who have served five years with the colours, or graduated from the Police School.

In both Mudriyas and Governorates the force is under the control of a Commandant, who is responsible to the Mudir or Governor. The Cairo and Alexandria City Police and Suez Governorate and the Suez Canal Governorate Police have English Commandants.

The multifarious duties appertaining to a police force in any country are rendered still more complicated in Egypt owing to the fact that the large European population of the towns is, owing to the existence of the Capitulations, outside the jurisdiction of the Native Courts.

POLICE CADETS.

Candidates for the School of Police Cadets, Cairo, are selected for the Police and Prisons' Guard Company each year in September.

The School consists of 87 cadet officers, 60 cadet constables and 190 cadet recruits. The course of instruction for the first-named lasts three years, for the second two years and for the third nine to twelve months.

The school fees are L.E. 30 per annum exclusive of uniforms, etc.

No contribution is required from the cadet constables and recruits.

POLICE GAZETTE.

The "Police Gazette" is published fortnightly. It contains the description of persons "wanted" by the Police, persons missing, lists of stolen property, and other information of a similar kind.

Copies, price P.T. 1 each, are obtainable on application to the Government Publications Office, Ministry of Finance.

GENERAL POLICE REGULATIONS.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Sporting arms and their ammunition may be imported only by merchants authorized by the Ministry of the Interior. Imported arms can be cleared on receipt by the Customs Administration of an authorization from the Ministry of Interior. A permit must be obtained to transport from one locality to another arms or ammunition in excess of the quantity required for personal use, i.e., one gun and one pistol and a reasonable quantity of ammunition. These permits are issued free and may be obtained by applying, in writing, to the Governorate or Mudiriya.

Local subjects, with the exception of certain classes of people specified in the Arms Law, are not allowed to carry or possess arms without a licence being obtained from the Ministry of the Interior.

The trade in rifled arms and their ammunition is prohibited.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ALCOHOL, BEER, SPIRITS, etc.

The manufacture of beer, spirits, alcohol, etc., is governed by the Law on Inconvenient, Unhealthy and Dangerous Establishments.

There are no special regulations for the sale of alcoholic and fermented drinks, except that they cannot be sold for consumption in public establishments without a special licence (Art. 12 of the Law on Public Establishments). (Law erected on year 1922).

The sale of alcohol (as fuel) is governed by the Law on Inconvenient, Unhealthy and Dangerous Establishments.

(For further information see below.)

AUTOMOBILES.

In conformity with the Regulations of July 16, 1913, no person shall cause an automobile to be driven except under a licence. Applications for such licence should be made to the Governorate of Cairo or of Alexandria, and the licence is given after examination of the automobile by the Automobile Service against payment of the inspection fees. The licence should be renewed annually.

No person shall drive an automobile unless he is licensed for the purpose by the Governorate or the Mudiriya in which he resides. The price of this licence is P.T. 10 and is renewed annually on payment of a fee of P.T. 5.

Dogs,

(Ministry of Agriculture).

In conformity with Decree of June 22, 1905, cases of hydrophobia, whether real or suspected, should be reported immediately to the nearest authority, and at the same time steps should be taken to render the animal innocuous either by isolating or by destroying it.

On the appearance of hydrophobia in a locality, the Governor or Mudir can order by *arrêt* that all dogs in streets and public places should be muzzled, even if held in leash; also that they be provided with collars bearing the names and addresses of their owners.

The Police can seize any dog found in the streets, the owner of which has not complied with the above rules.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF AN INCONVENIENT, UNHEALTHY AND DANGEROUS NATURE, AND PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

A permit is required to open any establishment that figures in or may be added to the schedule annexed to Law No. 13 of August 28, amended by Law No. 23 of 1922, and the Regulations of August 29, 1904, and June 4, 1922, regulating inconvenient, unhealthy and dangerous establishments.

Any one desirous of opening an establishment under Law No. 1 of 1904 regulation public establishments must make a declaration to that effect under that law; and Law erected on year 1922 and the decree on year 1925.

HASHISH.

By the Decree of March 10, 1884, modified by the Decrees of May 28, 1891, and July 8, 1894, the growth of Indian hemp is prohibited in Egypt, the penalty for the first offence being L.E. 50 for each feddan or part of a feddan under cultivation, together with the destruction of the plants, and L.E. 100 for each additional offence.

The importation of hashish is also prohibited, the penalty being confiscation of the whole quantities, and L.E. 10 per kilogramme, with a minimum of L.E. 2 for small quantities, and L.E. 30 for each additional offence, with a minimum of L.E. 6 for small quantities. The hashish is confiscated, together with any merchandise in which it may have been concealed, and the boats, carts, beasts of burden, etc., used in transporting it.

Law-Decree of March 21, 1925, Regulating the Commerce and use of Stupefacients. (Official Journal No. 32, extraordinary, March 21, 1925).

Smoking of Hashish in Public Establishments.

By the law of January 9, 1904, and decree on year 1925, the sale and smoking of hashish in public establishments is forbidden. The hashish and the implements used in committing the contravention will be confiscated, in addition to the other punishments provided by that law.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF HORSES

(belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture).

Horses may be imported from any country free from epizootic disease. The exportation of mares is totally prohibited; also the horses except those unfit for breeding.

PRESS BUREAU.

It concerns all foreign newspapers, books, and publications, and prohibits from admission to Egypt all such publications which may be prejudicial to the public social order in execution of the last para. of Art. 15 of the Constitution.

The Bureau also grants gratuitous subscription in the Telephones to daily political newspapers, as well as gratuitous railway tickets to their proprietors and editors. It issues to the correspondents of these papers in the Provinces, through the State Telegraphs, Press Passes, authorising them to send telegrams at half fare. The Delta Light Railways Co., by the recommendation of the Press Bureau, grants the pressmen of the Provinces gratuitous season tickets on their lines.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

By Ministerial Order of November 8, 1916, the following regulations regarding the registration of servants were laid down:—

1. All Egyptian subjects wishing to obtain employment as domestic servants, or in any other similar capacity, must first of all be authorized by the Police to do so.

2. In consequence, no one is allowed to act as a domestic servant until he has obtained a certificate of identity from the Police equivalent to an authorization.

3. Certificates of identity are only valid for the particular profession for which they were issued.

4. (a) Any misdemeanour of a dishonourable nature, such as stealing, swindling, forgery, embezzlement, will entail refusal of a certificate of identity, unless a period of five years has passed since the conviction. Certificates of identity will never be issued to persons convicted of crimes or indecent offences.

(b) Conviction of any of the acts provided for above will entail the withdrawal of the certificate of identity, and, consequently, of the authorization.

(c) Certificates of identity must be renewed annually.

(d) A fee of P.T. 12 is payable for a certificate of identity, whether issued for the first time, or on renewal.

(e) In case a certificate of identity is lost, it may be replaced on payment of a fee of P.T. 24.

5. Any infraction of these regulations will be punished by a fine of from P.T. 25 to P.T. 100, and by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one week.

6. These regulations will only be applicable to the localities specified by Governors or Mudirs by Order.

By the same or by a subsequent Order, the Governor or Mudir will specify the categories of domestic servants who must obtain certificates of identity.

These regulations are in force at present in Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia and Suez.

The renewal of these certificates greatly assists the police in the detection of offenders, as although a servant may hold a certificate of good character, he may have committed an offence during the year, and on his application for renewal, this event will become known to the authorities and the renewal will be refused.

The police would be glad to receive information from the public of cases where servants have been placed in situations by keepers of registry offices without holding certificates of identity, or where the person who places a servant has not obtained a licence for his calling.

A keeper of a servants' registry is forbidden to exercise his calling unless he is in possession of a licence issued by the Police. Any person keeping a servants' registry without a permit will be prosecuted.

Licensed registrars must not recommend servants who are not in possession of certificates of identity.

Registry keepers are entitled to receive a commission of 20 per cent out of the first month's wages from the servants engaged, this commission to be paid by the servants on the first day of the second month following their employment.

Servants are at liberty to seek employment without the intermediary of the registration office, but the public would greatly benefit by not engaging servants who are not in possession of certificates of identity, or whose certificates of identity are more than one year old, whether the servants present themselves for employment or are recommended from a servants' registry.

SHOOTING REGULATIONS.

Extracts from Game Laws.

(Règlement sur la chasse, May 4, 1912. Law decree regulating this law by the Ministry of Agriculture.

These laws apply to foreign as well as to Egyptian subjects.

(1) No one is allowed to hunt, kill or capture, whether by firearms, nets or any other means, any wild mammals or birds in Egypt, unless provided with a licence (*permis de chasse*).

(2) This licence costs P.T. 100 and is available for one year from June 1, in every part of Egypt (except such districts as are permanently or temporarily closed to shooting).

These licences are issued by Governors of Cities and Mudirs of Provinces.

Mudirs have the right to refuse to issue licences to inhabitants of bandars and villages should they see fit to do so. Governors and Mudirs can make regulations within the limits of their jurisdiction concerning:—

(a) Close seasons.

(b) Reserves.

(c) The kinds of animals that may not be shot.

(d) Special conditions.

(3) This licence must be produced whenever asked for by any Government official.

(4) Shooting, netting, etc., is prohibited:—

(a) At night.

(b) On another person's land without the permission of the proprietor or his agent.

(c) Within the limits of towns, villages, and farms, and generally within the distance of 250 metres (273 yards) of any inhabited building.

(d) Netting is prohibited on another person's land when the crops are still standing.

(e) Of pigeons and other domestic birds or of game belonging to another person.

(5) The following is the arrêté issued specifying the kinds of birds useful for Agriculture:—

LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE,

Vu la Loi No. 13 de 1922 pour la protection des oiseaux utiles à l'Agriculture;

Vu l'Arrêté du 22 mai 1922 spécifiant les dits oiseaux;

Sur la proposition du Comité institué au Ministère pour spécifier les oiseaux utiles à l'Agriculture;

ARRÊTE :

Art. 1.—Sont reconnus utiles à l'Agriculture les oiseaux dont les noms suivent :

Alouette	... ..	(Qombora).
Becs-Figues (Asfour el Time)	... ..	Fauvette (Asfour Moughanni).
	... ..	Traquet on Cul-blanc (Asfour Saqsicola).

Becs-Figues (Asfour el Tinc) suite...	(Gobe-mouches (Chavrab). / Epit (Asfour Bibit).
Biergeroulette	(Abou Fassada).
Cogne... ..	(Loqlaq, communément connue sous le nom d'"Abou Maghazel," "Aar" ou "El Hag Kassem").
Coucou	(Chakfont).
Couze-vite	(Al Gali).
Courlis de terre	(Karmoun).
Cotyle de rivage	(Es-Senounou).
Etourneau	(Zarzour).
Fauvette	(Al Dakhila).
Fauvette à tête noire	(Al Zoureika).
Gorge-beue	(Al Hussein).
Grive	(Al Dag).
Gru	(Al Karki).
Guépier... ..	(Onoumar).
Héron	(Balchoum).
Héron-Aigrette ou Garde-bouf	(Abou Kerian).
Hirondelle	(Asfour el Ganna).
Huppe	(Hidhid).
Le Bulbul	(Bulbul).
Loriot doré	(Al Soufeir).
Martinet	(Al Khattaf).
Petite Aigrette	(Abou Eleica).
Pardir de mer	(Abou Yassar).
Pluvier à collier	(Ziqzaq moutaouak).
Pluvier armé	(Ziqzaq baladi).
Rollier	(Al Ghorab Al Zeitouni).
Rouge-gorge	(Abou Sedir ou Abou Honna).
Rouge-tuette	(Homeira).
Rousseline	(Al Sa'ou).
Rossignol	(Al Hazzar).
Tartier	(Qoumaitha).
Torcol	(Om el Way).
Vanneau dix-huit	(Ziqzaq Cham).

Art. 2.—L'interdiction prévue au paragraphe 6 de l'article 1er de la Loi No. 13 de 1922 sus-visée, concernant la destruction des nids et des œufs de certains oiseaux utiles à l'agriculture, s'applique à tous les oiseaux énumérés à l'article précédent.

Art. 3.—Est abrogé l'Arrêté du 22 mai 1922 sus-visé.

Art. 4.—Le présent arrêté entrera en vigueur dès sa publication au "Journal Officiel."

Fait au Caire, le 20 Zilhedj'h 1346 (9 juin 1928).

(Traduction).

(Signé) : MOHAMED SAFWAT.

N.B.—Special permission to collect any of the above birds for scientific purposes may be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. Applications must be accompanied by a shooting licence.

- (6) All shooting is forbidden on Lake Manzala.
- (7) Gazelles are protected in certain districts. Sportsmen proposing to hunt gazelles ibex, etc., should acquaint themselves beforehand with the regulations existing in the part of Egypt they intend visiting. (See regulations of the Frontiers Administration and the Coastguards Administration).
- (8) Catching birds by means of bird lime is prohibited.
- (9) Contraventions of laws regarding shooting and the protection of birds are punishable by fine, imprisonment and confiscation (of gun, nets, trophies, etc.), as set forth in the *Journal Officiel* of May 4 and May 20, 1912.
- Further information may be obtained on application to the Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, or to the Zoological Service (Ministry of Public Works), Giza, near Cairo.

TOBACCO AND TOBAC.

By the Decree of June 25, 1890, the culture of tobacco and tobac is prohibited in Egyptian territory, and the penalty is L.E. 200 for each feddân, with liability to confiscation and destruction of the crops.

By the Decree of June 22, 1891, the importation, manufacture, sale and possession of illicit tobacco are considered as acts of contraband. All such preparations intended to be sold or consumed as tobacco will be confiscated and a fine of P.T. 200 per kilogramme or a part of a kilogramme will be imposed, and a fine of P.T. 400 for each additional offence.

Tobacco, mixed with any other preparation, will also be destroyed and a fine imposed as above.

Boats, carriages and beasts of burden used for the transport of this product, as well as the instruments, materials, etc., used in the manufacture or the sale, will be confiscated.

PRISONS.

The Prisons Department is controlled by a Director-General, having under his charge the following prisons:—

CONVICT PRISONS.

Târa (El Giza Province), Abu Za'bal (Qalyûbiya Province).

CENTRAL PRISONS.

Governorates.—Cairo, Manshiya (one for men and one for women); Appeal Court, Alexandria (one for men and one for women); and Port Said.

Mudiriya's.—Benha, Tanta, Shihin el Kôm, Damanhûr, Zagazig, El Mansûra, Beni Suef, Assût, Qena, El Minya and Sohâg.

REFORMATORIES.

De-ita Barrage (Adults), Būlāq el Daqrūr, El Giza (Boys and Girls).

TRADES ESTABLISHED IN THE PRISONS.

Weavers for cotton clothes, cloth for cotton and woollen jackets for prisoners, making face, bath towels and gowns for bath, sheets and covers for bed, table cloth, table napkins and other towels.

Tailors for cutting and sewing clothes for warders, soldiers and prisoners.
Shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, reviters, foundry, tinsmiths, brushes, saddlers, cocoa-nut fibre matting, door mats, khūs baskets, libdas, laundry, vegetables farming, lime kilns, quarries for limestones and bazalt.

Carpets making, cane chairs making, soap making and teaching boys to erect electric fittings.

Orders from Government Departments and Public are also accepted.

PRISONS WHERE THESE TRADES ARE ESTABLISHED.

The trades established in Tura prison are :—

Weaving for weaving underwear cotton clothing for warders, soldiers, prisoners and other employees.

Carpenters for manufacturing and repairing various kinds of wood work for the Administration itself, other Administrations and the employees. There is also a special section for carts making for the Administration itself.

Tailors, for cutting and sewing the clothes required for the prison staff and prisoners.
Fitters, for all various work required for the Administration itself.

Foundry, for work for the Administration itself ; such as iron gratings for ovens, etc.
Tinsmiths and reviters for carrying out all work concerning.

Shoemakers for making and repairing boots for warders, soldiers, tamorgis and prisoners, also repairing boots for employees.

Khūs work, for making khūs baskets for the prison own work.
Libda's shop for repairing libdas for the prisoners.

Garden, for vegetables required for the prisoners food. Surplus quantities are sold to the employees and the public.

Lime kilns, for lime required for the prison itself and all other prisons of the Department.

Quarries, for limestones, for supplying to the Government Administrations and others.
Cocoa-nut mats shop for making prisoners' sleeping mats and matting for Government Departments and public.

Soap making shop for making soap for the Department's own use and other Government Departments, also for public.

There are also special training shops for teaching prisoners some trades.

THE ADULT REFORMATORY.

The trades established in this Reformatory are :—

Tailor's shop for cutting and sewing all warders, soldiers uniforms for all the Administration except those for tura men.

Carpenters, for making all various kinds of wood work required by the Reformatory itself, other prisons, Government Departments and employees.

Shoemakers, for making and repairing boots required for the Reformatory itself and other prisons.

Saddlers, for making all leather equipments required for the soldiers and warders of the Administration, harnesses for the Administration's animals. Leather articles of the Police Stores, other saddlery work for Government Departments, portfolios, portmanteaux, various, for Government service and the employees.

Fitters for making and repairing all articles required for the Reformatory and other prisons.

Tinsmiths, for making all water-latrines buckets, jugs, etc., required for the Administration.

Garden, for growing vegetables required for the Reformatory. The surplus quantities are sold to the employees and the public.

Brush-makers, for making all kinds of brushes for the Administration itself, other Government Administrations and the employees.

Libdas, for repairing libdas for the Reformatory prisoners.

There are also special shops for teaching the prisoners these trades, and a factory for spinning threads used in making prisoners' clothes erected in a lonely building.

BOYS REFORMATORY.

Tailors shop, for making suits for the boys music band and a part of the clothes required for the boys of the Reformatory, also for cutting and making military and civil suits.

Carpenters, for making and repairing all wood work required for the Reformatory itself and some work for Government Services and the employees.

Blacksmiths, tinsmiths, for making and repairing iron, tin work for the Reformatory itself and other prisons such as buckets, jugs, etc.

Shoemakers, for making and repairing boots for the boys and the employees.
Music band. There is the brass band, the bag pipe band for the Public Service

under special terms and it is given to the employees at half fare.

Gardens, for growing vegetables required for the Reformatory itself, Cairo and Appeal prisons, and employees of the Administration.

There are also special shops for teaching carpentering, tailoring, iron-tin work and shoemaking.

The following shops are newly established in the Reformatory :—

Cane furnitures, for making furnitures of cane for Government Departments and public.

Saddlers, ready to undertake work for the Department and public.

Brushes.

Electric fittings erecting, only for teaching boys erecting electric fittings.

ABOU ZAABAL C. PRISON.

The quarries for supplying the makadam basalt stone and other shaped stones for Government Departments (Municipalities) and other companies.

Tailors, for repairing warders and prisoners clothings.

Garden, for growing vegetables required for the prison and the employees.
 Blacksmiths, tinsmiths, for making tools required for the quarries work and repairs required for employees.
 Khus baskets, for making the baskets required for the quarry work and other work for the prisons.
 Shoemakers, for repairing boots for soldiers, warders and the employees.
 Libdas, for repairing libdas.

CAIRO PRISON.

Weaving shops, for weaving the cloth for the cotton and woollen jackets required for the Administration and weaving cotton, flax and linen cloth for civil suits.
 Tailors, for making the cotton clothes for the prisoners, warders, soldiers.
 Matting, for making the C. Fibre door mats for the Administration itself, the Departments and the employees.
 Blacksmiths, for repairing articles for the prison itself.
 Libdas, for repairing libdas.
 There is also a Carpenters shop for repairing and making all furnitures for the employees and public.
 Laundry, for washing and ironing linen for the public, companies and the employees.
 A new shop is established for carpet making.

BENHA, SHIBIN EL KÔME, DĀMANHŪR, AND MANSŪRA PRISONS.

There are in all these prisons gardens for growing vegetables for the prisoners; also a washing shop for washing prisoners clothes except Shibin.

ALEXANDRIA PRISON.

Tailors, for making cotton underwear clothes for warders, clothes for prisoners and employees.
 Blacksmiths, tinsmiths, for repairs in the prison.
 Carpenters, for making wood work for the prison and other Government Departments and the employees.
 There is also a section for repairing the General Post Office baskets for the parcels.
 A workshop for making the sleeping mats for the prisoners and the cocoa-nut mattings for Government Departments and others.
 Garden for growing vegetables for the prisoners. Any extra is sold to the employees and public.
 Laundry, for washing and ironing linen for the prisoners, employees, the public and other Government Departments.
 A new shop, for making soap, is established.
 Basket shop, for making bambo baskets for Post Office Administration and the Prisons Administration itself and public, and repairing same.

TANTA PRISON.

There are the same shops as in Alexandria except the matting shop, the baskets and soap making.
 There is a weaving shop, for making cotton cloth, face and bath towels.

ZAGAZIG PRISON.

The same as in Tanta Prison, with the exception of towel making.

BENT-SUEF PRISON.

Weaving shop, for weaving cloth for its prisoners.
 Tailors, for making cotton clothes for prisoners and warders.
 Garden, for supplying vegetables for prisoners.
 Blacksmiths, tinsmiths, for repairs for the prison.
 Laundry, for washing prisoners clothes and some other Government Departments.
 Asyût Prison and Qena have the same workshops.
 Sohâg Prison; there is a garden for growing vegetables for prisoners food.
 Wash house, for washing the prisoners' clothes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

(Tel. No. 36-81 Bustan and No. 70-75 Bustan).

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION is situated in the Gardens of the Ministry of Public Works, at the junction of Sharia El Sheikh Rihân with Sharia El Falaky. The group of buildings comprises the Central Administration, the Public Health Laboratories, the Vaccine Institute, the Antirabic Institute, and the Central Stores.

AUTHORIZATIONS TO PRACTISE MEDICINE AND ALLIED PROFESSIONS.

(Tel. No. 58-39 Bustân).

Medical practitioners, Dentists, Veterinary Surgeons, Pharmacists, Assistant pharmacists and Midwives are not allowed to practise their respective professions in Egypt unless either their names are registered in the Official Medical Register or a permit has been obtained by them from the Department of Public Health.

Registration or the grant of a permit is only possible when the applicant is actually resident in Egypt.

Medical practitioners who are holders of recognised Foreign Diplomas, must undergo an examination the subjects of which are the same as those of the final examination of the Egyptian Faculty of Medicine.

An application for which there is a special form and which should be accompanied by stamps to the value of P.T. 3 must be submitted to the Under-Secretary of State, Department of Public Health, Cairo, the following documents should, in addition, be forwarded with the application:—

- (1) Diploma (original or an official copy of the same).
- (2) A certificate proving that the applicant has completed the full courses of study for the Diploma presented. (These will be returned after the accomplishment of the registration formality).

- (3) Certificate of Nationality and of good character.
- (4) Two Photographs of the Applicant (4x6 cent.).
- (5) An examination fee of L.E. 10 must be paid to the Government Treasury.

This sum will be refunded to the applicant in the event of either permission being refused for him to sit for the examination, or on withdrawal of his application.

The candidate is given the option of using one of the languages in use in the Mixed Judicial Courts of Egypt.

In the event of the applicant failing to pass the Examination he is permitted to re-enter after a period of not less than eleven months.

No candidate can enter for the examination more than twice.

Successful candidates will be granted a certificate by the Department of Public Health, stating that they have passed the examination.

After obtaining this certificate, the applicant should apply to the Department of Public Health for his name to be entered in the Official Register, a registration fee of L.E. 5 should at the same time be sent to the Government Treasury.

The applicant will then be furnished with a copy of the entry in the "Official Register."

With regard to other professions, *i.e.* *Dentists, Veterinary Surgeons, Pharmacists, Assistant Pharmacists and Midwives*, an application, which should be accompanied by stamps to the value of P.T. 3, must be submitted to the Under-Secretary of State, Department of Public Health, Cairo; the following documents should, in addition, be forwarded with the application:—

- (1) Diploma (Original or an official copy of the same); this will be returned to the applicant after registration.
- (2) Certificate of Nationality and Identity (issued by the Consulate or Administrative authority).
- (3) Certificate of good character (from the Consulate or Administrative Authority).

The principle laid down is that permits are issued to holders of diplomas granted by recognised Faculties which conferred the right to practise that particular profession in the country from which the diploma was issued.

Permits are issued on the receipt of stamps to the value of P.T. 3.

Applicants who desire to practise Dentistry and who are holders of recognised foreign diplomas, are required to sit for a professional examination, the fee for which is L.E. 5.

If the candidate fails to pass the examination he cannot present himself again before the expiration of one year, he is not permitted to enter for the examination more than twice.

The permit is granted to successful candidates after payment of L.E. 1 to the Treasury. All persons authorised to practise are required by Law to keep the Department of Public Health informed of their address, and change of address.

An Official List of practitioners is published and issued for sale annually in Arabic and French.

TRADE IN POISONOUS AND STUPEFACIENT DRUGS.

The sale of poisonous and stupeficient drugs in Egypt, whether wholesale or retail, is prohibited except by persons duly authorised. Three forms of authorisations are issued, namely:—

- (a) For stupeficient drugs mentioned in article 1 of the law issued on March 21, 1925, regarding regulations for dealing in narcotics and their employing.
- (b) For poisons mentioned in Schedule I annexed to the Pharmacy and poison law of 1904 with the exception of narcotic drugs.
- (c) For poisons mentioned in Schedule II, annexed to the law of 1904 for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Persons holding authorisations (a), pharmacists, proprietors of pharmacies, owners of the establishments which prepare medicinal specialities, proprietors of chemical, industrial or researches laboratories, doctors, veterinaries, dentists, directors of hospitals and dispensaries and agents and commissioners of medicinal and pharmaceutical products authorised according to law must obtain also in advance from the Department of Public Health a licence of importation for all quantities of narcotics they propose to order from abroad. Applications for obtaining these permits should be addressed to the Department of Public Health indicating the nature and quantity of stupeficients proposed to be imported; also the name of the firm and country from which the stupeficients are exported. On the arrival of the drugs in Egypt they must also obtain a licence of withdrawal from the customs.

Applications for authorisations (a), (b) and (c) must be written on stamped paper P.T. 3 (addressed as above), and must be accompanied by a certificate of nationality a certificate of no antecedents, a plan of the premises in which it is proposed to carry on the commerce, and P.T. 3 for the stamp on the authorisation.

PURCHASE OF STUPEFACIENT DRUGS.

Doctors, veterinaries, dentists, proprietors of laboratories of analysis or establishments for pharmaceutical preparations, directors of hospitals and institutions who wish to purchase stupeficient drugs from pharmacies or drug stores should obtain in advance from the Department of Public Health a "Carte Permis" to this effect.

Applications for these permits must be addressed as above and indicate the following:—

- (a) Nature of stupeficient drugs needed by the applicant.
- (b) The quantity required by the applicant or six months.
- (c) All other indications may be required by the Department of Public Health.

OPENING OF PHARMACIES.

Qualified Pharmacists, authorised to practise their profession in Egypt, can open pharmacies without authorisations from the Department of Public Health. They should only furnish this Department with the following documents:—

- (a) Application on stamped paper.
- (b) Plan of the pharmacy which should indicate the street, the owner of the building and the district.

In case an unqualified pharmacist wishes to open a pharmacy he should obtain an authorisation to this effect.

Applications for this authorisation must be addressed as above and must be accompanied by the following documents in addition to those furnished by a pharmacist to open a pharmacy:—

- (a) Certificate of no antecedent.
- (b) Declaration from the proprietor that he intrusts the management of his pharmacy to a pharmacist.
- (c) Declaration from the pharmacist that he takes over the management of the pharmacy.
- (d) P.T. 3 for the stamp of the authorisation.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

This is compulsory by Law No. 23 of August 11 1912, and should take place in the locality where the birth or death occurs, i.e. in Cairo, as indicated on page 133; in Governorate, Mudiriya and Markaz towns at the Public Health office; and in villages at the house of the Omda or the Sarraf.

Births must be registered within fifteen days, and deaths within twenty-four hours of their occurrence.

Burial is to be effected within twenty-four hours of death but must not take place until eight hours in summer and ten hours in winter have elapsed after death. Burial permits are indispensable and are delivered on production at the nearest health office of a death certificate signed by a medical officer of the Department, or a doctor authorized to practise in Egypt.

Dates and figures should be entered in words and figures in the birth and death registers, especially the age of deceased.

On the notification of the death of a Christian or a person of any religion other than Mohammedan, to a registration area, the latter should enquire from the declarant whether the deceased was or was not drawing any pension or pay from the Government. In the former case the registration area should at once notify the fact to the Health Inspectorate concerned, giving the name of the deceased, his nationality and date and hour of his death (and not the date of burial). It is then the duty of the Health Inspectorate to report it, as soon as possible, to the Mudiriya or Governorate for transmission to the Ministry of Finance.

As regards Mohammedan pensioners, there are special arrangements, according to the instructions of "Maglis El Hasbi," for the notification of their death by the grave diggers.

A birth or death certificate is delivered free of charge at the moment of declaration. Copies required subsequently may be obtained as laid down in a later paragraph (see "Official Extracts").

Books of death certificates are supplied free of charge on written application by duly-authorized medical practitioners for their own use or the use of private hospitals, etc. In Cairo, applications for such certificates should be addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City; in Alexandria, to the Director-General of the Municipality; in other Governorates to the Governorate Public Health Inspector; and in the provinces, to the Mudiriya Health Inspectorate.

TRANSPORT OF CORPSES.

Body not previously buried.—No Government fees are payable for transport within the country if the body is not specially prepared. When this is done, there is a fee of P.T. 100 for the attendance of the Public Health delegate and P.T. 50 for verification of seals if the body is transported by rail or by any other way.

For transport abroad, the fees are P.T. 400 and P.T. 50 respectively.

Corpse arriving from abroad for burial in the country.—There are no fees if burial takes place at the port of arrival; if the corpse is transported to the interior, the fees amount to P.T. 150.

Exhumation and Transport.—Exhumation can only be permitted after the expiration of one year from the date of death, except in certain exceptional cases. Applications on stamped paper (P.T. 3) must be made out by the nearest relative and presented at the nearest health office.

For transport from one part of the country to another the corpse must be prepared in the presence of a Public Health delegate and hermetically sealed in a coffin with the Department's seals. The fees amount to P.T. 150, with an extra P.T. 50 for verification of the seals if the corpse is transported by rail or by any other way.

For transport abroad, the corpse must be embalmed, put into a zinc-lined hard wood coffin and sealed as above in the presence of the Department's delegate. The fees are P.T. 450, and an additional P.T. 50 for verification of seals if the body is transported by rail or by any other way.

VACCINATION.

Compulsory for both Europeans and Egyptians in virtue of the Decrees of December 18, 1890, and of August 6, 1897, and must be carried out before the child attains the age of three months. The operation is effected free of charge, in Cairo as indicated on page 153, and in the provinces at the nearest health office. (See also "Vaccines" on page 147).

Cholera and Typhoid Vaccines.—These two vaccines are prepared by the Public Health Laboratories and are available at the Central Stores and the Public Health Offices.

OFFICIAL EXTRACTS.

Applications for official extracts of birth, death, or vaccination certificates are subject to the following regulations:—

They must be written on stamped paper (P.T. 3), and must be addressed to H. E. the Under-Secretary of State, Department of Public Health, or to the local provincial authorities.

The place of registration must be given.

If the date also is given, the fees, payable in advance, are P.T. 9 (for extracts of vaccination certificates P.T. 6 only).

A full and complete copy of an entry in the deaths register, including the cause of death, or a copy of the original death certificate is given in special cases and costs P.T. 43.

Where the date of death or birth or vaccination is not accurately known, research in the registers of any place of registration (e.g. *qism* of Cairo, town, village, etc.) is undertaken for an additional fee of P.T. 20 per year's search.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Law No. 15, of June 12, 1912, makes the notification of infectious diseases obligatory by doctors, tenants, proprietors of houses, directors of schools, etc., and it must be made within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of the case, as follows: in Cairo, as indicated on page 152; in towns to the Public Health office; and in villages to the Omda.

Special forms for notification may be obtained gratis from the Department or post offices, and may be posted unstamped.

The notifiable diseases are the following: Plague, Cholera, Typhus fever, smallpox, anthrax, relapsing fever, typhoid fever, encephalitis lethargica, acute polio encephalitis, acute polio myelitis, cerebro-spinal fever, influenza, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, mumps, scarlet fever, Mediterranean fever, bilious fever, leprosy, glanders, rabies, tetanus, pulmonary tuberculosis, chicken pox, puerperal fever, and dysentery (Bacillary and Amoebic).

On pages 147, 148 is given a list of the diseases for which bacteriological diagnosis is made free of charge on the application of duly authorized medical practitioners.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

A new office for propaganda work was created at the Department of Public Health. Its work comprises: giving lectures and exhibiting cinematographic films showing the kind of diseases, sources of infection and preventive precautions.

Some pamphlets on the most prevailing diseases in Egypt are available at that office and are gratuitously distributed.

ANTI-MALARIA WORK.

With a view to stamping out malaria, a campaign is carried on with the object of drying marshes, filling in birkas and generally abolishing breeding grounds.

In order to aid the public in the filling-in of their private birkas, an agreement with the Ministry of Public Works was arrived at to allow them to take the filling-in material from the Nile and Canal banks, on condition that an application is submitted to that Ministry and the statutory fees are paid.

The Department has also caused the issue of Law No. 1, 1926, re anti-malaria measures.

EMPTYING OF CESSPITS.

The proprietors of buildings where cesspits exist are bound to have these cesspits emptied without delay when full. After the service of a notice ordering the emptying within three days or twenty-four hours—according to urgency—the Department of Public Health, in case of disregard of this notice, has the right to get the cesspit emptied at the expense of the proprietor and under his responsibility, without prejudice to any legal action that may also be taken on account of the neglect.

SERA AND VACCINES.

Sera.—In case of need, the Department issues to medical men the following:—Anti-diphtheric serum, Meningococcal serum and Tetanus serum, on payment. In Cairo, applications should be made to the Qism Health Office, and in the provinces to the local Health Offices.

Anti-Scorpion Serum, especially manufactured for the Egyptian Government, is administered free at all Cairo Qism Health Offices (see p. 153), Government General Hospitals and Madiriya and Markaz Health Offices throughout the country. Desert expeditions, etc., are supplied free on application to H.E. the Under-Secretary of State. Sanitary barbers of the villages of Upper Egypt are supplied by the Department with anti-scorpion serum for the use of persons bitten by scorpions. Any persons bitten, if taken to the sanitary barber, will be given the anti-scorpion injection gratis.

Vaccine Lymph.—Fresh calf lymph for vaccination against smallpox is prepared and made up into five-dose tubes at the Vaccine Institute. It is obtainable free of charge from the Cairo City Health Inspectorate or from the district or markaz Health Offices, during office hours, upon a written application signed by the medical practitioner making the demand, in which should be stated the number of doses required.

WATER SERVICE. (Tel. No. 29-99 Bustan).

This service undertakes a regular inspection of all public water supplies, whether in the hands of the Government, municipalities, companies, or private individuals. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water supplies are made by the section gratis.

DIAGNOSIS SERVICE. (Tel. No. 19-88 Bustan).

TARIF FOR EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE LABORATORIES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, CAIRO.

Blood.

	P.T.
1. Examination for the parasites of Malaria and Relapsing Fever	gratis
2. Examination for Filariasis	"
3. Examination for the agglutination reaction of Typhoid Fever	"
4. Examination for the agglutination reaction of Paratyphoid Fever	"
5. Examination for the agglutination reaction of Malta Fever	"
6. Examination for the Wassermann Reaction	100

Urine.

7. Examination for Bilirubin Ova	gratis
8. Examination for Typhoid and Paratyphoid Bacilli	"
9. Examination (cultural) for bacteria other than the Typhoid and Paratyphoid Bacilli	200
10. Examination for Tubercle Bacilli	200
11. Examination for Tubercle Bacilli with animal inoculation	300

	P.T.
<i>Feces.</i>	
12. Examination for Bilharzia Ova	gratis
13. Examination for Anchylostoma Ova	"
14. Examination for Amœbæ	"
15. Examination for Typhoid and Paratyphoid Bacilli... ..	"
16. Examination for Dysentery Bacilli	"
17. Examination (cultural) for bacteria other than the Typhoid and Paratyphoid and Dysentery Bacilli	300
<i>Pus, Sputum and Discharges.</i>	
18. Examination for Gonorrhœa	gratis
19. Examination (microscopical) for Tubercle Bacilli	"
20. Examination (microscopical) for Tubercle Bacilli with animal inoculation... ..	200
21. Examination for Leprosy or Anthrax... ..	gratis
22. Examination (cultural) for micro-organisms	200
<i>Other Examinations.</i>	
23. Examination for Diphtheria... ..	gratis
24. Examination for Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	"
25. Examination for Plague	"
26. Examination for Cholera	"

N.B.—The Public Health Laboratories do not undertake the histological examination of tissues, the cytological examination of blood, urine, exudates, etc., nor the preparation of vaccines.

Bacteriological examinations required by the Medical Officers of the Government in the course of their duties are carried out gratis, and the examinations of material from indigent patients are made gratis on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of the town or district in which the patient resides.

All examinations for patients in the Government hospitals are carried out gratis. Bacteriological examinations of specimens from private hospitals or public clinics are carried out gratis when the patients are not paying fees for medical attendance, provided that the specimen is accompanied in each case by a certificate from the director of the hospital or public clinic to this effect. When patients are paying fees for medical attendance, the fees for examination must be paid in advance.

Chemical Analyses.

The Public Health Laboratories undertake only the examination of substances having a direct bearing on questions of hygiene, e.g. foodstuffs, drugs, etc.

	P.T.
<i>Milk.</i>	
Examination to state whether genuine	100
" for presence of preservatives	100
For each additional determination	100

Preserved or condensed Milk and Milk Powders.

Chemical Analysis, including determination of total solids, fats, ash, cane sugar	200
Examination for the presence of preservatives	100

	P.T.
<i>Flour.</i>	
Chemical Analysis, including determination of moisture, ash, protein, acidity, gluten, fineness	200
<i>Bread.</i>	
Chemical Analysis, including determination of moisture, ash, chlorine, protein, acidity	200
<i>Butter, Samna, Edible Oils and Fats.</i>	
Examination to state whether genuine	100
" " nature and approximate amount of adulterant	200
" for presence of preservatives	100
Determination of the amount of water	50
<i>Cheese.</i>	
Chemical Analysis, including determination of water, fat, ash, protein	200
<i>Sugar.</i>	
Chemical Analysis, including determination of moisture, ash, sucrose, invert sugar	200
<i>Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.</i>	
Examination with opinion as to whether genuine... ..	200
<i>Honey.</i>	
Examination with opinion as to whether genuine... ..	300
<i>Jams and Marmalades.</i>	
Chemical Analysis, including determination of total solids, ash, acidity, cane sugar, reducing sugars	300
<i>Mustard.</i>	
Chemical Analysis, including determination of total solids ash, oil	200
<i>Pepper.</i>	
Examination with opinion as to whether adulterated... ..	200
<i>Vinegar.</i>	
Chemical Analysis, including determination of specific gravity, total solids, ash, acidity, mineral acids... ..	200
<i>Aerated water, Lemonades, Syrups, etc.</i>	
Chemical Analysis, including tests for saccharin, artificial colouring matter, preservatives	200
<i>Aluminium Sulfate and Alum for water purification</i>	
Quantitative determination of available aluminium and ferric oxides	100
" " Arsenic	100

Water Examinations.

P.T.

Chemical and Bacteriological examination of well water with personal inspection of the site and report as to potability or manufacturing beverages, ice, etc. zrais

Other Foodstuffs.

Examination of foodstuffs for the presence of poisonous metallic salts 300
 Quantitative determination in addition... .. 300
 Examination of substances for the presence of hashish or narcotics 100
 Examination of substances for the presence of a specific alkaloid... .. 300

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Examination of Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations as to whether in accordance with official requirements fees vary
 Examination of opium 100
 Examination of disinfectants 300

N.B.—The Director, Public Health Laboratories, lays down the conditions under which specimens will be accepted for examination.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORIES.

Bacteriological laboratories exist at Port Said, Suez, Asyût and Luxor for carrying out bacteriological examination of specimens, in conformity with the same regulations adopted by the Public Health Laboratories, Cairo.

ANTIRABIC INSTITUTE (Tel. No. 10-75 Boustan).

The Antirabic Institute is situated at the Central Administration.

Treatment of Persons Bitten.—The treatment is undertaken of persons bitten by rabid animals or by animals suspected of rabies.

The normal period of treatment is twenty-one days, but in special cases it may be extended or curtailed on the advice of the Director of the Institute.

The treatment is administered every day, without exception, at 10 a.m.
 The fee for a complete course is L.E. 3. For treatment exceeding seven days but not exceeding fifteen days, L.E. 2. For treatment not exceeding seven days, L.E. 1. Fees are payable in advance, or at the latest during the first days of treatment.

Gratuitous treatment is accorded to:—

- All Government employees.
- Indigent persons admitted to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital as in-patients.
- Persons other than those referred to under (b) on the production of a certificate of indigence emanating from the civil or religious authorities of the community to which they belong, i.e. Consuls (for foreigners); the Governorates, Mudiriyyas, Markazes, Qisims, Bandars (for natives); Patriarchs, Bishops, Grand Rabbis.

Patients must present themselves at the Institute for treatment. Should this not be possible for reasons of health, an exception will be made, and the treatment may be undergone at home, in which case the patient must pay L.E. 1 for each visit in addition to the prescribed fees.

Treatment of Animals.—As a rule, animals bitten or contaminated by rabid or suspicious animals are not treated. Such animals may be destroyed, or put under observation if the owner so desires; but should they show symptoms of rabies they must be destroyed.

The preventive vaccination of these animals falls within the competence of the Veterinary Service, Ministry of Agriculture.

MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

Cairo Central Medical Commission (Tel. No. 18-02 Bustan).

Situated at 33, Dawawin Street, Cairo (Immeuble Hassan Bey Khairy).

Sittings take place at 9 a.m. daily except Fridays and Sundays and official holidays.

Applications for examination of candidates for admission to service and of employees should be made on one of the forms issued by the Ministry of Finance, and should reach the Commission at least twenty-four hours beforehand.

Provincial Medical Commissions.

Provincial Boards with restricted powers are established at Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Damietta, and in each Mudiriya.

London and Paris Medical Boards.

Supplementary Commissions have been established at London and Paris to deal with applications for sick leave by officials who may be in Europe.

These Commissions have to conduct the medical examination of candidates for admission to the Egyptian Government Service and of Government officials in England or France who wish to retire or obtain leave on account of ill health.

The members of the London Board are:—

Dr. T. Dyke Acland,
 19, Bryanston Square,
 London, W.

Dr. Gates,
 9, Cambridge Square,
 Hyde Park, London, W. 2.

The members of the Paris Board are:—

Dr. Leonard Robinson,
 28, Rue de Ponthieu,
 Paris (VIII).

Dr. A. Chauffard,
 2, Rue St. Simon,
 Boulevard St. Germain,
 Paris

INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION.

CAIRO HEALTH INSPECTORATE (Tel. No. 4-96 Medina, Chief Clerk.

Head Office: 21, Sharia Kantaret el Dikka.

District Sub-Offices.

District.	Address.	Telephone No.
Abbâsiya...	Sharia el Abbâsiya, No. 72	Medina 45-11
Abdin ...	Sharia el Kafarwa, Daira el Saniya Building, No. 14 Bustan	45-12
Bab el Sha'riya	Sharia el Khalig el Masri, No. 727	" 45-13
Bûlâq (I) ...	Sharia Fouad El Awal, No. 74	Medina 45-14
Bûlâq (II) ...	Sharia Madrasat 'Abbâs, No. 7	Bustan 45-15
Darb el Ahmar	Mannaw Building, Sharia Serugia	" 45-16
El Ezbekiyya	Sharia Queen Nazli No. 185	Medina 45-17
Gamaliya ...	Haret el Kassasine, No. 4	Bustan 45-18
Helwân ...	Sharia Mansûr Pasha, No. 8	Helwân 123
Khalifa ...	Sharia Mohammad 'Ali, No. 28	Bustan 45-19
Mûsky ...	Sharia Mohammad 'Ali, No. 141	" 45-20
Old Cairo...	Sharia Abu Sefein, No. 53	" 45-21
Saiyeda Zeinab	Sharia el Eskandarânî, No. 4, Baghghâla	" 45-22
Shubra (I) ...	Sharia el Pasha, No. 14	" 45-23
El Zeitûn...	Sharia Selim el Awal, No. 62	Zeitûn 46
Shubra (II) ...	Sharia Fouad, No. 27.	

Office Hours.—The head office of the Cairo Inspectorate is open for the transaction of business between the hours of 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. in summer and 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. in winter, except on Fridays and public holidays, when the hours are from 9.30 a.m. only to 5 p.m. On Fridays and public holidays, and on ordinary days after 1.30 p.m., only matters of an exceptional or urgent nature are dealt with.

The district sub-offices are open in the summer from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 3.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and in the winter from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., except on Fridays and public holidays, when the hours are 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

All communications regarding public health matters in Cairo should be addressed either to the head office of the Inspectorate or to the district sub office of the locality concerned.

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES. HEAD OFFICES: CAIRO STATION.

Telephone: 5301 — 5306 Medina.

General Manager

Acting General Manager ... J. C. SERJEANT.
Inspector General ... H. E. HUSSEIN KAMEL PASHA.
Assistant General Manager YOUSSEF RIZGALLAH BEY.

General Management:—

Secretary-General ... MAHMOUD TEWFIK AHMED EFF.
Assistant Secretary-General MAJOR E. G. GRIFFIN.
Senior Assistant to Secretary-General ... W. A. LLOYD.
Legal Secretary ... IBRAHIM AZER BEY.
Assistant Legal Secretaries... AHMED KAMEL EFF.
LANSING SIDKY EFF.
Controller of Secretariat ... MOHAMED EL SADEK HUSSEIN BEY.
Controller, Personnel and Labour Department... MOHAMED GHALIB EL SHAHED EFF.
Sub-Controller, Personnel and Labour Department... MOHAMED FAKHRY EFF.
Director of Publicity Department ... MOHAMED BAHGAT CHIMY EFF.

General Particulars.

The Egyptian State Railways system includes also the Auxiliary Railways in Upper Egypt, and the Western Oases Railway.

Length: State Lines (4 ft. 8½ inch) 3370 km.

Auxiliary Lines (4 ft. 8½ inch) 405 km.

Western Oases Lines (2 ft. 6 inch) 195 km.

Rolling Stock: Locomotives 709, Coaching Vehicles 1759, Goods Vehicles, 15,977, service and miscellaneous Vehicles, 499.

Births and deaths are registered in the sub-office of the district in which the birth or death has occurred. The certificates of death in the case of foreign subjects must be previously stamped with the seal of their consular authorities before registration can take place. (See also p. 144.)

Vaccination in Cairo is performed free of charge at the various district sub-offices on fixed days between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m., as follows:—

Sunday :—

El Gamāliya; El Abbāsīya; Shubra.

Monday :—

Ezbekiya; Abdin; Mūsīy; Helwān; Zeitūn; Bulāq (I).

Tuesday :—

Darb el Ahmar; Bab el Sha'riya; Bulāq (II); Old Cairo; Khalifa.

Wednesday :—

Saiyeda Zelnab; Gamaliya.

Thursday :—

Zeitūn; Bulāq I; Abbāsīya; Abdin; Musky; Helwān.

Saturday :—

El Khalifa; Shubra; Saiyeda Zelnab; Old Cairo; Ezbekiya; Darb el Ahmar; Bulāq (II); Bab el Sha'riya.

During epidemics of smallpox, general vaccination may be carried out free of charge in schools, workshops, or other places in which large bodies of persons congregate, provided that in the opinion of the health officer this is advisable in the interests of public health. Application for such general vaccination should be made to the head office of the Inspectorate, accompanied by a statement of the number of persons to be vaccinated.

Anti-Typhoid Inoculation is carried out gratis at all the Qism Health Offices by the Medical Officers on application between the hours of 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. (Fridays and Official holidays excluded).

Notifications of infectious diseases in Cairo should be made directly to the head office of the Inspectorate. Special notification forms are used in Cairo City. These forms will be sent to medical practitioners on application being made to the head office of the Inspectorate. (See also p. 144.)

Bacteriological examinations of specimens from cases of certain suspected infectious diseases are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories free of charge (see p. 143), on the application of any authorized medical practitioner. Such specimens should be sent to the Public Health Laboratories with a statement of the nature of the examination required, and the result will be communicated on application to the Cairo Inspectorate.

Ambulances (motor and animal drawn) for the transport of cases of infectious disease from any part of Cairo or its suburbs will be supplied free of charge on application being

made either to the head office of the Inspectorate (telephone No. 43-35, Medina), the Fever Hospital (telephone No. 11-45 Zeitûn) or the district sub-office of the locality concerned. In cases of non-infectious sickness or accident, ambulances will be supplied free of charge, if available; application for such should be made only to the Central Stores, Department of Public Health (telephone No. 275 Bustan).

GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBĀSIYA.

The *Government Fever Hospital* for the isolation of cases of infectious disease is situated at Abbasiya. In addition to ordinary accommodation, special first and second-class wards are provided for paying patients desiring such. There is a resident medical staff, and the nursing is controlled by an English matron, assisted by English nursing sisters.

I.—GENERAL.

Application for admission to the Government Fever Hospital should be made to the head office of the Inspectorate (telephone No. 4335, Medina), or to the central office of the hospital (telephone No. 11-45 Zeitûn), or to the district sub-office of the locality concerned.

Special motor ambulances are provided for the purpose of transfer of patients, on application to the Fever Hospital.

Hospital telegraphic address: "Hammiyat, Cairo."
Telephone numbers: 12-03 Zeitûn (Director's Office, Director's House); 11-45 Zeitûn (Central Office); 11-16 Zeitûn (Inquiry Office).

Relatives should leave at the office their full address and telephone number, or if desired, their telegraphic address with the necessary fee, so that they may be communicated with should necessity arise.

The following are the regulations:—

II.—TREATMENT FEES.

(a) First-class patients	... ..	P.T. 40 a day.
Second "	... ..	" 20 "
Third "	... ..	No charge.
Children up to and including twelve years of age	... ..	Half-rates.

(b) Relatives accompanying children are provided with free accommodation and rations.
Professional nurses accompanying patients are accommodated and rationed free of charge.

(c) Fees must be paid fortnightly in advance against receipt both on admission and during residence.

Should the patient be discharged before the expiration of the period for which fees have been paid, the balance will be refunded.

III.—DRUGS, ETC.

All necessary drugs are provided free of charge by the Hospital, but articles such as tooth powder, eau de Cologne, etc., must be supplied by the patient from outside.

IV.—MONEY AND VALUABLES.

It is not advisable for patients to bring money or valuables to the hospital. Should they do so, these must be handed over to the section nurse to be placed in the hospital safe, against official receipt. Unless this is done the Hospital cannot be held responsible.

V.—VISITING DAYS AND VISITORS.

(a) *Visiting Days*.—Fridays for third-class patients, from 8.30 to noon; Sundays for first and second-class patients, from 8.30 to noon.

(b) *Visitors*.—Patients may be visited once a week, *viz.* on visiting days. Should however, their condition be considered serious, special permission may be given by the Director to visit them oftener. Moreover, relatives will be allowed to make inquiries once a day, through the telephone, as long as the condition of the patient remains serious.

(c) No food is allowed to be brought in by visitors to the patient, except by permission of the Medical Officer in charge.

(d) Visitors are not allowed to bring money to the patients or attendants. Money for the patients should be handed in at the Office, against receipt, to be entered in a special book, and the patients informed of the amount at their disposal.

(e) Patients are not allowed to see more than two visitors in one day.

(f) Visitors under twelve years of age are not admitted.

VI.—OPTIONAL TREATMENT BY PRIVATE MEDICAL ATTENDANTS.

Patients may be treated by their own private medical attendant in conjunction with the Medical Officer in charge of the case, provided that permission is obtained beforehand from the Director of the Hospital.

When the attendance of a private practitioner or special nursing sisters is desired by a patient, the arrangements for the engagement and payment of the fees of the private practitioner and salaries of the nursing sisters must be made by the patient at his own expense, the hospital taking no responsibility as regards such private arrangements.

As already stated above, under II (b), these nursing sisters will be accommodated and rationed free of charge.

Disinfection.—Trained disinfectors are sent at once for the disinfection of houses and effects on application to the head office of the Cairo Health Inspectorate. Telephone No. 43-35 (Epidemic Section). Disinfection is done gratuitously.
Any complaints of delay, etc., in the service should be addressed direct to the Medical Officer of Health, Cairo Inspectorate.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

There were in Egypt during 1927 the following twenty-six hospitals for the treatment of general diseases:—

No.	HOSPITALS.	Number of Beds.	Number of New In-patients.	Number of Out-patients.	Number of Operations.
2	Alexandria	467	10,169	304,048	3,622
3	Asyût	187	3,824	35,067	1,329
4	Suez (Inc. Inf. Section)	215	3,251	36,569	540
5	Port Said General	178	3,166	59,825	1,106
6	Mansûra (Inc. Inf. Sec.)	155	2,691	56,976	1,102
7	Tanta General	154	3,113	49,688	1,272
8	Zagazig	110	2,705	64,636	1,490
9	Minya	80	1,425	27,090	447
10	Damanhûr	100	2,214	31,393	883
11	Beni-Suef	86	1,435	45,534	589
12	Shihin el Kom	81	1,841	34,222	579
13	Benha	89	2,525	50,393	976
14	Sohâg	74	1,478	44,234	465
15	Falyûm	81	1,362	42,349	799
16	Qena	72	1,404	23,790	355
17	Qalyûb	59	1,189	32,766	900
18	Damietta	112	1,620	54,152	435
19	Aswân	46	726	14,473	172
20	Isna	31	588	21,135	214
21	Luxor	26	442	24,044	161
22	Tahta	15	452	21,754	177
23	Maghagha (Lamloum's)	12	423	31,323	208
24	Malawi (?) (?)	16	99	33,493	37
25	Bersena (Kom Hamada)	31	—	40,819	40
	(?)	32	219	21,228	209
26	Mit Ghamr	32	—	—	—
	TOTAL	3,457	65,488	1,698,840	26,227

(1) Treatment is still carried out only in the out-patient Departments of these two hospitals.

(2) Some beds for the treatment of first aid cases exist at that hospital.

FEVER HOSPITALS STATISTICS IN 1926.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	NUMBER OF BEDS.			Number of persons treated.
	Gratuitous.	Paid.	Total.	
Abbâsiya Fever Hospital	598	75	673	3,762
Port-Said " "	36	34	70	1,387
Mansûra " "	18	6	24	254
Zagazig " "	24	—	24	235
Tanta " "	30	—	30	707
Asyût " "	23	—	23	253
Qena " "	16	—	16	328
				39

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL.	Telephone No.	HOSPITAL.	Telephone No.
Qasr el 'Aini	600 B	Tanta General	481
Hôd el Marsûd	4134 B	Zagazig	88
Abbâsiya Fever	1145 Z	Mansûra	87
Alexandria	906	Damietta	6
Qaharî Lock Hospital	1281	Falyûm	101
Suez Infectious	80	Beni Suef	105
Port Said General	47	Minya	98
Port Said Infectious	94	Asyût	16
Damanhûr	326	Luxor	25
Benha	42	Shebin-el-Kom	68
Qalyûb	91	Qena	43
	30		

Sahâg attached to Mud. Telephone.

Aswân " " " " Tahta attached to Markaz Telephone.
Isna " " " " "

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The General Hospitals are open for the treatment of surgical, and medical cases of both Egyptians and foreigners.
The great majority of the patients are treated in the third class of these hospitals free of charge, and the scale of fees is as follows:—

Out-patients.

Gratis.

In-patients.

(1) Port Said and Suez General Hospitals.

First Class	... ..	P.T. 80 a day.
Second Class	... ..	" 50 "
Third Class	... ..	" 25 "
Fourth Class	... ..	Gratis.

(2) Other General Hospitals with the exception of Qasr el 'Aini and Qalyûb Hospitals.

First Class	... ..	P.T. 80 a day.
Second Class	... ..	" 40 "
Third Class	... ..	Gratis.

(3) In accordance with the Arrêté of the Ministry of Interior dated November 30, 1926, patients are treated gratis in the 4th and ordinary 3rd classes in all hospitals of the Department of Public Health.

Clinics for the treatment of general diseases.—There are four clinics of that nature, one at each of Fashn, Tala, Minshat Sabri and Derr (a house-boat travelling in the Nile for the treatment of the inhabitants of Derr). The first three are managed and maintained by Provincial Councils, and the fourth by the Department of Public Health.

Hospitals and Clinics for the treatment of Venereal Diseases.—There are two Venereal Diseases Hospitals for the treatment of prostitutes, one at Cairo (Hod-el-Marsud) and the other at Alexandria (Gabbary).

There are also 10 Venereal Diseases Clinics for the treatment of inhabitants, one at each of Sayeda Zenab and Saptih Quarters (Cairo), Port-Said, Tanta, Mansûra, Zagazig, Suez, Fayoum, Asyût and Qena.

Clinics for treating Venereal Diseases.—There are 2 clinics of that nature in Cairo and Port-Said. They belong to the D.P.H.

(4) Infectious Diseases Hospitals or special Infectious Diseases Sections.

First Class	... ..	P.T. 40 per day.
Second Class	... ..	" 20 "
Third Class	... ..	Gratis.
Children of 12 years or less	are charged	half rate.

(5) British Military patients are charged at the following special rates:—

First Class	... ..	P.T. 60 per day.
Second Class	... ..	" 50 "

The Out-patients Section in the General Hospitals is open daily except Fridays and holidays.

Europeans are usually admitted to first or second class wards according to their means. Government officials injured in the course and by the performance of their duty are entitled to free treatment in the first class wards if drawing a pay of L.E. 18 or more per month. Permanent employees drawing L.E. 5 and less than L.E. 18 per month are

treated in the second-class wards. Agents hors cadre drawing less than L.E. 5 are treated in the third-class wards.

The visiting day at Provincial Hospitals is Friday.

Third class patients are treated free of charge.

ASTHELMINTIC ANNEXES.

There are permanent hospitals at Qalyûb, Benha, Mansûra, Tanta, Damietta and Cairo, branches at Alexandria, Mallawi, Bereem, and Mit Gharnr General Hospitals, a branch at Mataria Benevolent Dispensary, 22 travelling hospitals, 10 school clinics and 5 travelling hospitals belonging to Provincial Councils for the treatment of ankylostoma and bilharzia, which are widely spread throughout the country, especially among the poor classes.

Patients are treated gratuitously in these annexes as out-patients. The annexes are provided with beds for the accommodation of any patient whose case requires rest after treatment.

A Section in the Public Health Laboratories has been allotted for research, which is being carried out under the supervision of a helminthologist.

This part contains fifteen beds for the accommodation of patients retained for treatment. Such patients are treated and fed gratuitously there.

GENERAL DISPENSARIES.*

<i>Bekara</i> :—	<i>Sharqiya</i> (contd) :—	<i>Qalyûbiya</i> (contd) :—	<i>Asyût</i> (contd) :—
Abn el Matâmir.	Faqûs.	Tûkh.	Badâri.
Dîmât.	Hehya	Qalyûb.	Dairût.
El 'Atf.	<i>Daqahîya</i> :—	<i>Gîza</i> :—	Manfalût.
Kôm Hamâda.	Mit Gharnr.	El Saif-El Ayat.	Mellawi-Sîdfa.
Rosetta.	'Aga.	Embaba.	<i>Gîza</i> :—
<i>Garbiya</i> :—	El Manzala.	<i>El Faiyûm</i> :—	Akhmîm.
Bahm.	El Simbillâweîn.	Itsa-Sennouris.	Balyana.
Desûk.	Fariskûr.	Tamniya.	Cirga.
Efêas.	Matarîya.	<i>Beni Suej</i> :—	Tîma.
El Mahalla el	Râs el Bar (for	El Shantâr.	El Minshah.
Kubra.	summer season	Wasta.	El Khiyam.
El Santa.	only).	<i>Qena</i> :—	Tahta.
Fîwa.	Dekerns.	Dîsina.	Luxor.
Kâf el Zayât.	<i>Minâhiya</i> :—	Abu Qurqâs.	Nag' Hammâdi.
Qata.	Ashmûn.	Beni Mazâr.	Qûs.
Shîrîn.	Minîf.	Maghâgha.	El Koseir.
Samannûd.	Quweîna.	Estanba.	Nakadah.
Talkha.	Zîta.	El Bagûr.	Abû Shoushah.
<i>Sharqiya</i> :—	Shatanîf.	<i>El Mînya</i> :—	
Tell el Kebir.	<i>Qalyûbiya</i> :—	Samalût.	
Kâf Sakr.	Delta Barrage.	El Fashn.	
El Sahîya.		Matai.	
Belbica.	<i>Asyût</i> :—	<i>Aswân</i> :—	
	Abnûb.	Dîrr.	
	Abu Tig.	Idfu.	
		El Alaki.	

Drugs, medicines, etc., are issued free of charge to the poor.

X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHY.

X-ray installations exist in the following hospitals:—

1. Qasr el Aini.	5. El Mansûra.	9. Beni Suef	13. Minya.
2. Alexandria.	6. Zagazig.	10. Asyût.	14. Fayûm.
3. Suez.	7. Tanta.	11. Damanhûr	15. Shebin-el-Kéon.
4. Port Said.	8. Qalyûb.	12. Benha.	16. Damietta.

Medical practitioners who require X-ray photographs or examinations (screening) at their private practice may have them done at the above hospitals at the following rates:—

One or two large plates (30×40 cm.)	... ..	P.T. 150
One or two medium plates (24×30 cm.)	... ..	100
One or two small plates (18×24 cm.)	... ..	80
Examination (screening)	... ..	80

If more than two plates are necessary the half of the above amounts will be charged for each extra plate.

Photographs or examinations made for Government Administrations are charged for at half the above rates.

No fee is charged when the person to be examined is an in-patient or out-patient under treatment in the hospital.

CHILD WELFARE SECTION.

The Department of Public Health created in 1927 a special "Child Welfare Section" which runs a certain number of permanent and travelling Anti and Post-Natal Clinics in some towns in Egypt, as well as Children Dispensaries and Maternity Schools belonging either to Provincial Councils or to Municipalities. Travelling Inspecting Sisters, depending on this Section, are entrusted with the inspection of Dayas and their work in Bandars, towis, and villages.

The objects for which the Section was created are the following:—

- (1) Attention to the treatment of hereditary diseases and the improvement of the off-spring.
- (2) Attention to motherhood, and education of mothers as to the means of care and prevention, together with encouraging them to fully perform their duties as mothers.
- (3) Attention to children welfare and to their good health with a view to reducing their mortality.

PERMANENT AND TRAVELLING CLINICS FOR CHILD WELFARE.

The number of child-welfare permanent and travelling clinics was 20 in 1928. Each of them is in charge of a doctor assisted by one of the midwives trained at Qasr el 'Aini Hospital. Besides, there are midwives, health-visitors, an assistant-pharmacist, a certain number of "tamorgias" and servants.

The Centres and the Travelling Clinics spare no energy in treating gratuitously expectant mothers and attending to their confinement and to the welfare of their babies. Besides, it is the duty of the midwives and the health-visitors to call on pregnant or confined women at their houses, if necessary, to give them any medical help and supply them with the medicine they may be in need of.

The following are the places where such Child Welfare Centres and Travelling Clinics are:—

Centres:—

Darb el Ahmar (No. 21, El Daoudiya Street).
Old Cairo (No. 8, Old Cairo Street, Opposite Police Station).
Bellaq (No. 121, Sabtiya Street).
Shibra.
Bib el Sha'riya.
Tanta (near the work-room belonging to the Provincial Council).
Mahalla el Kobra.
Beni Suef (in the Bandar).

Travelling Clinics:—

Giza (El Bahr el A'zam street).
Benha (at Kafr Mansaqr, Benha Bandar).
Suez (East side of El Hôd Railway).
Faiyum (at El Hawtem, Faiyum Bandar).
Fôid Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital at Minya.
Zagazig Child Welfare Centre, Zagazig.
Kafr el Zaiyât Welfare Centre, Kafr el Zaiyât.

There exists also special section for child-welfare at the following General Hospitals:—
Alexandria, Benha, Asyût and Qasr el 'Aini.

The number of expectant mothers who attended these various Centres during 1927 was 5,521; 14,269 old cases have frequented the Centres during the same period, thus making a total of 19,080 cases.

The number of confinements attended by the Centres was 1,730 of which 55 cases of difficult labour were transferred to Hospitals, 4,276 samples of blood have been taken from pregnant women to be tested by Wassermann's test at the Department of Public Health Laboratories, 6,863 samples of urine were also analysed. Besides, 717 arsenical intravenous injections and 71 intramuscular mercurial injections were given, 42 circumcisions have been done and 419 vaccinations in babies who have been delivered by the Centres and Travelling Clinics.

7,917 visits were made by midwives to the houses of the confined and 6,788 visits to children. In addition, 11,908 home visits were made by the Health-Visitors to confined women and 8,735 visits to children. Doctors of the Centres have also made 286 visits to confined mothers who developed complications.

Drugs are supplied to pregnant women or to sick children if needed. Clothes are also given to poor women and their babies. Lectures and medical or hygienic advices are also given from time to time by the doctor, the midwives or the health-visitors.

These Centres and Travelling Clinics are always ready at night or during the day to attend any labour case and to help any woman or child who frequents these Centres.

SEA-SIDE SANATORIA.

The Department of Public Health has taken steps to open a sea-side sanatorium at Port-Saïd.

MATERNITY SCHOOLS.

According to the last Census, there exists in Egypt above 41 millions Egyptian women who can bear children. For this reason, the Provincial Councils have established Maternity Schools which numbered 10 at the end of 1927; all of these are under the supervision and inspection of the Department of Public Health.

Maternity Schools are established in the following towns:—

Damanhūr, Tanta, Mansūra Zagazig, Shibīn el Kôm, Faiyûm, Beni Suaf, Minya, Cairo (Lord Kitchener Memorial Hospital) and Sohâg.

The course at the Maternity Schools lasts 6 months, at the end of which, the candidates are examined and those who pass the examination are given a green permit.

The total number of *Dayas* instructed at the above Schools from the date of their opening to the end of 1927 has reached 1,994 of whom 164 have been qualified in 1927.

There is another type of *Dayas* who were instructed at the General Hospitals for a period of 3 or 6 weeks at most. These were given a white permit. Their number was 7,522 at the end of 1927.

The Department of Public Health has abolished this kind of training from the 1st of January, 1928, for a period of 2 years, after which the question will be reconsidered.

The number of qualified midwives trained at Qasr el 'Aini Hospital reached 231 at the end of 1927.

CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES.

The object of these institutions is to afford medical relief to sick children and to instruct mothers in the methods of cleanliness and the proper feeding and bringing up of children. They also serve as a training ground for Egyptian midwives in so far as regards the care of children.

Children's dispensaries exist in the following towns: Tanta, El Mansūra, Zagazig, Shibīn el Kôm, Damanhūr, Tûkh, El Faiyûm, Beni Suaf, Bîba, Wasta, El Minya, Port Saïd, Asyût, Qena, Luxor and Shebin el Kanater.

The Department of Public Health supervises and inspects work of all these Dispensaries.

At the end of 1927, 136,182 new cases and 369,934 old cases attended these Dispensaries, making a total of 506,116 cases.

There also exists other dispensaries run by Benevolent Societies (Egyptian or Foreigners) of which:—

Lady Cromer's Dispensaries: at Madbuli and at Manshiya (Cairo), and at Alexandria. Madam Hoda Sha'rawi's Dispensary at Mohamad Ali Street.

Egyptian Society for the Protection of the Child at Sharia Madrasset el Tib (Cairo). Gam'iyet el 'Amal Linasar at Sabtiya (Cairo) and Ramleh.

Children Dispensaries (belonging to the American Mission) at Sayeda Zeinab and at Sabtiya (Cairo).

Mohamad 'Ali Benevolent Fund at Abdin (Cairo).

Dispensary of the International Society for the Protection of the Child at No. 6 Shawarbi Pasha Street (Cairo), etc.

At the end of 1927, 692,303 sick children have been treated in Dispensaries belonging to Government and to Benevolent Societies (Egyptian or Foreigners). This is a very big figure which cannot be overlooked.

FOUNDLINGS HOMES.

The Department of Public Health's attention has been also directed to the Foundlings. It created two homes for them, one is attached to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital (Cairo), and the other to Alexandria Government Hospital. At the end of 1927, 110 wet-nurses were employed by Qasr el 'Aini and received a total yearly salary of 1,100 pounds. Those employed by Alexandria Home were 50 and received 550 pounds.

During 1927, 211 foundlings were admitted at both homes, of whom 106 at Qasr el 'Aini and 45 at Alexandria.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

The ophthalmic hospitals, both Government and Provincial Councils, are essentially for the relief of the poor, who are treated free of charge, on all days except Fridays and Government holidays, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Patients who can afford to pay doctors' fees are referred to any private practitioner.

The hospital of Asyût has first and second-class wards, where the inpatients pay a daily fee of P.T. 80 and P.T. 40 respectively.

Visiting day at all ophthalmic hospitals is Friday.

Government.

Permanent ophthalmic hospitals are maintained by the Department of Public Health at the following Mudiriya towns:—

Tanta	Built at Government expense
Asyût	partly at Government expense and partly by subscription.
Mansûra	partly at the expense of Badawi Pasha, with Government assistance.
Beni Suaf	by subscription.
Zagazig	at the expense of Sharajya Provincial Council.
Damanhür	by Bahaira Provincial Council.
Shibîn el Kôm	by subscription.
Sohâg	by subscription.
Minya	at the expense of Minya Provincial Council.
Faiyûm	at the expense of Faiyûm Provincial Council.
Benhâ	by subscription.
Port Saïd	by Port Saïd Municipality.
Qena	partly at the expense of Qena Provincial Council and partly by subscription.
Giza (Fûad I O.H.)	by subscription.
Eld el Farag	Princess Fawziya O.H., build at Government expenses.
Maghâgha	Built at the expense of Minya Provincial Council
Alexandria	Ophthalmic branch of the Government General Hospital established by the Government.

Damietta	Ophthalmic branch at the General Hospital, established by the Government.
Suez	Ophthalmic branch at the Government General Hospital established by the Government.
Berrim(KomHamada)	Ophthalmic branch at the Government General Hospital, built at the expense of Belera Province Council.
Mallawi	Ophthalmic branch at the Government General Hospital, built at the expense of Asyût Province Council.
Mit Ghaur	Ophthalmic branch at the General Hospital, built at the expense of Daqahliya Province Council.
Aswân	Ophthalmic branch at the General Hospital, established by the Government.
Fikrieh	Ophthalmic branch at the General Hospital, partly at the expense of Minya Provincial Council and partly by subscription.

Ophthalmic hospitals under canvas are maintained by the Department of Public Health as follows:—

- No. 1 Travelling—provided by the late Sir E. Cassel, at Abbâsiya.
- No. 2 Travelling—provided by Giza Provincial Council; this travels to the Markazes of Behera Mudiriya.
- No. 3 Travelling—provided by the late Sir E. Cassel; this travels within the limits of Aswân Mudiriya.
- No. 4 Travelling—provided by the Government; this travels to the Markazes of Shariya Mudiriya.
- No. 5 Travelling—provided by the Government; this travels to the Markazes of Giza Mudiriya.
- No. 6 Travelling—provided by the Government; this travels to the Markazes of Menifiya Mudiriya.
- No. 7 Travelling—provided by the Government, this travels to the Markazes of Fayim and Beni-Suef Mudiriya.
- No. 8 Travelling—provided by the Government, this travels to the Markazes of Minya Mudiriya.
- No. 9 Travelling—provided by the Government, this travels to the Markazes of Giza Mudiriya.
- No. 10 Travelling—provided by the Government, this travels to the Markazes of Qena Mudiriya.
- No. 11 Travelling—provided by the Government, this travels to the Markazes of Qalyûbiya Mudiriya.

Provincial Councils.

Permanent ophthalmic hospitals are maintained by the Provincial Council of Gharbiya at:—

Mahalla el Kubra	out-patients only.
Kafr el Zaiyât	
Santa	has ten beds for in-patients.

Two ophthalmic hospitals are maintained by the Provincial Council of Minifiya at:—

Menûf (in building)	out-patients only.
Asûdn (under canvas)	” ”

Travelling ophthalmic hospitals are maintained by the Provincial Councils of:—

Asyût	out-patients only.
Daqahliya	has twelve beds for in-patients.
Gharbiya	has ten beds for in-patients.

Schools.

Ophthalmic treatment is carried out by the ophthalmic surgeons of the Department of Public Health, Ophthalmic Section, at all Provincial Primary schools in the Governorates and towns where there are permanent ophthalmic hospitals, also at Abbâsiya, Mohammad 'Ali, Mohammadliya, Gamaliya, Abbas, and Munira, Nahhassia, Nasria, Abdin, Shubra, Bab El Sha'aria, Karabia Schools in Cairo and Râs el Tin and Moharram Bey Schools in Alexandria.

Enquiries concerning any of these hospitals should be addressed to Director of Ophthalmic Hospitals, Department of Public Health, Cairo (Tel. No. 6556).

King Fouad's Museum of Hygiene Cairo.

In April 1927, a museum of hygiene was established in Cairo, Abdin Square. It contains numerous models representing the structure of the human body and function of its different organs, morbid anatomy and methods of preventing disease. It contains also models dealing with motherhood and the care of the child, etc.

It is open for visitors on all days of the week, excepting Mondays; hours 9-12 a.m. and 3-6 p.m. Tuesdays are reserved for ladies only. Entrance is free of charge except on Sunday and Friday when a fee of P.T. 1 per person is charged.

Mental Hospitals.

The Lunacy Division of the Department of Public Health maintains two mental hospitals: one at Abbâsiya near Cairo, the other at Khanka in Qalyûbiya, about fifteen miles North-East of Cairo.

The Mental Hospital at Abbâsiya contains 1,503 beds. Average daily number resident in 1927 was 1,736. Egyptian patients are received there on presentation of certificates authoritatively. The charges for treatment of patients are from P.T. 40 to P.T. 10 per diem, according to the class in which they are entered.

A certain number of foreigners can be received for treatment at the Hospital, but they must obtain special certificates bearing the authority of their respective consuls. Copies of certificates required for foreigners and Egyptians may be obtained on application to the Lunacy Division, P.H.D., Abbâsiya.

The Mental Hospital at Khanka contains 640 beds. Average daily number resident in 1927 was 982.

The average total number in residence in both hospitals in 1927 was 2,718. Total admissions in 1927 was 1,636. The number in residence in December 1927 was: Abbâsiya 1,789 and Khanka 1,009, Total 2,708.

HOSPITALS AND SANITARY OFFICES IN THE FRONTIERS AREAS.

There are hospitals and Sanitary offices at the following localities:—

Western Desert Province.—Hospitals at: 'Amriya, Mersa Matrâh, Barrâni, El Sollûm. Sanitary offices at: El Bahariya and Siwa.

Sinai Province.—Hospitals at: El 'Arish. Sanitary offices at: Tor, Kantara East, Rafa, Abi Zoncima.

Southern Desert Province.—Hospitals at: El Khârga, El Dâkhla.

Red Sea Dist.—Sanitary offices at Hurgâda, Safaga and Kosseir.

SANITARY, MARITIME AND QUARANTINE BOARD OF EGYPT.

CONSTITUTION.

The Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt was constituted by Decrees of January 3, 1881, and June 19, 1893.

The Egyptian representatives on the Board are four in number, namely:—

- (1) The President of the Board, appointed by the Egyptian Government.
- (2) The Inspector-General of the Quarantine Administration.
- (3) The Sanitary Inspector of Alexandria.
- (4) The Director of Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Certain European Powers are each represented on the Board by a delegate who must either be a qualified medical man, or a member "de carrière" of the consular corps with the rank of vice-consul at least.

An ordinary meeting of the Board is held on the first Tuesday of every month, when sanitary and quarantine questions are discussed.

The Administration is in charge of the execution of the quarantine measures as laid down by the International Sanitary Conventions. The last Convention was drawn up in Paris in 1912.

It controls the land and sea frontiers, the arrival and departure of passengers, and the importation of animals and certain kinds of merchandise.

OFFICES.

The head offices are situated at Alexandria, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, No. 1. Quarantine offices and lazarettos exist at all the principal ports of Egypt.

Alexandria.—Quarantine offices at the Harbour. Lazaretto and disinfecting stations at Gabbary, Matrâsa and Teftish. Laboratory at Chatby. Parks for animals at Mex and Mafraûa.

Port Saïd.—Quarantine offices at the Harbour, lazaretto, disinfecting establishment, laboratory, and animal parks.

Suez.—Quarantine offices, disinfecting station and laboratory, at Port Taufiq. Park for animals at El 'Ataqa, Bac, and quarantine camps at Moses' Wells and Shatt.

El Tôr.—Quarantine camp, offices, hospitals, laboratory, and disinfecting establishments.

Quarantine offices at Damietta, Rosetta, Ismailia, Qantara, Quezir, Abu Qir, El Barullas, Safaga, Hurgâda, Abu Zenima, Solloum, Sidi Barrani, Marsa Matrouh. The Quarantine Board has decided to install at El 'Arish a quarantine station for the protection of the Eastern frontier, and veterinary posts at Sollûm and Siwa.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

There are special regulations, in accordance with the International Sanitary Convention, concerning cholera, plague, the pilgrimage, the importation and exportation of animals and certain kinds of merchandise.

A ship coming from an infected port will be given *pratique* after five days' (counting the date of departure from the infected port), medical inspection and disinfection. Infected or suspected ships are not given *pratique* till after five days' quarantine, isolation of crew, medical visit, and disinfection.

Ships passing through the Suez Canal, and not wishing to undergo these formalities, have the faculty of going through in quarantine.

PILGRIMAGE.

Pilgrimage is either considered *net* or *brut*. Pilgrimage *net* is when no plague or cholera has been declared to exist in the Hejâz during the pilgrimage; pilgrimage *brut*, when the above-mentioned diseases have broken out in the Hejâz.

The measures against ships and pilgrims, when the pilgrimage is declared *net*, are disembarkation of pilgrims in lazaretto at Tôr (Red Sea), where they are kept three days, medical visit and disinfection. When the pilgrimage is declared *brut*, foreign pilgrims are detained for seven days, Egyptian for ten days, and all are subjected to medical visit and disinfection.

No pilgrims are allowed to land in Egypt unless they are furnished with a special passport delivered by the Egyptian Government.

Ships may only transport pilgrims in compliance with special regulations of the pilgrimage in force, and may only carry a certain number of pilgrims, which depends on the measurement of the ship.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS controls the following Services:—

<i>Irrigation Service.</i>	<i>Main Drainage Department.</i>
<i>State Buildings Department.</i>	<i>Antiquities Department.</i>
<i>Mechanical Department.</i>	<i>Zoological Service.</i>
<i>Electrical Service.</i>	<i>Physical Department.</i>
<i>Tanzim Department.</i>	<i>Opera House.</i>

IRRIGATION SERVICE.

The cultivable area of Egypt is approximately six and a half million feddâns, not including the lakes (600,000 feddâns) which may eventually be reclaimed. The cultivated area is 5,200,000 feddâns (approximately), of which 4,000,000 are perennially irrigated and the remainder receives flood or basin irrigation or one flooding per year from the river and one crop (a part of it is irrigated by means of artisan wells producing another crop) whereas the 4,000,000 feddâns which are watered throughout the year raise two and three crops per year.

The Nile supply is controlled by the Aswân Dam, the Isna, Asyût, Delta, and Zifta Barrages, and (during summer) by two earthen *saddis* or dams in the Rosetta and Damietta Branches of the Nile near the sea.

The function of the Aswân Dam is to collect and store clear water during the winter months and to use this stored volume (2,700 million cubic metres or tons) to supplement the low or deficient normal supply of the river in April, May, June and a part of July till the rising flood produces sufficient natural discharge for the needs of irrigation (generally in the latter half of July).

The reservoir is full in March and is gradually emptied until no stored water remains by the middle or end of July according to the time of arrival of flood water.

From Aswân to Cairo the Nile Valley is comparatively narrow, and flat strips of alluvial deposit of varying widths lie on one or both sides of the river and between it and the Nubian and Libyan deserts on the east and west.

At Isna, about 170 kilometres north of Aswân, is the first barrage, whose function is to raise the level of low floods so that the water enters the canals on the east and west sides and fills the basin systems to the north of the barrage.

At Asyût, 400 kilometres south of Cairo, another barrage controls both the summer and low flood water and commands the Ibrahimiyâ Canal, which perennially irrigates the western side of the valley (including El Faiyûm) down to the Delta Barrage.

Independent of the Isna and Asyût Barrages are many large feeder canals, which take direct from the river and feed the basin systems dependent on them east and west of the river.

Many of pumps and *saqias* on the Nile and canals raise the water to the land surface and irrigate those areas which cannot obtain free flow or gravitation irrigation from the canals.

At the Delta Barrage the Nile bifurcates into the Rosetta (west) and the Damietta (east) branches. At the heads of these two branches are the two barrages, or Delta Barrage, controlling the levels and water supply of the main canals.

These main canals are the Raiyâh Beheira, serving the province of that name and part of Giza, the Raiyâh Minûfiya, serving Minûfiya and Gharbiya, and the Raiyâh Taufiqi, serving part of Qalyûbiya, Sharqiya, and Daqahliya. Three other canals (near Cairo), the Ismailia, Sharqawiya, and Bassusiyâ, serve Qalyûbiya and part of Sharqiya; branches of the Ismailia Canal extend to Port Said and Suez.

The function of the two earthen *saddis* near the mouths of the two Nile branches is to impound drainage and leakage water coming into the branches (when the Delta Barrage is completely closed) and to prevent the salt water mingling with the fresh and rendering it unfit for irrigation purposes. Water is pumped from these pools or run off into the northern ends of the canals.

The Zifta Barrage is used at certain periods to supplement the supplies of the main branches of the Raiyâh Minûfiya and Taufiqi in their lower reaches.

From the main canals, which are divided into suitable lengths by regulators, ramifications of smaller canals carry the water to all parts of the irrigated area.

The drains of the Delta flow freely to the northern lakes and some of them flow into the sea, and the drainage of the lowest lands is, in many cases, pumped into them.

At Mex, however, in the Western Delta, large pumps lift the water of the Maryût Lake through a height of some three metres into the sea. The water entering the lake by means of the main drains is in excess of the evaporation of the lake surface during flood and winter seasons when the pumps have to work. For the rest of the year a balance is established and the drainage is effected by evaporation only.

Large drainage works were carried out just before the war in Gharbiya and considerably improved the drainage of some 200,000 feddâns of land.

The remainder of the Delta has large drains flowing into the lakes or sea. The reclamation of the lakes and the drainage of the low-lying area adjacent must eventually be done by means of pumps.

For the control of the works outlined above, the administration is divided into two Inspectorates-General of Upper and Lower Egypt, which are again subdivided into Inspectorates and Directorates as detailed in the list below:—

LOWER EGYPT.

Circle.	Province.	Headquarters.
First	Qalyûbiya, Sharqiya, and Mit Ghanir	Cairo.
Second	Minûfiya and Gharbiya with the exception of Sherbin, Talkha, Samnoud and part of Mahallâ Markazes.	Tanta.
Third	Beheira and Northern part of Giza	Alexandria.
Zifta	Daqahliya and part of Gharbiya	El Mansûra.
Delta Barrage	—	Delta Barrage.

UPPER EGYPT.

El Giza	Giza and part of Beni Suef	Giza.
Faiyûm	Faiyûm	El Faiyûm.
Fourth	Part of Beni Suef and Minya	Beni Suef and part of Asyût.
Asyût Barrage	Part of Minya and part of Asyût	Asyût.
Girga	Part of Asyût and Girga	Sohâg.
Fifth	Qena and Aswân	Qena

The Aswân Reservoir Directorate, Aswân.

During January practically all the canals are closed and where necessary cleared of silt. Those in which navigation has to be maintained are dredged.

During spring, summer, and flood, rotations of varying intensity are imposed on the canals.

Those in spring and summer are necessitated by the paucity of supply and the need for economizing to the utmost the water derived from the dam and river. The average form of these rotations is six days' irrigation in every eighteen days.

In flood-time the canals are given full supply every alternate week; this is sufficient for the needs of irrigation and proves a healthy measure against waterlogging of the land.

As the flood rises in August, the basin canals of Upper Egypt are opened and the basins flooded and kept under water till October or November, when they are drained off into the falling river.

In the summer-time, roughly half the total cultivable area remains fallow for lack of water and to conform with the rotation of crops. If the supply of water is good the cultivation of rice is sanctioned in zones fixed by the Ministry.

Entry of Water into "Nili" Canals.—In accordance with Article 1 of the Ministerial Order No. 24 dated May 17, 1921, issued by the Ministries of Public Works and Agriculture the Nili Canals in Upper Egypt will be opened on the following dates:—

Aswân Aug 5	Asyût (cont.):—
Qena:—	North of Manfalût and
Kallabiya and Asfûn Canals .. 8	Ma'abda Aug. 22
Other Canals 10	Minya:—
Girga 14	East of Nile 10
Asyût:—	West of Nile 25
South of Manfalut and	
Ma'abda 18	Beni Suef and Giza Sept. 4

According to the provisions of Article 2 of the same Ministerial Order, *sâfi* crops in basins will be at their owners' risk.

When the Nile flood fails to water any of the basin area, such land is known as *sharâgî* and is exempted from taxation.

The basin land thus produces one crop annually, though a large proportion of the area is now watered in summer from artesian wells and pumps, thus greatly increasing its productivity.

The Nile in summer, when below the normal, discharges only thirty to forty million cubic metres per day. This is augmented over a period varying from 90 to 130 days by additional volumes released from the Aswân Reservoir.

In a high flood the Nile discharges as much as 1,000 million cubic metres or tons per day at Aswân.

STATE BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

The erection and upkeep of Government buildings throughout the country are in charge of this Department, which for purposes of administration is divided into five Divisions, each under an Inspector:—

1. *Architectural Division* (headquarters Cairo; telegraphic address "Memari," Cairo), in charge of the preparation of designs for new buildings, and important alterations, and additions to existing buildings.

2. *Cairo Division* (headquarters Cairo; telegraphic address "Buildings," Cairo), comprising Cairo City and suburbs.

3. *West Division* (headquarters Alexandria; telegraphic address "Buildings," Alexandria) comprising Alexandria city and the Mudiriya of Beheira, Gharbiya, and Minûfiya.

4. *East Division* (headquarters Cairo; telegraphic address "Shaq," Cairo), comprising the Governates of the Canal (Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez), and Damietta, and the Mudiriya of Sharkiya, Daqahliya, Giza (North), and Qalyubiya, and the district of El Tie.

5. *Upper Egypt Division* (Headquarters Asyût; telegraphic address "Ganûb," Asyût) comprising the south part of the Mudiriya of Giza, the Mudiriya of Beni Suef, Fayûm, Minya, Asyût, Girga, Qena, and Aswân.

The Director General's Office, the Architectural Division and the Cairo Division are housed in the same building as the Ministry of Communications, which is situated in the Ministry of Public Works Garden.

Government departments wishing to lease buildings for Government Services, should send their applications to the local Rents Commission (in Mudiriya or Governements) who will decide on its necessity or if it could be dispensed with on account of sufficient accommodation being available in the Government building. An official of the State Buildings Department is a member of these Commissions to report on the condition of the building and to assess their rent (see Finance Circular No. 27 of 1924).

As to proposals for the purchase of private buildings, or for the acquisition of buildings by way of donation, etc., Departments should consult the State Buildings Department before taking any final steps regarding such proposals.

No repairs or alterations may be carried out in Government buildings which are in charge of the State Buildings Department except by the said Department. (*Financial Code, Chap. III, S., Chap. IV, Art. 144.*)

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department is divided up into the following sections:—

- 1.—Section of running and maintaining existing pumping stations in various parts of Upper and Lower Egypt, controlled from the Head Office, P.W.M., Cairo.
- 2.—The Concessions Section: P.W.M., Cairo.
- 3.—The Steam Engine Service: Head Office, P.W.M., Cairo, Branch Offices in principal towns of Egypt.

4.—The Electric Installations of Government Buildings: Head Office, P.W.M., Cairo Branch Offices in some of the principal towns of Egypt as mentioned hereafter.

5.—The Government Workshops: Office and Works at Būlāq, Cairo.

6.—The New Works Division: P.W.M., Cairo.

7.—The Hydro-Electric Section: P.W.M., Cairo.

1.—SECTION OF RUNNING AND MAINTAINING THE EXISTING PUMPING STATIONS.

This section undertakes the maintenance of the existing drainage and irrigation Pumping Stations, and takes care for their efficient running and for all their requirements of stores, fuel and improvements.

The Drainage Pumping Stations are situated at Mex, Tolombat, Bosili, Qassassin, Kom Bira, Itsa (Minya) and Beni Saleh.

The Irrigation Pumping Stations are located at Atf, El America, El Loisi and Kuralmat. The total brake horse power installed amounts to about 11,000, comprising 5,800 H.P. of internal combustion plant and 5,200 H.P. of steam plant.

Total discharge of the drainage pumps at normal lift is about 8,100,000 cubic metres per 24 hours.

Total discharges of the irrigation pumps at normal lift is about 5,400,000 cubic metres per 24 hours.

The main pumps of all the stations are of the centrifugal type, with the exception of those at Beni Saleh, which are of the Screw type.

As soon as the New Works Division completes the construction or erection of a new pumping or power station, same is handed over to this section for controlling it.

2.—THE CONCESSIONS STATION.

This section is entrusted with the technical and practical control of the public companies holding concessions from the Government with a view of guaranteeing the execution of agreements and contracts with the utmost precision and in order to avoid any indulgence in the interests of the Government and individuals towards those companies holding concessions from the P.W.M.

The section acts in conjunction with the Tazim and Legal Department in all that is required from the above-mentioned companies.

3.—THE STEAM ENGINE SERVICE.

The principal functions of this Service are:—

(1) To prevent steam engines and boilers or gas engines being worked in such a manner as to constitute danger or nuisance.

(2) To prevent the erection of engines on unsuitable sites.

There are approximately 23,000 engines controlled by this Service.

Applications for *rokhss* should be made as follows:—

(1) A *rokhss* (licence for erection) must be obtained for all engines whether steam or gas or hot-air, and whether same will be erected on a fixed site or to be used transportably for any purpose.

(2) Applications on P.T. 3 stamped papers for *rokhss* for industrial or irrigation artesian engines should be submitted to the Assistant Inspector of the District Office concerned and must be accompanied by a fee of P.T. 200 (two hundred). In the case of industrial engines, the application should be accompanied by a plan, scale 1/500, prepared by an engineer, on which should be shown the site of engine and its proposed house and the adjacent public utility property and habitations. As for artesian engines for irrigation, the application must be accompanied by a Survey map on cloth showing the site of the well which should be far from public utility property by the distances prescribed by regulations.

(3) A *rokhss* is cancelled and should be renewed in the following cases:—

(a) When the ownership of the engine is transferred from the licensee to another by means of sale or otherwise.

(b) When an overall change is required in the steam engine or boiler authorized or such important repairs are made to modify its working condition.

(c) If a demand is not made by the licensee within one year of the date of granting the *rokhss* for testing the engine or boiler with a view of issuing the *Permis de Fonctionnement*, or if engine or boiler is worked before owner has received the *Permis de Fonctionnement*.

"*RoKhss*" for Irrigation Engines from the Nile and its branches and for Drainage.

Applications for irrigation engines from the Nile and its branches and for drainage engines should be made to the Circle of Irrigation concerned. This *rokhss* is actually issued by the Mechanical Department on the recommendation of the Inspection General of Irrigation after payment of the necessary dues at the rate of P.T. 50 per nominal H.P. for steam engines and three effective H.P. for gas engines, provided that the sum paid should not be less than L.E. 5.

Permis de Fonctionnement.

After issue or renewal of the *rokhss*, the engine or boiler should not be worked until after the necessary test has been made by one of the engineers of the Department and the licensee has received the *Permis de Fonctionnement* proving that the test is satisfactory. A new *Permis de Fonctionnement* is necessary to allow engine to continue to work after the expiration of period of *Permis de Fonctionnement*.

Test should be repeated and a new *Permis de Fonctionnement* should be obtained if steam boiler is used again after having remained out of work for at least six months.

Period between the two tests should not exceed six years.

Tests are made for the first time at Government expense. In case the first test is not satisfactory, further tests are made at the owner's expense at L.E. 1 per visit.

Contraventions.

Erecting a boiler or a steam or gas engine without a *rokhss*, or working a boiler or engine without a *Permis de Fonctionnement*, or failing to carry out, within the specified stopping engine or boiler. Overloading safety-valves of boiler or falsifying any other of its fittings such as the pressure-gauge or water-level mark is punishable by fine and of P.T. 100. In the case of repetition of the offence during the year, the judge, in imposing the fine, can order the stopping of the engine.

The regulations concerning any of these engines can be seen at the head office of the Mechanical Department, Public Works Ministry, Cairo, or at the district offices in Tanta, El Mansûra, Zagazig, Asyût, Cairo, Damanhûr, and Minya.

4.—SECTION OF ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

This section undertakes all the works connected with internal wires in Government buildings, comprising maintenance and new installations.

This section has branch offices in the following towns:—

Alexandria, Mansûra, Zagazig and Asyût.

A special Workshop is also attached to this section and is located in Government Workshops for carrying out repairs to generators, etc., and for maintenance and installation works in Government Buildings.

5.—GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS.

The Government Workshops staff and maintain:—

- (a) Government Steamer and Motor Boat Services.
- (b) Steam Rollers, Tanzim Department.

They carry out repairs to all kinds of mechanical plant, the maintenance and upkeep of machinery in hospitals, Asylums and the Cairo Tanzim Department's asphalt plants, manufacture steel piping, gates and bridgework for Irrigation Services. All kinds of river craft and structural steel work. The installation of small pumping plants, electric and steam, for various Government Services. Manufacture and repair of office, rest-house and school furniture, tents, awnings, etc. Repairs and manufacture of horse drawn vehicles for Tanzim Department, Municipalities and Local Commissions.

A foundry for cast iron and non-ferrous metals is available, average weekly output being approximately 25 tons.

Floating Dock is available for docking Government Steamers up to 600 tons dead-weight.

Various up to date appliances are installed including electric welding, oxy-acetylene welding and cutting, electro-plating and electric-stove enamelling.

An illustrated catalogue of standard furniture and vehicles, etc., manufactured at these Shops for Government Departments only can be obtained from the Director General's Office or the Works Manager, Government Workshops, Bûlâq, Cairo.

The Central Stores have a vocabulary of 7,990 items.

Average number of employees is 1,800.

6.—THE NEW WORKS DIVISION.

This division undertakes studying, designing and preparing the drawings, estimates, specifications, analysing tenders, and executing all the works relating to installing pumping and power stations and all that is required for same comprising mechanical, electrical, hydro-electrical and masonry works. In addition to the above, the section supervises the erection of these stations.

After completion of erection of the pumping and power stations, same are handed over to the Pumping Stations Running and Maintenance Section to be under their control and to be in charge of their running and maintenance.

This division also acts in a consultative capacity to the various Departments of the P.W.M. and other Ministries requiring technical assistance in connection with Mechanical or Electrical engineering problems.

An Electrical Laboratory is attached to this division for different technical tests, etc. Calibration of different electrical measuring instruments such as Ammetres, voltmeters, wattmeters, etc.

The laboratory has lately been provided with a special apparatus for testing the percentage error in all the types of the electric counter metres.

Several insulation and photometric tests are also carried out in the laboratory.

7.—THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC SECTION.

This section undertakes all the main investigations and preparation of designs, drawings, estimates and specifications of the project of utilisation of power generated from Asria Reservoir Waterfalls and other similar projects.

CAIRO TANZIM DEPARTMENT.

This Department, to a great extent, exercises the municipal control of Cairo and outskirts, including the town of Helwan, comprising:—

A.—Tanzim Service, whose control extends over:—

- (a) Alignment of streets.
- (b) Issue of permits for construction of and repairs to buildings or any structure on the alignment.
- (c) Issue of permits for the occupation of public thoroughfares by building materials, or fixed structures such as benzine pumps.*
- (d) Issue of permits for laying of pipes under the public thoroughfares.
- (e) Examination of the frontages of dangerous buildings or structures on public thoroughfares. Internal examination of such buildings on request. Issue of demolition orders for such frontages.†
- (f) Expropriations for widening of existing roads or opening of new roads.
- (g) Street name plates and house numbers.

B.—Executive Service, whose control extends over:—

- (A) Maintenance and construction of roads.‡
- (i) Maintenance and planting of trees in public roads.
- (c) Maintenance and formation of public gardens.

C.—Helwan Electric Supply (see page 125).

D.—The Town Planning Service whose control extends over:—

- (b) The application of the principles of town and country planning and of the garden city movement to the future development of Cairo.

* The occupation of footpaths by tables and chairs, etc., is controlled by the Police.

† The Government is the executive authority.

‡ The cleansing and watering of Cairo is carried out by the Scavenging and Watering Service under the Cairo Tanzim Department.

- (l) Study of general traffic problems and schemes of improvement with respect thereto.
- (m) Control of public utility companies such as tramways (including Helipolis Oases Railways), Water, Gas and Electricity canalisations.
- (n) Study and control of New Works, Projects.
- (o) Maintenance and control of Nile Banks in Cairo City limits.
- (p) Control of erection of Tombs in Cemeteries.
- (q) The collection of publications, documents, drawings, photographs, etc., and the establishment of an international library.
- (r) Preparation of relief maps for all Royal Congresses to be held in Egypt.

E.—Zoological Gardens and Service.

F.—Giza, Gezira, and Helwan Waterworks and Electricity supply (see pages 124 and 125).

G.—Cairo Cleansing Service.

CLEANSING SERVICE.

The cleansing Service was attached to the Tanzim Department with effect from May 27, 1924.

This Service is charged with:—

- (1) Scavenging and watering of the City.
- (2) Watering of macadamised roads and some of the unmacadamised.
- (3) Washing of asphalted streets and by streets (asphalted and paved).
- (4) Gullies cleansing.
- (5) Cleaning and Supervising of public latrines.
- (6) Direction of Stables.
- (7) " of transport and cleaning motor cars garage.
- (8) Supply of material for road works (macadamising, asphalted, etc.).
- (9) Transport of stone and debris deriving from roads repairing.
- (10) Cleansing and maintenance of Ministries and Public Administrations, transport of unsuitable food material from Markets and in general any duty in connection with public Hygiene.

The receipts of the Service are obtained from the following sources:—

- (1) 5 milliemes entrance fee to Special W.C. of the public latrines.
- (2) Refuse sold to the baths at 10 milliemes per cartload.
- (3) Sale of refuse from Public Dumping grounds and destructor.
- (4) Scavenging and watering places belonging to the Government and to Companies.
- (5) Shoeing and clipping of the Police Animals.
- (6) Sale of manure to public and Nursery.
- (7) Sale of refuse boxes to public.

An order dated June 7, 1913, from the Ministry of Interior forbids placing houses refuse in unoccupied grounds or in public streets unless put in dust bins existing in the various streets and squares. For this purpose special boxes have been made for the public with cover easy for use and are obtainable from the Cleansing Service, Tanzim Department.

They should be placed in the morning before 8 o'clock a.m. and the afternoons between 1-3 o'clock in front of the houses near the footpath and are returned as soon as they are emptied by the men in charge.

GIZA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Director	DR. IBRAHIM KADRY, D.V.M., C.M.Z.S.
Sub-Director ..	M. H. EL SAMMA, O.B.E., M.C.
Inspectors	YOUSSEF SAHIT, A.R.A.C., EL SAGH DR. ABD EL AZIZ BAYOUMI.

The Gardens are open daily from 9 a.m. to sunset in winter, and from 8 a.m. to sunset in summer.

A new gate at the North end of the Gardens was opened on July 1, 1925. Outside this gate is a space available for parking private motor-cars and carriages. The old North-Western gate has been re-opened to the public.

Entrance Fees.

	MILLS.
Admittance to the Gardens	5
" .. Museum	10
" .. Grotto	10
" .. Tropical House	10

Soldiers, sailors, Policemen and Firemen in uniform, and children under four years of age, are admitted free.

Free tickets to admit up to 100 pupils and their attendants are issued to Government and other recognised schools and orphanages on application, in writing, to the Director. Not more than six tickets will be issued to any one school during the year.

Feeding time of the exhibits.

Lions, hyaenas, wolves and jackals ..	4 p.m. except Saturday.
Baboons, monkeys and lemurs	9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
Giraffes, antelopes and gazelles	9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
Hippo, elephant and wild buffaloes ..	9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
Pelicans, Storks and Gulls	11 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
Vultures and Eagles	4-20 p.m.
Other birds	Food continually in their cages.

ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS ON SALE.

The following may be purchased at either of the entrances during the hours when the Gardens are open to the public:—

Ostrich Eggs	each	MILLS, 200
Ostrich feathers:—		
White, large	each	20
Grey, 3 long	for	20
12 medium	"	20
24 small	"	10
Black, large	each	20
6 medium	for	20
12 small	"	10
Peacock feathers, 3	"	20
Plan of the Garden	each	5

REFRESHMENTS.

There is a first and a second class buffet in the Gardens where luncheons, teas and light refreshments are provided at very reasonable rates.

A kiosk has been established in the monkeys' quarters for the sale of various sorts of dried fruits, etc., that may be demanded for the amusement of baboons and monkeys.

MUSIC.

The band of the Egyptian Army plays in the Gardens every Sunday as from November 1, 1928, to April 1929.

GIFTS OF ANIMALS, ETC.

The Directorate will be very grateful for gifts of any mammals, birds or reptiles either alive or dead, which are suitable for exhibition purposes.

THE GEZIRA AQUARIUM.

The Aquarium contains a small collection of Nile fish of various species.

It is open to the public from 9 a.m. until sunset, daily.

The entrance fee is 5 millimes per visitor.

A buffet is provided at which tea and light refreshments can be obtained at reasonable prices.

No food, either for human consumption or for the purpose of feeding the exhibits, may, under any conditions be brought into the Zoological or the Aquarium Gardens. Cupboards are provided at the entrances where food and other belongings may be left, but the Directorate accepts no responsibility for safeguarding such.

AREA OF THE GARDENS.

The area of the Zoological Gardens is about 50 feddâns and the Gezira Aquarium is about 9½ feddâns.

MAIN DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

CAIRO.

In Cairo a system of pumping sewage by means of compressed air has been adopted. The city is divided into 65 areas; in each there is an underground ejector station from which the sewage is forced through iron pipes to Pont Ghamra, whence it flows by gravitation to Kafr el Gamous, a distance of thirteen and half kilometres. The suburbs are entirely drained by gravitation sewers. At Kafr el Gamous the sewage is pumped through iron pipes a further distance of eleven and half kilometres, to Gebel el Asfar situated about three kilometres east of el Khanka Village, where it is treated in tanks and filters and afterwards discharged on to the surrounding desert. 1,252 acres have now been laid out and established as a farm. The crops cultivated are chiefly cereals and fruits.

The drainage system was first brought into working operation during 1915. It is now possible for all householders in nearly all parts of the city and its suburbs to connect their houses to the public sewers and abandon the old insanitary system of cesspits and soak-aways; as practically all the main roads are now sewered.

Property owners desirous of having their premises connected should apply to the Resident Engineer, Main Drainage Department, 2 Sharia el Maleka Nazli, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Before any connection with the sewers is permitted, plans (in duplicate) of existing and proposed drainage arrangements of the property intended to be connected, for accompanied by a site plan, must be submitted to the Main Drainage Department approval.

The House Connection Staff examines all the premises to be connected before permission is granted, and also supervises the drainage work during construction and makes a final test on completion. All these inspections and tests are done at the Government's expense.

A list of contractors who carry out house drainage work can be seen on application at the offices of the Main Drainage Department.

PORT SAID.

The Port Said Main Drainage works were completed in 1917 and the drainage from most of the buildings is now connected up to the public sewers.

The formalities with regard to the submission of plans, etc., for approval are the same as in Cairo, and all information can be obtained from the Municipal Engineer, Port Said Municipality.

As is the case in Cairo, no charge is made either for the examination of plans or for the inspection of buildings.

EL MANSÛRA.

The Main Drainage which was started in 1920 is completed and was handed over to the Municipality on April 1, 1924.

A large number of the houses have connected their sanitary systems, especially in the Husseinya quarter.

All the areas which were previously sewage-logged and insanitary are now dry and healthy and free from mosquitoes.

Property owners who wish to have their premises connected to the system should apply to the Municipal Engineer, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

SUZ.

The new drainage project is completed and was handed over to the Municipality on April 1, 1924. The sewage from all existing connections is now pumped out to the sewage disposal Works in the desert.

Formalities to be observed are the same as those in Cairo and Port Said and property owners wishing to take advantage of the drainage system should apply for information from the local Municipal Engineer.

TANTA.

The Main Drainage was started in September 1923, and the major part of the works were completed and handed over to the Tanta Municipality on April 27, 1927.

KAFR EL ZAÏYÂT AND DAMANHÛR.

Complete drainage schemes have been prepared for these towns and constructional work will be commenced as soon as the necessary funds are available.

ZAGAZIG.

A scheme for the drainage of this town is under preparation.

ANTIQUITIES DEPARTMENT.

The Antiquities Department is charged with the custody of the temples, tombs and town sites which have survived from pre-Islamic times. The cemeteries and town-mounds throughout the country are very numerous and the following list gives but a selection of the more important.

PRINCIPAL ANCIENT SITES

- * Adendân. Temple.
- * Abu Simbel. Temple.
- Qasr Ibrîm (Roman *Primis*). Fort.
- * Derr. Temple.
- * 'Amada. Temple.
- * Wadi Sebou. Temple.
- El Maharraqa (Gk. *Hierasykaminos*) Temple
- Kûbân. Fort.
- El Dakka (Gk. *Psechis*). Temple.
- * Gerf Hussein. Temple of Rameses II.
- Dendûr. Temple of Augustus.
- * Belt el Wâli. Temple of Rameses II.
- Kalâbsha. Temple of Augustus.
- * Aswân (Copt. *Souan*, Gk. *Syene*). Temples of Philae. Grenfell tombs. Monastery.
- * Kôm Ombo (Gk. *Ombos*). Temple.
- El Silsilâ. Quarries and tombs. Station: Kagûg.

* The enclosed monuments cannot be visited without tickets.

- * Idfu (Gk. *Apollinopolis Magna*, Eg. *Behutet*). Temple.
- El Kâb (Gk. *Eileithyias*, Eg. *Nekheb*). Town, temple, tombs. Railway station: Mahamid.
- El Kôm el Ahmar (Gk. *Hieracopolis*, Eg. *Nekhen*). Ancient cemetery. Railway station: Mahamid.
- * Isna (Copt. *Sne*, Eg. *Sni*). Temple in town on west side of river.
- El Gabalein (Gk. *Crocodilopolis*). Station: Shaghab.
- Armant (Gk. *Hermonthis*).
- * Luxor (Gk. *Thebes*, *Diospolis*, Eg. *Ape*). Temples, tombs of Kings, private tombs
- Qûs (Gk. *Apollinopolis Parva*, Eg. *Qeset*).
- Qift (Copt. *Qeft*, Eg. *Qebt*). City mounds.
- * Dendera (Copt. *Tentore*, Gk. *Tentyra*, Eg. *Taentaret*). Temple on west side of river. Station: Qena.
- * El 'Arâbat el Madfûna (Gk. *Abydos*, Eg. *Abta*). Two temples. Cemetery of 1st Dynasty Kings. Railway station: Balyana.
- Girga (near ancient *Thie*). Cemetery on east bank.
- Akhmim (Copt. *Khmim*, Gk. *Panopolis*, Eg. *Apu*). Cemetery.
- Sohâg. Red and White Monasteries.
- Qâu (Gk. *Antaeopolis*). Railway station: Meshta.
- Kôm Ishqâu (Gk. *Aphroditopolis*). Railway station: Tema.
- * Asyût (Copt. and Eg. *Siu*). Ancient tombs.
- Manfalût. Crocodile cemetery.
- Mér. Tombs. Station: Nazâli Ganûb.
- El Qusiy'a (Gk. *Cusae*). Station: Nazâli Ganûb.
- * Tell el 'Amârna (Eg. *Akhetaten*). Capital of Akhenaten. Station: Dêr Moés. Site on east side of river. Tombs, ruins of city.
- Derouah-Tounah (Tomb of Petosiris). Railway Station: Mallawi.
- Ashmûnein (Copt. *Shmûn*, Gk. *Hermopolis*, Eg. *Khmuna*). Large town & e Railway station: Rôda or Mallawi.
- Sheikh 'Abada (Gk. *Antinoopolis*). Railway station: Rôja.
- * Beni Hasan. Tombs of XIIth Dynasty. Station: Abu Qurqâs, but site is on east side and more easily reached by boat.

* The enclosed monuments cannot be visited without tickets.

- El Behnesa** (Gk. *Oxyrhynchus*). Railway station: Beni Mazâr; thence to Sandâfa on light railway.
- El Lahûn**. Pyramid of Sesostris II. Station: Bashkatib, on light railway.
- El Hawâra**. Pyramid of Amenemhat III. Station: Hawâra, on light railway.
- Medinet el Falyûm** (Gk. *Crocodiopolis*). Town mound.
- Meidûm**. Pyramid of IVth Dynasty. In desert north-west of Wasta. Railway station: Rîqqa.
- El Lisht**. Two Middle Empire pyramids. Station: Matâniâ.
- **Mit Rahîna**. Site of Memphis. Colossi of Rameses. Scanty remains of temple. About two kilometres west of Bedrashein.
- **Dahshûr, Saqqâra, Abusir**. Pyramids. Tombs. Temples of pyramids. Station: El Badrashein.
- El Giza**. Pyramids. Sphinx. Tombs.
- Abu Roâsh**. Ruined pyramids. About eight kilometres north of Mena House.
- Tell el Hisn** (ancient *On* or *Heliopolis*). Obelisk. Near Mataria, north of Cairo.
- Tell el Yahûdia** (the ancient *Onion*). Once a Hyksos stronghold and in Ptolemaic times a Jewish settlement. About three kilometres from Shebin el Qanîter.
- Tell Basta** (ancient *Bubastis*). City mounds near railway station of Zagazig.
- Benha** (ancient *Athribis*). Town mounds.
- San el Hagar** (ancient *Tanis*). Very large mounds with ruins of a temple. About twenty-five kilometres north of Sahlia railway station.
- Tell Tmal**. Two large mounds, of which the northern was *Mendes* and the southern *Thmuis*. In the former a monolithic shrine and sarcophagi of sacred rams. About ten kilometres north-east of Simbellawein.
- Samannûd** (Gk. *Schennytos*, capital of the XXXth Dynasty). Scanty remains of a temple north of railway station.
- Behbit el Hegâra** (Eg. *Pi-Hebit*). Ruins of a granite temple about four kilometres north of station of Mîs Assâs.
- Tell el Balamûn** (the ancient *Diospolis Inferior*, or in Egyptian *Pi-Amon*). Large mounds near the station of Râs el Khalîf.
- Sa el Hagar** (the ancient *Sais*, capital of the XXVth Dynasty). Some remains of a precinct wall. Near the station of Sa el Hagar on the light railway.
- Tell el Farâ'in** (the ancient *Buto*, seat of a famous oracle). Precinct wall and large mounds. About twelve kilometres from Desûg, between Ibtu and Shâbi.
- Kôm el Hisn** (Eg. *Pinebamu*, capital of a nome). Near station of Tôd on Delta Railway from Teh el Barûd to Damanhûr.
- Abu Mena**. Site of a Christian town in the desert, twelve kilometres south of Bahîg on the Mariût Railway. Contains the tomb of St. Menas.
- Abu Sir**, near Alexandria. The ancient *Taposiris Magna*. Contains the ruins of a temple and a lighthouse. Near Bahîg station on the Mariût Railway.

THE MUSEUM.

The Egyptian Museum at Qasr el Nil is open daily except on Mondays and official holidays:—

In November, March and April, from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

In December, January and February, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

From May 1 to October 31, from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

On Fridays it closes in summer at 11.15 a.m. and in winter from 11.15 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

The entrance fee is 100 millimetres in winter and 10 millimetres in summer.

MONUMENTS.

Tickets available for one year (from June 1 to May 31 of the following year), giving right of entrance to all monuments closed or unenclosed in Upper Egypt (including Saqqâra) and in Nubia up to Adendân, are issued by the Antiquities Department.

They are obtainable:—

In Cairo: at the Museum, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son or the Anglo-American Nile and Tourist Company.

In Upper Egypt: from the Inspectors of Antiquities and at Karnak.

Price: L.E. 1.800 mill.

In addition to the tickets for the whole of Upper Egypt, the Antiquities Department issues tickets for certain monuments, available for one visit and for the day on which they are issued, as follows:—

Monuments.	PRICE.	Place of Sale.
	P.T.	
Aswân Museum ...	5	Aswân: Museum.
Saqqâra ...	10	Cairo: at the Egyptian Museum, Saqqâra: from the <i>Boats</i> of the Antiquities.
Abu Simbel ...	10	
Amada ...	10	On the Sudan Government boats.
Wadi el Seboû ...	10	

The entrance and ascent of the Giza Pyramids are not controlled by the Antiquities Department. Special tickets for this purpose are issued by the Giza Mudiriya and are obtainable at the Mudiriya or near the Pyramids.

INSPECTION.

There are at present two Chief Inspectors: one for the Saqqâra region, at Saqqâra; and one for Upper Egypt, at Luxor.

The Keeper of the Alexandria Museum performs the duties of Inspector of Alexandria and of the Districts of Abu Hommos, Kafr el Dawwâr, Rosetta and Maryût.

Inspectors of Antiquities are stationed at:—

<i>Tanta</i> , for Gharbiya, south of Beheira and Minufiya.	<i>El Minya</i> , for Minya and Asyût.
<i>Zagazig</i> , for Daqahliya, Sharqia, Canal and Suez Governorats.	<i>Sohag</i> , for Girga.
<i>Giza</i> , for Giza and Qalyûbia.	<i>Luzor</i> , for Thebes and Dendera.
<i>El Faiyûm</i> , for Faiyûm and Beni Suef.	<i>Karnak</i> , for Karnak.
	<i>Idfu</i> , for south of Qûna Province for Armant, and Aswân.

Complaints and reports of damage to monuments, etc., should be sent either to the Director-General, Department of Antiquities, Cairo, to the Chief Inspectors, or to the Inspectors.

EXCAVATIONS

Excavations for antiquities are regulated by Ministerial Order No. 52, dated December 8, 1912.

Permits to excavate, granted only to societies devoted to scientific purposes, are issued by the Minister of Public Works on a favourable opinion being expressed by the Committee of Egyptology.

Applications for permission to excavate should, if possible, be sent to the Department of Antiquities before October 25 of each year.

EXPORT OF ANTIQUITIES.

The export of antiquities is regulated by Ministerial Order No. 51 of December 8, 1912. Applications for leave to export should contain a complete description of the objects, with a statement of their value and the name of the port through which they are to be sent.

The objects should be sent to the Museum for examination in the cases in which they are to be exported, but the lids should not be fastened down.

The boxes may not contain anything but Egyptian antiquities of the Pharaonic, Greco-Roman or Coptic epochs.

A sealing fee of 60 millimes per box and an export duty of 2½ per cent on the value are charged. Permits authorizing transport by railway and passage through the Customs are then issued.

TRADING IN ANTIQUITIES.

Trading in antiquities requires a permit issued by the Antiquities Department, in accordance with Ministerial Order No. 60, dated December 8, 1912.

REMOVAL OF "SERÁKH"

The removal of *serakh* from ancient mounds and sites requires a permit from the Antiquities Department in accordance with Ministerial Order No. 43 S.A., dated December 7, 1909. Applications should be addressed to the local inspectors.

COMMITTEE FOR PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS OF ARAB ART.

This Committee was established by Decree dated December 18, 1881, for superintending the preservation and protection from decay of Arab monuments of industrial or historical interest.

In 1915 the Committee was divided into: (1) the Service de Conservation and (2) the direction of the Arab Museum and of the work of excavation. During the elaboration of the new regulation of the Ministry of Waqfs (1922) the attributions of the Committee were preserved. However, the Monuments Office is liable to comply with this regulation.

Admission to the Monuments is at P.T. 4 per person for each building.

No admission to mosques during prayer times. No photographs may be taken in the University mosques or other mosques used as schools.

Visiting tickets are sold at the Mosque Section, Ministry of Waqfs.

Free tickets are given to Government schools and to artists, etc., on application made through their consuls, if foreigners.

Complaints of any kind should be sent to the Ministry of Waqfs.

The Arab Museum (Bâb al Khalq) is open from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (November to April; admission P.T. 10) and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the summer (May to October; admission P.T. 1). It is closed on Mondays and official holidays, on Fridays from 11 a.m. in the summer and from 11 to 1 p.m. in the winter. On Thursdays afternoon in the winter it is reserved from 2 to 4.30 p.m. for girls' schools.

PERIODS OF ARAB ARCHITECTURE.

642-870.—In the earliest period Fostatâ was the capital; its ruins lay between Qasr el Sham' and the present town. The mosque of 'Amr is the principal building.

870-904.—About A.D. 870 Ahmad Ibn Tulûn extended the town farther north. He erected many buildings, of which the great mosque bearing his name alone remains, being the capital monument of the early period of Islamic art in Egypt.

904-1171.—A new town was founded by order of Mo'izz the Fatimid, to be named El Qahira (the Victorious) or, as we now call it, Cairo. It was of rectangular shape, 1,200 by 1,000 metres, and of its eight gates three—Bâb el Nasr, Bâb el Futûh, and Bâb el Bab—have remained to our day. Of the palaces of this period nothing remains, still exist. Figures of living creatures hold a large part in the building decoration, and are still found in the following period. Later on, under the Mamlukes, they are entirely forbidden.

1171-1250.—Of the Ayyûbid Sultans, who succeeded the Fatimids, the first and the most famous was Saladin (Salah ad-Din), who built the Citadel to be both his fort and his palace. Cruciform mosques now begin to be built; in the four *tiendns* the four orthodox rites were taught.

1250-1382.—To this period belongs the bridge of Abul-Menagga (Qalyûbiya), a unique monument. A definite Egyptian art, distinguishable from that of other Islamic art, begins to take shape in the reign of Qalâûn. This development continues

1382-1517. the time of the Circassian Mamlukes, when comes the great flowering time of Arab Art.

1517-1798.—After the Turkish conquest, the Byzantine influence of the mosques of Stambul can be traced. The *arabî*, once a part of the mosque, becomes a separate building; carved wood gives place to applied fretwork; the use of glazed faience tiles is much extended.

PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS OF ARAB ART IN CAIRO.*

First Period (A.D. 642-868).		
Name of Monument.	Date.	Situation.
Ruins of Fostat,	642	Old Cairo.
Mosque of Amr Ibn el 'As	642	"
Nilometer of Rôda	861	"
Second Period: Tulûnids and Fâtimids (A.D. 868-1171).		
Mosque of Ahmad Ibn Tulûn	876-879	Sharîc Tulûn, Qal'at el Kaleb.
" Al Azhar	970-972	Midân El Azhar.
" of El Hâkîm	990-1012	Sharîc Bâb el Futûh.
Bâb el Nasr	1087	" " el Nasr.
" el Futûh	"	" " el Futûh.
" Zweila	1091	Midân Bab Zweila.
Mosque El Guyûshi	1101	On the Moqattam.
" El Aqmar	1125	Sharîc El Nahâsîn.
Mashhad of Saiyida Buqâiya	1132-1133	" El Khalifa.
Mosque of El Sâlih Talâyîf	1169	" Qasabat Radwân.
Third Period: Ayyûbid Sultans (A.D. 1171-1250).		
The Citadel,	1176	"
Tomb of El Sâlih el Sa'âlîba	1216	Sharîc El Imâm el Shâfi.
Mosque and Tomb of El Sâlih Nagm el Din Aiyûb	1242 and 1243-50	Sharîc Bain el Qasreîn.
Tomb of the Sultânâ Shagarat el Dorr	1250	" El Khalifa.
Fourth Period: Mameluke Turcoman Sultans (A.D. 1250-1382).		
Ruins of the Mosque of El Zâher Baibars	1262-1263	Sharîc Bain el Qasreîn.
" " " "	1266-1269	Midân El Zâher.
Mosque, Tomb and <i>Maristan</i> of the Sultan Qalâûn	1284-1285	Sharîc El Nahâsîn.
Tomb of El Ashraf Khâlîl	1288	" El Ashraf.
Mosque and Tomb of Mohammad el Nâsir	1295-1304	" Bain el Qasreîn.
Tomb of the 'Abbasid Khalîfs	1302	Saiyida Nafisa. Cemetery.

* Maps of Cairo, stating position and names of these monuments, are sold at the Ministry of Waqfs, at P.T. 2.

Fourth Period: Mameluke Turcoman Sultans (A.D. 1250-1382) (contd.).

Name of Monument.	Date.	Situation.
Mosque of El Amir Sangar el Gâûli	1303-1304	Sharîc Marâsîn, Saiyida Zeinab
" (<i>Madrâgh</i>) of Baibars el Ghshankir	1309-1310	El Gamîliya.
Tomb of Hasan Sadâqa	1315	El Siyûfiya.
Mosque of Mohammad El Nâsir	1318	Citadel.
" of El Amir Almûs	1329-1330	Sharîc El Helmiya.
Portal and Minaret of the Mosque of El Amir Bashtâk	1335-1336	" Darb el Gamâmîz.
Palace of El Amir Bashtâk	1337-1338	Darb Qermez (El Gamîliya).
Bath of El Amir Bashtâk	before 1341	Sharîc Sûq el Selâh.
Zâwia of El Imâm Zein El Din Yûsuf	1297 and 1325	" El Qâdiriya.
Aqueduct of Fumm el Khalîf	1311	" Fumm el Khalîf.
Mosque of Altunbugha el Mardânî	1338-1340	" El Tabbâna.
" of Aqsonqor	1346-1347	" El Tabbâna.
" and <i>Tekiya</i> (asylum) of El Amir Sheikhn	1349-1355	" El Saliba.
" of the Sultan Hasan	1356-1362	" Mohammad 'Aly.
" of Sarghîtmash	1356	" El Khodeiri.
" of the Sultan Sha'ban	1368-1369	" Bâb el Wazîr.
" of Olgâi el Yûsufî	1373	" Sûq el Selâh.
" of Khoshqadam el Ahmadi	1376-1377	" Darb el Hoer.
Fifth Period: Mameluke Circassian Sultans (A.D. 1382-1517).		
Mosque of the Sultan Barqûq	1381-1386	Sharîc El Nahâsîn.
" and Tomb of the Sultan Barqûq	1400-1401 and 1410-1411	Cemetery of Qaitâbî.
" of El Amir Gamâl el Din el Ostadar of the Sultan El Mo'ayyad	1407-1409	Sharîc El Tombakdjiya.
<i>Maristan</i> of the Sultan El Mo'ayyad	1415-1420	" El Sokkariya.
Mosque of the Sultan El Ashraf Barsbâî	1418	Sikket el Kômî.
" and Tomb of the Sultan El Ashraf Barsbâî	1423-1424	Sharîc El Ashrafiya.
" of Gâni Bek	1431-1432	Tombs of Khalîfs.
Mosque of the Sultan Inâl (Bardbek)	1426-1427	Sharîc El Mozhar-baiba.
" and Tomb of the Sultan Inâl	1475	" Umm el Gholâm.
<i>Rikât</i> of the Sultan Inâl	1451-1456	Cemetery of Qaitâbî.
Group of Monuments of the Sultan Qaitâbî	1453-1461	Sharîc El Khoroânsh.
Mosque of the Sultan Qaitâbî	1472-1475	Cemetery of Qaitâbî.
<i>Wakala</i> " "	1475	Qal'at el Kabsi.
" " " "	1477	Al Azhar.
<i>Sûfi</i> and <i>Kutûb</i> of the Sultan Qaitâbî	1480-1481	Bâb el Nasr.
Tomb of El Fadawiya	1479	Sharîc Sheikhn.
House of the Sultan Qaitâbî	1479-1481	" El 'Abdâsiya.
<i>Maydan</i> (covered terrace) of El Amir Mââmî	1492-1493	Sikket El Mardânî.
Mosque and Palace of El Amir Kheir Bek	1496	Midân Bait el Qadi.
	1502-1503	Sharîc Bâb el Wazîr.

Fifth Period : Mameluke Circassian Sultans (A.D. 1382-1517) (contd.).

Name of Monument.	Date.	Situation.
Mosque of Qāñbāi El Seifī Amir Akhōr ...	1502-1503	Midāu Salāh el Dīn.
" " " " " " " "	1505-1506	El Nasriya.
Mosque, Tomb, <i>Sabil</i> and <i>Maqṣad</i> of the Sultan El Ghūrī ...	1503-1504	Shāriḥ El Ghūrīya.
<i>Wekāla</i> of the Sultan El Ghūrī ...	1501-1516	" El Tabliā.
Historic Gates of Khān el Khalīli ...		Khān el Khalīli.
Mosque and Tomb of El Amir Kebīr... ..	1506-1507	Cemetery of Qāñbāi.

Sixth Period : The Ottoman (A.D. 1517-1800).

Mosque of Solimān Pasha (Sāryet el Gebel).	1528-1529	Citadel.
<i>Tekīya</i> (asylum) of the Solimāniya ...	1543-1544	Shāriḥ El Serūgiya.
Mosque of Sinān Pasha	1571	Bulāq.
" " of El Malika (the queen) Safia ...	1610	Shāriḥ Mohammad 'Aly.
House of Gamāl el Dīn el Zahābī... ..	1637	Hāret Khoshqadam.
House and <i>Sabil</i> of Oda Bashī	1673	Shāriḥ El Gamālīya.
<i>Sabil</i> and <i>Kuttāb</i> of Bashīrāgha Dār-el Sa'īda	1718-1719	" Darb el Gamamiz.
<i>Sabil</i> and <i>Kuttāb</i> of Abdūl Rahmān Katkhoda	1744	" Bein el Qasrein.
<i>Tekīya</i> and <i>Sabil</i> of the Sultan Mahmūd ...	1750-1751	" El Habbāniya.
Mosque of Mohammad Bey Abūl Dahāb...	1773	" Al Azhar.
Musāferkhāna Palace (where the Khedive Ismā'īl Pasha was born)... ..	1779-1780	" El Gamālīya.
House of Ibrahim Katkhoda el Sinnāri ...	before 1798	Hāret Monge.

MONUMENTS OF ARAB ART IN THE PROVINCES.

Among the Arab monuments most worthy of notice in the provinces are the Arab tombs scattered on the plateau extending between Aswān and Shellāl, the mosque Al 'Emry, at Qūn, famous for its beautiful minbar (1155 A.D.) and the ancient private buildings at Rosetta, *n* early belonging to the XVIIIth and XVIIIth centuries A.D.

COPTIC MONUMENTS.

The history of the ancient Coptic monuments is an alternation of destruction and rebuilding. Therefore, it is rather hard to trace in the existing buildings the outlines of the first churches and convents that, according to the authors, must go back to the early times of Christianity. The following are in Cairo:—

Church of Mār Mīna (St. Menas)... ..	*IV-XV	at Fum el Khalīf.
" " Abu Sufēn	*XI-XIX	
" " Anba Shenūda	*VIII-XIV	

* The first date indicates the year (A.D.) of foundation, the second a restoration.

Qasr el Shaḥḥ (Roman fortress) ...	III	enclosing the following:—
Church of El Mo'allāqa (El 'Adra) *VI-XIII		almost entirely restored.
" " Abu Sārga	XI	
" " Sit Borbāra	XI	
Qā'et el 'Ersān	XIV	
Church of Mār Guirgis (Deir el Banāt)	VII	(<i>All at Old Cairo</i>)
Church of El 'Adra, prior to	XII	Haret Zwiela (Bein el Sūrein)
" " " " " " " " " "	XI	" El Rūm (Ghurīa)

In the provinces are the monasteries of Wadi el Natrūn, III and XI centuries A.D., Deir el Abad and Deir el Ahmar, at Sohāg.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department includes the Hydrological Service, the Meteorological Service, the Weights and Measures Service, Helwan Observatory, and the Instrument-repairing Workshop and Instrument Store. The principal office is situated in the Insha Palace, Sharia Insha.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES SERVICE.

The Weights and Measures Law (Law No. 9 of 1914^f) defines the metrical equivalents of the weights and measures legal in Egypt (see p. 345) and the allowances tolerated in excess and deficiency. This law also makes provision for the punishment of persons found in possession of weights and measures which do not conform to the required standard.

By decree of February 1916 the measures of weights and measures have the power of judicial officers in dealing with offences against the Weights and Measures Law.

All public weighers and measurers must be licensed by the Government and their apparatus for weighing or measuring must be stamped by the Weights and Measures Service.

The Service possesses a set of standard weights and measures which have been compared with the international standards. It is prepared to test on demand all kinds of weights, measures and weighing machines.

Verification and stamping is carried out for all sections of the Government free of charge. For private firms and individuals a small fee is charged. The scale of fees may be had on application.

* The first date indicates the year (A.D.) of foundation, the second a restoration.
† See *Journal Officiel* No. 129, September 30, 1914.

District weights and measures offices are now open at:—

Cairo, Old Beit el Qadi, Sharia Khan Gaafar, near El Gamaliya Police Station.

Alexandria, Old Quarantine Station, Rue de la Marine.

Port Said, crossing of Sharia Qutbia and Sharia el Roda, Hai el Arab.

Suez, crossing of Sharia No. 5 and Sharia el Esbatiaia el Faransawy.

Damanhâr, Sharia Abu el Rish.

Tanta, in the Mudiriya Buildings.

Zagazig, Sharia el Montazah.

El Mansûra, in the Mudiriya Buildings.

Shibin el Kôm, in the Mudiriya Buildings.

Benha, Sharia el Gameel.

Giza, Old Sûq el Ahad, Sharia el Mahalla.

Beni Suef, Sharia Hafez, near the Mudiriya Buildings.

Fayûm, in the Mudiriya Buildings.

Minya, in the Mudiriya Buildings.

Asyût, Sharia el Adleia near the Bandar Buildings.

Sohâg, at the Markaz.

Qena, in the Mudiriya Buildings.

Assûn, 79 Sharia el Markaz.

El Mahalla el Kubra, Haret Dany behind Sharia el Bahawan.

The Service is prepared to supply to the public accurate weights with the Government stamp—*rod, oke, and kilogramme*—as well as dry measures of capacity with the Government brand—*kelas, rub's, and matexa*. Prices may be had on application to the Physical Department, Dawawin Post Office, or to any of the district offices of the Weights and Measures Service.

The Service undertakes to purchase weights, measures, or weighing machines of every description for Government Departments.

The standards of length are kept at the Helwân Observatory, where a four-metre comparator is installed, together with apparatus for testing wires for base-line measurements and twenty-metre and hundred-metre steel bands.

STANDARDS OF LENGTHS FOR SURVEYORS.

Standards of length for the use of surveyors are laid down in each of the Mudiriya towns of Egypt. Though, in accordance with the Decree of April 28, 1891, there have been for some years standards of the *qasaba*, the *dirâ' ma'mûri*, and the *dirâ' baladî*, it was considered that it would greatly add to the convenience of the public if facilities were given for the checking of the chains which are now so largely used in land-measurements. In Egypt, these are either 5 *qasabas* (17.75 metres) or 20 metres in length, and accordingly standards of these lengths have been laid down in accessible places in the different Mudiriyas. The arrangement is shown in the sketch. The marks are engraved on substantial brass plates, 9 centimetres square, which are leaded into the ground. The centres of the black line transverse to the length of the standards are the points of reference. As in many cases no suitable pavement existed, it was necessary in some of the Mudiriyas to place substantial stones in the ground and lead the brass plates into these.

These standards are verified periodically

The following are the positions of the standards in each Mudiriya:—

Damanhâr.—In asphalt courtyard immediately behind main Mudiriya buildings.

Tanta.—In stone pavement in courtyard of Mudiriya to the right immediately before entering main buildings.

Mansûra.—Fixed in three stones set in ground of courtyard of Mudiriya to right of main entrance.

Zagazig.—Fixed in three stones set in ground in courtyard of Mudiriya along wall to left of main entrance near the store.

Shibin el Kôm.—Fixed in three stones set in the ground in the courtyard of the Mudiriya along the north side of the buildings used as quarters for the police.

Benha.—Fixed in three stones set in ground in the path of the garden along the wall to left of the main entrance of the Mudiriya.

Giza.—Let in in the path on the right after the entrance to the Mudiriya from the main gate.

Fayûm.—Fixed in three stones set in the ground of the Mudiriya courtyard along the wall to the right of the main entrance.

Beni Suef.—Fixed in three stones in the courtyard of the Mudiriya to the left of the stairs leading to the Mudir's room.

Minya.—In the Mudiriya courtyard fixed in the tiled floor of the verandah on the north-west side.

Asyût.—Fixed in the path outside the offices in the Mudiriya courtyard opposite the entrance.

Sohâg.—Fixed in the floor under the verandah along the north side of the Mudiriya courtyard.

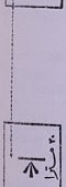
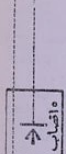
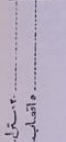
Qena.—In the path outside the office of the chief clerk opposite the main entrance in the Mudiriya.

Assûn.—In the floor of the courtyard immediately inside the entrance to the Mudiriya.

HYDROLOGICAL SERVICE.

This Service receives and registers Nile gauge readings from 90 stations on the river between the equatorial lakes and the sea and the rainfall from 239 stations in Egypt, the Sudan, Abyssinia, Uganda, Kenya Colony, and Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Congo.

General supervision is exercised over the measurement of river discharges. The current-meters employed are rated regularly and the results of discharge measurements are computed and discussed by the Service.



Computations are carried out of the amounts of water available for the various irrigation projects which have been proposed and of the effect on the river in Egypt of such projects. These computations include the calculation of the contents of the various reservoirs and of the losses which occur in them.

At the beginning of January, and monthly until the beginning of June, a forecast of the discharge of the river until the end of June is made in order to enable a programme of cultivation and irrigation to be arranged. After the beginning of June much more frequent forecasts are made in order that the whole of the water remaining in Aswâh Reservoir may be used to the best advantage.

(See article on the Nile, pages 42-57.)

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

This Service controls the following meteorological stations:—

EGYPT.

Sollum.	Zagazig.	Suez (Canal Co.)	Hurglada.
Mersa Matrûh.	Benha.	Suez (Port Tewfik)	Asyût.
Port Said.	Delta Barrage	Khar el Gebâlî.	Qena.
Alexandria.	Khanka.	Fayûm.	Qosseir.
Edku.	Heliopolis.	Shakshuk (Lake	Kharga Oasis.
Saïcha.	Ezbekiya.	Qamm).	Daedaltus (Light
Manâsûra.	Giza (Cotton Re-	Siwa Oasis.	House)
Qurashbiya.	search Board).	Tôr.	Nag Hamadî.
Tanta.	Helwan.	Minya.	Aswan.

SUDAN.

Wâdi Halfa.	Khartoum North	Makwar.	Mongalla.
Port Sudan.	(Research Farm).	El Obeid.	Juba.
Suâkin.	Kassala.	Singa.	Torit.
Gebeit.	Gebel Aulia.	Gallâbit.	Lerua.
Merowe.	Tayiba.	Roseires.	Raga.
Tokar.	Wâd Medâni (Hos-	Malakal.	Tambura.
Abbara.	pital).	Hillet Doleib.	Yubo. (Source
Zeidab.	Wad Medani (Gezi-	Kafia Kingi.	
Arana.	ra Research Farm).	Gambela.	
Khartoum (Gordon	Dûsim.	Zeiraf Cuts	
College).	El Fasher.	Wau.	

There are also stations in direct communication with the Service at Adis Ababa, and Candia, ten in Cyprus and nine in Palestine.

The Service issues storm warnings to the ports of Alexandria, Port Said, Rosetta and Damietta, and to the Sîhels near Cairo. Special weather forecasts, in addition to those appearing in the Daily Weather Report, and frequently supplied. A synoptic meteorological message is broadcast daily from the high-power station at Abu Za'bal at 9h., 55m. G.M.T.

It issues regular climatic reports to the Ministry of Agriculture and other Government Departments and is always ready to answer questions as to climate submitted by Government Departments or by private companies and individuals.

NORMAL VALUE OF METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	
<i>Atmospheric Pressure.</i>														
(at 8 h. reduced to 0° C., sea-level and mean gravity).														
Millimetres 700 +														
Alexandria	64.3	63.8	63.2	62.0	60.8	60.0	59.5	58.7	58.6	58.2	56.3	56.4	61.6	61.3
Cairo (Abbâsiya)	64.8	63.9	63.2	62.0	60.7	60.1	59.2	57.2	57.5	56.0	56.1	62.1	63.6	64.5
Asyût	65.3	64.4	63.2	62.0	60.5	60.4	58.0	57.4	56.7	55.8	56.1	61.3	62.6	65.1
Aswan	64.5	63.8	63.1	62.0	60.5	60.5	58.5	57.5	57.5	55.9	56.1	61.3	62.6	65.1
Wâdi Halfa	64.6	63.8	63.1	62.0	60.5	60.5	58.5	57.5	57.5	55.9	56.1	61.3	62.6	65.1
<i>Maximum Temperature.</i>														
Degrees centigrade.														
Alexandria	18.4	19.3	21.3	22.3	23.6	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.5	20.4	20.4	25.0
Cairo (Abbâsiya)	18.4	19.3	21.3	22.3	23.6	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.5	20.4	20.4	25.0
Asyût	20.1	22.5	23.9	24.7	25.1	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.3	23.0	22.6	22.1	23.9
Aswan	23.7	26.1	28.0	28.3	28.3	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	23.9	23.0	22.6	22.1	23.9
Wâdi Halfa	24.1	26.5	28.3	28.3	28.3	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	23.9	23.0	22.6	22.1	23.9
<i>Minimum Temperature.</i>														
Degrees centigrade.														
Alexandria	10.2	10.8	12.4	14.4	15.7	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.1	9.2	9.0	16.2	12.2	11.6
Cairo (Abbâsiya)	7.1	8.2	10.5	13.5	16.4	19.3	21.0	21.3	19.3	17.1	13.2	9.1	11.4	6.6
Asyût	9.6	11.0	14.0	18.2	22.2	24.9	25.6	25.3	23.0	18.0	12.2	7.5	10.1	4.6
Aswan	7.9	8.9	12.5	17.0	20.7	23.1	23.2	22.2	22.2	19.3	14.2	8.9	11.6	8.8
Wâdi Halfa	7.9	8.9	12.5	17.0	20.7	23.1	23.2	22.2	22.2	19.3	14.2	8.9	11.6	8.8
<i>Relative Humidity $\frac{1}{2}$ (8 h. + 20 h.).</i>														
Percentage.														
Alexandria	70	70	70	71	72	76	76	75	71	71	70	71	72	
Cairo (Abbâsiya)	75	70	65	58	52	53	58	64	71	74	74	75	66	
Asyût	70	64	55	44	38	38	42	47	57	63	67	68	54	
Aswan	46	42	36	31	33	31	30	31	32	35	40	45	36	
Wâdi Halfa	49	39	31	25	23	22	24	28	31	35	41	50	33	
<i>Rainfall in Millimetres.</i>														
Alexandria	52	22	12	4	1	0	0	0	1	6	33	60	101	
Cairo (Abbâsiya)	9	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	32	

The rainfall at Asyût, Aswan, and Wâdi Halfa, is practically nil.

HELWAN OBSERVATORY.

(Lat. 29° 51' 31" N. Long. 31° 20' 27" E. Altitude 115 metres.)

The principal work consists of Astronomical photography with 30-inch reflecting telescope; observations of solar radiation; continuous meteorological and magnetic observations; time-observations for giving noon time signal; earth tremors. Pilot balloon ascents are made daily to determine the wind in the upper layers of the atmosphere.

The Observatory is open to visitors on Wednesdays only from 3.30 to 5 p.m., from November 1 to April 30, and on certain evenings during the winter, of which due notice is given.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications are issued by the Department:—

(1) *The Daily Weather Report*.—This gives observations received by telegraph from the principal stations in Egypt and the Sudan, and also from Rome, Malta, Athens, Candia, Lámassel, Haifa and Gaza.

Daily readings are also given of the principal Nile gauges. The report, issued shortly after noon, is published daily except on Fridays and other Government holidays. The report for a Government holiday is published as soon as possible afterwards, and that for a Friday is circulated on the following Sunday.

At the beginning of every month a short summary of the weather and the state of the river of the previous month is published.

The daily weather reports, together with the short monthly summaries, will be posted, as issued, to any address in Egypt for P.T. 100 per annum.

A diagram showing the Nile gauge-readings for the present year compared with the normal for eleven principal gauges is published monthly (weekly during the flood). It will be posted, as issued, to any address in Egypt for P.T. 15 per annum.

(2) *The Annual Meteorological Report*.—This is divided into two parts. Part I deals exclusively with observations taken at Helwan Observatory. Continuous observations are taken of barometric pressure, temperature, humidity, wind velocity and direction, clouds, duration of sunshine, rain, evaporation, and terrestrial magnetism, and wind Velocity and Direction by Pilot balloon ascents.

Part II contains the observations taken at the other stations (eighty-one) which are controlled by the Physical Department. Rainfall observations taken at about eighty-five subsidiary stations in Egypt, the Sudan, Abyssinia and Somaliland are also included.

These two parts are sold in one volume at P.T. 40.

(3) *The Report on the Rains of the Nile Basin and the Nile Flood*.—This contains tables of rainfall data and river gauges, and will in the future contain river discharge observations.

(4) Special researches of a physical nature are published as *Physical Department Papers*. Astronomical work is published in *Helwan Observatory Bulletins*.

LATITUDE, LONGITUDE AND MAGNETIC DECLINATION (1929-0) OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

TOWN.	Latitude N.	Long. E. Greenwich.	Magnetic Declination. W.	TOWN.	Latitude N.	Long. E. Greenwich.	Magnetic Declination. W.
Alexandria ...	31° 12'	29° 54'	0° 7'	LIHON ...	25° 42'	32° 38'	0° 6'
Asyut ...	27° 11'	31° 13'	0° 8'	Mansûra ...	31° 03'	31° 23'	0° 4'
Assiut ...	21° 02'	32° 53'	0° 6'	Minya ...	28° 06'	30° 45'	0° 7'
Benha ...	30° 28'	31° 11'	0° 4'	Nag ^t Hamâdi	26° 03'	32° 15'	0° 7'
Beni Suaf ...	29° 04'	31° 06'	0° 6'	Port Said ...	31° 15'	32° 19'	0° 1 E
Calix ...	39° 03'	31° 15'	0° 4'	Qena ...	26° 10'	32° 43'	0° 5'
Damâhâr ...	31° 02'	30° 28'	0° 5'	Qosair ...	26° 06'	34° 17'	0° 1
Damiêta ...	31° 25'	31° 49'	0° 1	Rosetta ...	31° 21'	30° 25'	0° 5'
El Dirr ...	22° 44'	32° 13'	0° 8'	Shibin el Kôm	30° 33'	31° 00'	0° 4
Faiyûm ...	29° 18'	30° 50'	0° 5'	Sohâg ...	26° 32'	31° 39'	0° 8
Girga ...	26° 20'	31° 53'	0° 6'	Suez ...	29° 56'	32° 35'	0° 1
Ismailia ...	30° 36'	32° 16'	0° 1	Tanta ...	30° 47'	31° 00'	0° 4
Idku ...	24° 59'	32° 52'	0° 3	Tôr ...	28° 13'	33° 57'	0° 2 E
Isha ...	25° 18'	32° 33'	0° 4	Wâdi Halfa ...	21° 55'	31° 19'	0° 7
Kharga ...	25° 26'	30° 33'	1° 0	Zagazig ...	30° 35'	31° 30'	0° 3
Kôm Ombo ...	24° 29'	32° 47'	0° 3				

MAGNETIC VALUES.

At Helwan, the magnetic elements for January 1, 1929, are as follows:—

Declination	0° 20' West.
Dip	41° 37'.
Horizontal Intensity	0.2996 C.G.S. units.

The declination is decreasing by an annual amount of about 8'.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House was founded by the Viceroy, Ismail Pasha, in 1869, on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, and was built within the very short period of five months, under the supervision of Mr. Aroseni, the architect. It was inaugurated on November 1, 1869, with the opera "Rigoletto."

The season usually begins towards the end of November and ends on April 30 of each year.

The performances given at the Opera House consist of:—

- (1) A series of seventy-five French or Italian operas, as may be stipulated in the agreement with the lessee.
- (2) Performances organized by benevolent societies, recognized by the Government.
- (3) A series of Arabic performances, usually following the opera season.

Costumes, scenery and stage properties are supplied to the lessee by the Government from the Opera House Stores.

The building contains a Musical Library comprising 700 volumes of opera, operetta and ballet scores, also a library of works relating to the history and the art of the theatre.

The Archives contain, besides the ordinary accounts, administrative papers, etc., duplicates of a plentiful correspondence from the Administration of the Opera House under the reign of Ismail Pasha of considerable historical importance.

During the 1926-1927 season, 75 performances were given of which 20 French Comedies and 55 Italian Operas

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SHIPPING.

1.—Agriculture.

Egypt holds a unique position in the agricultural world by reason of the great fertility of its soil, and the fact that its agricultural prosperity is wholly dependent upon artificial irrigation, which is only made practicable by means of barrages on the River Nile itself, supplying in some parts a system of canals and in others flood basins.

The basin system, now confined to Upper Egypt, is that which Egypt employed from the earliest times and under which she managed to establish for herself an unsurpassed reputation for the production of food crops.

This system consists of diverting the Nile at flood time through short canals into stretches of land surrounded by high banks, by means of which the water is prevented from escaping and thoroughly permeates the underlying soil, the surplus being drawn off when the river has fallen sufficiently. The fine mud carried in suspension in the Nile water at flood time is thus allowed to settle on the soil. Upon this muddy sediment the crops are sown in the winter months and thrive for the most part without further watering until their harvest in the beginning of the summer, after which the land remains fallow until the next annual flood.

In recent years, by means of barrages in the Nile itself, water has been held up at a more constant level in order to supply at regular intervals to a system of canals constructed throughout the greater part of the country, so enabling the land to yield crops throughout the year.

Under this system, Egypt has not only been able to cultivate cotton, but also to evolve special kinds, which have the advantage of giving a large yield combined with a fibre of exceptional quality.

Cotton in normal years occupies about thirty-two per cent of the cultivated area in Egypt, producing an annual crop of some seven and a half million qantars. In addition, nearly enough cereals are grown to meet local requirements, as well as fodder crops for the upkeep of a large number of cattle.

Owing to the possibility of obtaining successive crops from the land with the least risk of failure, land values are very high.

Of the exported crops, cotton, of course, takes the first place. Comparatively small quantities of rice, wheat, barley, maize, beans, ground nuts, and onions are also sent to Europe, and there is a prospect in future for a trade in vegetables and fruit, which last are capable of being grown under the most favourable conditions for marketing. Among cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce, shallots, artichokes, dates, oranges, bananas, limes, grapes, mangoes, guavas, apricots, figs, and melons. Reference to the table on pages 206 and 207 will give more complete information with regard to the seasons, etc., pertaining to both the field and vegetable crops of Egypt.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

The headquarters office of the Ministry is situated in Sharia Dar-el-Niaba, Cairo. Main telephone Nos. 5406-7, 8, 9 Bustan. Telephone number of H.E. the Minister, 38-94 Bustan. Telephone number of the Under-Secretary of State, 42-24 Bustan. Telephone number of the Secretary-General, 76-40 Bustan. Telegraphic address: "Rural, Cairo."

Attached to the headquarters are a Horticultural Section, a Botanical and Plant Breeding Section and a Cotton Research Board at Giza.

The Administrative Service, Statistical Section, Technical Consultative Committee, Agronomic Section, Commercial Section, Translation and Publication Section

Plant Protection Section, Veterinary Service, Co-operative Service and a Chemical Laboratory are at the Ministerial headquarters.

The provincial staff consists of an inspector of agriculture and one or more veterinary inspectors in each province. The former are assisted each by one or more sub-inspectors. In the majority of markazes an agricultural engineer and a moaven of agriculture are permanently attached to the markaz and to the Police Out-posts. There are inspectors of the Co-operative Section in the provinces for the organizing of cooperative movement and supervising its Societies. Members of the provincial staff follow up and present monthly reports on the progress of the various crops and on the condition of the live-stock; they carry out the laws and regulations dealing with the control of agricultural pests and particularly the cotton worm and boll worm; they assist in carrying out the Ministry's experimental programme in the provinces and in the supervision of cotton seed farms; they examine the gardens and guide the owners to what they require and advise them to plant gardens and trees; they distribute cotton seed, manure and different kinds of cereals; they hold meetings of the farmers for explaining the important agricultural questions and advising them to form co-operative societies; they assist the irrigation staff in investigating the numerous complaints regarding irrigation and forward their remarks; they carry out the agricultural investigations which were formerly carried out by the Idara people; they assist in getting all information required by the technical sections.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

This Council was created by arrêté issued on June 10, 1924, by H.E. the Minister of Agriculture, with the approval of the Council of Ministers. The Council, which is presided over by the Minister, is composed of eight ex-officio members who are officials of the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Works, Finance, Waqfs, and Royal Waqfs Administration, and twenty-one non-official members who are selected by the Minister of Agriculture between Representative of Agricultural and Economical Groups and large Cultivators in the different provinces.

The Council was formed with the object of providing the Ministry with first-hand advice on all matters dealing with agriculture.

Members should address all correspondence to the Secretary, the technical Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo.

THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

It was deemed necessary to unify all the technical suggestions and projects concerning agricultural and veterinary questions; and since a connecting link between the different technical sections of the Ministry would be of great importance for the work to be done by the Ministry, a technical institution was founded in December 1924 and given the name "The Technical Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture." Its work consists of investigating all the suggestions and projects submitted to it whether they appertain to agriculture, veterinary, economics, etc., and trying to find out the means of ameliorating agricultural conditions. It has also to consider the laws, arrêtés and regulations which the Ministry is about to promulgate or thinks worthy of reconsideration. This Committee was instituted with the Under-Secretary of State as its president, the Secretary-General, the Chief Inspector and the Directors of the Technical Sections. A Secretariat for this Committee was founded under the direct supervision of the Secretary-General. The Committee holds its meetings in the Ministry's Headquarters at least once per month. Its reports are submitted to H.E. the Minister.

COTTON RESEARCH BOARD.

The Cotton Research Board was created in May 1919. Its functions may be briefly dealt with under two heads. In the first place, it brings together the heads of all technical departments interested in cotton, and ensures that all cotton problems are dealt with as adequately as circumstances permit. In the second place, it provides the scientists engaged in research on cotton with a properly equipped laboratory and library, and with a secretarial staff which acts as a liaison agent internally between the various parts of the Board and externally between the Board and the outside world. The scientists actually carrying out research on cotton are attached to the various technical sections of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Laboratories are situated at Giza. The Library, which contains a comprehensive collection of publications relating to cotton research, is open to the public.

Considerable progress has been made in the investigation of soil problems, in their relation to cotton and in the breeding of pure strains and new types to replace the present mixed commercial cottons.

Extensive research on the Pink Boll Worm and other insect pests has been carried out, including a full elucidation of their life history and the damage caused by the Cotton Seed Bug.

Publications.—The Board published the Preliminary Report in March 1920, and Annual Reports have been issued subsequently. The contents of the Annual Reports come under the following headings:—

- (1) Special questions considered by the Board.
- (2) Experimental Work on Cotton.

- (3) Programme of Experimental Work.
 (4) Summaries of Current Publications of the Egyptian Government relating to Cotton.
 (5) Reviews of non-Government Current Literature relating to Cotton in Egypt
 (6) Cotton in the Current Literature of the World
 (7) Miscellaneous.

These publications are on sale at the Government Publications Office, Ministry of Finance, Cairo.

CHEMICAL SECTION. (Telephone No. 65-71).

The work of the Chemical Section is carried out by the Research and Analytical Divisions. The former studies problems connected with the soil, the use of fertilizers, the composition and action of insecticides, sprays, etc., whereas the Analytical Division deals with the analysis of soils, waters, manures, feeding-stuffs and agricultural produce, both for the various Government Departments and for the Public.

Analyses for the public are carried out at very reduced charges, as given below:—

<i>Soils.</i>	P.T.
(a) Determination of amount of soluble salts	10
(b) In addition, complete chemical analysis	50
(c) In addition, complete mechanical analysis	90

<i>Waters.</i>	P.T.
(a) Reports on suitability for irrigation purposes	15
(b) Analysis of drainage waters	15

<i>Organic or Natural Manures.</i>	P.T.
(a) Determination of total nitrogen	10
(b) " of Nitric nitrogen	10
(c) " of soluble salts	10
(d) " of Potash	10
(e) " of Phosphoric acid	10
(f) Complete analysis including the previous determinations ...	40

P.T.

Artificial Fertilizers.

(a) Nitrate of Soda, Nitrate of Lime, Nitrate of Ammonia ...	20
(b) Sulphate of Ammonia, Calcium Cyanamide, Ammonium Chloride	20
(c) Determination of total Phosphoric acid, and soluble Phosphoric acid	20
(d) Determination of total Nitrates in bones (superphosphate of bones)	10
(e) Determination of total Phosphoric acid in mineral phosphates	20
(f) Determination of total phosphoric acid in mineral phosphates and oxide of iron and alumina	50
(g) Complete analysis of mineral phosphates including the following determinations: Phosphoric acid, oxide of iron and alumina, fluorine and lime	100
(h) Potassic manures, determination of Potash	20

Mixed Manures.

(a) Determination of organic nitrogen	10
(b) Determination of nitric and ammoniacal nitrogen	10
(c) Determination of total Phosphoric acid... ..	10
(d) Determination of soluble Phosphoric acid	20
(e) Determination of Potash	20
(f) Complete analysis including the previous determinations ...	50

Feeding-Stuffs.

Complete analysis showing the feeding value	30
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Gypsum.

Complete analysis	30
--------------------------	----

Milk.

Determination of fat, total solids, and specific gravity	10
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Adulterated and Suspected Materials.

The charge for analysis of such materials is double the usual charge for complete analysis of such materials

Bulletins descriptive of the various investigations carried out by the Chemical Section are published from time to time by the Government.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The Botanical Laboratory and Experimental Farm are situated close to the laboratory of the Cotton Research Board and adjoining the Horticultural Section of the same Ministry.

The principal work which is carried out has for its object the improvement of cotton, wheat and other crops grown in the country, by breeding better and purer types on the basis of field selection combined with self-fertilization and hybridization.

Arrangements are made with the State Domains Administration and with certain selected private cultivators for the propagation in bulk of the improved strains which result. Similar work is carried on at the Government Experimental Farm at Gimzaia.

In addition, a considerable amount of the purely experimental work is carried out, largely with the aim of throwing light on the various environmental factors which affect, either favourably or adversely, the growth of the individual plant and the ultimate character of the crop as a whole. In particular, the relation between the development of the plant in its early stages and the final yield is closely studied.

Reports are made on any samples of cotton, wheat, etc., that may be sent in for examination, and information supplied as to the quality, purity, and germination capacity of agricultural seeds.

PLANT PROTECTION SECTION.

TEL. No. 16-12. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "ENTOMOLOGY."

OFFICE: MINISTERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

LABORATORIES: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE LABORATORIES, GIZA.

The Plant Protection Section gives advice and information to correspondents about insect and fungus pests and methods of their control, and in many cases carry out control methods. Research work is carried out to study these pests and examine methods of prevention or control that can be devised.

PLANT QUARANTINE.

Laws and Arrêtés have been issued with the object of safeguarding the country against the introduction of plant pests from abroad. These are enforced by the officials of the Section in the different Egyptian Custom Houses. All important plants, seeds, vegetables and fruits are subject to examination by the delegates of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The importation of the following articles is prohibited: cotton plants or seeds, ginned or unginned cotton, vine-leaves, living insects in their various stages, cultures of bacteria or fungi harmful to plants, and all plants in pots or with earth round their roots received from countries infested with Argentine Ant.

Cotton samples required for trade purposes are allowed to enter the country on condition that they should be entirely free from seed and that each sample should not exceed two kilos in weight. These samples should be addressed to the consignee c/o Plant Protection Section, and will be fumigated by the Section with Carbon bisulphide before their delivery at a cost of hundred millimes per sample.

The importation of date-palm trees, banana, sugar-canes, mangoes and mango nuts, fruits and vegetables of the cucurbitaceous order, green olives and olive trees, silk worms and honey bees is permitted only by authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture after certain conditions are fulfilled. Authorisation is also necessary for the transhipment of ginned cotton. Unginned cotton or cotton seed is not allowed to be transhipped.

If on inspection potatoes are found to be infested with black scab, they are immediately destroyed without any compensation to the owner.

All living plants imported (except a few delicate plants specified in the Arrêté of November 24, 1919) are to be fumigated.

Fifty millimes are collected for every operation carried out inside the fumigation box and hundred millimes for the fumigation inside the kiosk or for every 10 cubic metres or fractions thereof under the sheets. Plants received through the Post are fumigated gratis.

Fruits infested with certain diseases or imported from countries declared to be infested with these diseases are to be fumigated at one millieme per kilogramme or fractions thereof of the gross weight of the consignment.

The Plant Protection Section issues certificates of inspection or fumigation required by certain countries to which agricultural consignments are exported. Applications for inspection and fumigation of these consignments must be made one week before the exportation is to be made.

The Plant Protection Section also controls the inland transport of certain agricultural consignment to guard against the spreading of the pests from infested areas or zones under disinfection to districts free from these pests. In some cases this transport is prohibited or the consignments can be passed only after fumigation which is carried out gratis.

RESEARCH.

Insects are collected and bred in the Section. Information is obtained as to their distribution and the damages resulting to the main crops in particular. Studies are made of their life-history, natural enemies and methods of control.

Fungus and bacteriological diseases are also studied by the Mycological Division.

INSECT COLLECTION

The Section has prepared a large collection mainly of the Egyptian insects classified and identified in a scientific way. This collection contains so far about 60,000 specimens of 4,000 species.

The Section identifies insects received from different interested persons in the country or abroad; and is in correspondence with a number of the Specialists in various countries.

The collections are not open to the general public but may be seen by application.

GINNERY CONTROL

In order to limit the spreading of the pink boll worm, the Plant Protection Section and the Agricultural Inspectorates undertake the control of the hot-air treatment of the cotton seed produced in all the ginneries for the killing of the worms. This treatment is compulsory under law No. 20 of 1921, and three types of machines have been approved by the Ministry for this purpose, viz.: Simon, Delta and Jafforti; another type called Delta Scarto is also used in some ginneries where Scarto gins are in use, and also a special machine for the treatment of sweepings resulting from the ginning of cotton.

In the season 1927-1928, 126 Ginneries working, 89 of which in Lower Egypt and 37 in Upper Egypt.

Samples of the treated seed are examined in the Section to ascertain the killing of the worms without damaging their germination capacity.

SEED GERMINATION LABORATORY.

The Plant Protection Section has been provided with the necessary arrangement for testing germination of seed, this being necessary in the control of the hot-air treatment of the cotton seed in the ginneries. The Section therefore undertakes the testing of germination capacity of samples of seed purchased by the Government for distribution to cultivators, as well as all cotton seed used for tagawi. This is in execution of the No. 5, of 1926, concerning control of cotton seeds tagawi.

The section is prepared to test, free of charge, the germination capacity of cotton tagawi for the cultivators before they decide on its purchase.

FUMIGATION.

The Plant Protection Section, with the help of the Agricultural Inspectors, undertakes the fumigation of citrus trees for the destruction of the scale insect, *Aspidiotus conium*. The fumigation campaign takes place during the autumn and winter months, beginning early in September and terminating about the middle of March.

Legislation authorizing the compulsory fumigation of infected gardens in districts undergoing the infection was introduced in 1916. Several *arrêtés* were issued from 1916 until 1926 re the compulsory areas which will have to be fumigated annually. The *arrêtés* conclude that Qalyūbiya, Minīfiya, Sharqiya, Beheira, Zifā, Mahalla el Kubra, Tanta, Santa, Kaf-el Zaiyat, Kaf-el Sheikh, Desūq, Fua, in Gharbiya Province, Markazes of Mit Ghamr, Aga, Simbellawein and Dekernis in Daqahliya Province and Alexandria Governorate in Lower Egypt, and El Giza, Beni Suef, El Faiyūm, El Miūya, and Asyūt Provinces in Upper Egypt are compulsory areas. The legislation also provides the necessary regulations to prevent the introduction of diseased fruit or plants into clean districts.

The charges collected in advance, or with taxes, made for the execution of the work, are calculated as follows:—

	Grafted	Seedling
	or Spiny.	
For each tree not exceeding 2 metres Mills.	15	15
" " " exceeding 2 metres but not exceeding 4 metres ..	30	40
" " " " 4 " " " 5 " " "	70	110
" " " " 5 " " " 6 " " "	100	150
" " " " over 6 metres	150	225

NOTE.—Nurseries and non-bearing trees are to be fumigated freely. Sweet lemons are included in grafted trees.

The charges include labour, chemicals, etc.

Applications are dealt with from the north to the south, not leaving any infested garden without treatment in the compulsory areas; but in the voluntary areas the applications are dealt with in rotation, in order to execute at the same time orders from places in proximity to one another.

In the season 1911-1921, 1,777 gardens containing	791,006 trees were fumigated.
" " 1921-1922, 1,222 " " "	332,974 " " "
" " 1922-1923, 3,142 " " "	686,761 " " "
" " 1923-1924, 4,016 " " "	799,642 " " "
" " 1924-1925, 3,339 " " "	681,216 " " "
" " 1925-1926, 3,411 " " "	796,490 " " "
" " 1926-1927, 4,197 " " "	966,337 " " "

SPRAYING AND DUSTING.

Fourty brigades, working under the supervision of the provincial Agricultural Inspectors, are distributed in the country for the controlling of plant diseases by spraying or dusting. The machines and materials used by these brigades are supplied by the Plant Protection Section.

Cultivators who desire spraying or dusting to be carried out on their estates should apply to the Agricultural Inspector of the province in which the land is situated as with all demands, and it is obvious that the Section cannot undertake to comply with all demands, and therefore the Plant Protection Section will give preference to the controlling of the plant diseases which are of the most economic importance.

It is hoped that in the near future, cultivators will gradually undertake the spraying and dusting of their crops under the guidance of the officials of the Section

BEE-KEEPING.

Every effort is done by the Section for the advancement and spreading of bee-keeping. Cultivators can obtain advice and assistance in this connection.

The section has an apiary at Giza which can be seen by arrangement. The section will also give a limited amount of instruction in bee-keeping to those wishing to keep bees.

HORTICULTURAL SECTION.

The Horticultural Section, which is situated at Giza, carries out all the technical investigations regarding horticulture. The work is divided as follows:—

(1) *Fruit Division.*

Fruit cultivation is tested and studied, new and distinctive varieties are imported from abroad and propagated for sale.

(2) *Vegetable Division.*

The acclimatisation of new imported varieties is tested. Seeds are propagated for public use, market questions are studied, seeds are selected, manual experiments are carried out, and Cairo markets are supplied in winter with the summer crops.

(3) *Technical Advice Division.*

It deals with all technical enquiries and encourages the propagation of fruit trees cultivation on a large scale. Directions are given for the proper management of gardens according to the best technical methods. A gardener instructor is stationed in every province for this purpose.

(4) *Flower Division.*

It tests the propagation, selection and breeding of flower seeds and ornamental plants to be spread all over the country.

(5) *Exchange Division.*

It carries out the exchange of seeds and plants with horticultural and agricultural stations throughout the world. A valuable collection of specimens of the economic and ornamental plants, unknown in Egypt, is kept. Leaflets on the successful plants are published.

(6) *Testing Seeds and Laboratory of Preservation.*

It studies the industry in relation with horticultural crops, i.e., preserving, drying, and jam-making from fruits and vegetables. It also examines the germinating power of seeds, and keeps in store a collection of all seeds to be referred to if need be.

(7) *The Herbarium.*

There is also a collection of specimens of Egyptian plants and herbs as well as the imported plants which were found to grow well in Egypt. These specimens are classified according to their orders to be referred to in botanical investigations and scientific identifications.

(8) *Experimental Stations.*

El Giza and Delta Barrage.—Work mentioned in paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) is carried out in both.

The Pyramids.—Finding out the best varieties of plants and trees which grow well in sandy soil. There is also a nursery for palm-trees.

Burg El Arab.—Testing dry-farming and the best profit that can be made out of such regions.

El Giza, Delta Barrage, El Faiyûn, Beni Suef, Assût, El Gimmeiza, Zagazig, and Tanta.—Direction of nurseries and propagation of fruit trees in central districts to facilitate transport and reduce expenses.

El Zokriya Garden.—Breeding imported plants in different green-houses for their acclimatisation and propagation.

Ornamental Garden at Giza.—It is a botanical and scientific garden containing economic plants from all parts of the world.

Moreover, the Section, from time to time, publishes leaflets on the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, etc. Graduates of Farm Schools as well as labourers are under training in horticulture to be gardeners at the disposal of owners of gardens, Municipal Councils and public nurseries, able to manage these gardens in the proper way.

COMMERCIAL SECTION.

Seed distribution.—The Ministry of Agriculture distributes cotton seed from the best growths obtainable, on credit, to the small fallahin, provided that the quantity applied for by each applicant does not exceed 10 ardebs; that the cost of the seed taken by any one applicant does not exceed the tax paid by the same; and that the price shall be collected together with the instalment of land-tax payable in October. Further supplies are made against cash payment in so far as the quantity available for distribution permits. Applications should be submitted to the Sarraf of the village in which the applicant's land is situated, and when an application has been found in order the seed is sent to the Government store nearest to the village. The seed is then deliverable against the printed vouchers given by the Sarraf.

The Ministry likewise sells, for cash, to large land-owners, cotton seed resulting from the State Domains Estates and from seed propagation farms supervised by the Agronomic Section and the cotton of which is ginned under the supervision of the same section.

Manure Distribution.—The Ministry also distributes, on credit, to cultivators, the following manure prices for delivery from Ministry's stores in Lower Egypt:—

Variety of Manure.	Weight of Sack.	To Individuals		To Co-operative Societies.	
		Kilos.	P.T.	Subject to Old Law.	Subject to New Law.
				P.T.	P.T.
Nitrate of Soda	90	119	117	113	
Nitrate of Lime	100	112	111	107	
Sulphate of Ammonia	70	105	104	100	
Superphosphate of Lime	100	40	39.5	38	

A charge of 20 milliemes per sack is being added for Upper Egypt up to Minya and 40 milliemes after Minya. These prices hold good until May 15, 1928, which is the final date fixed for the acceptance of manure applications for the Soil season. Sale prices after this date will be advertised soon after they are fixed. The cost of manure applied for, for the Shitwi crop (application should be made from 1-9-1927 to 15-2-1928) is collected together with the land-tax instalments in June and July 1928, and the cost of manure applied for, for the Saifi crop (applications for same should be made from 16-2-1928 to 15-5-1928) is collected together with land-tax instalments in October 1928.

The cost of manure taken by any one applicant should not exceed the tax paid by the same. Also the quantity applied for by tenants, guaranteed by their land owners, should not exceed 100 sacks and that the quantity allowed for the land owners themselves should not exceed 25 sacks per variety. The same procedure of distribution, followed with regard to cotton seed, is applied.

AGRONOMIC SECTION.

The main functions of the Agronomic Section are:—

- (1) The management of experimental farms and the control of experiments carried out there and in various localities in the Provinces.
- (2) To organize the propagation on a large scale of pure strains of seed.
- (3) To deal with all enquiries on subjects of general agriculturals in treet.
- (4) To deal in general with questions tending to improvement of agricultural methods in the country.

CO-OPERATIVE SECTION.

1. The Co-operative Section was created in 1923 in compliance with law No. 27 of 1923 concerning Egyptian Agricultural Co-operative Societies. This law was however modified later on by law No. 23 of 1927, which embraced all kinds of co-operative societies. The programme of work in this section was modified accordingly and co-operative societies started on the basis of the new law.

2. The new law granted to the societies governed by its provisions, certain privileges, the most important of which are, their exemption from certain judicial fees, custom dues, administrative charges, a reduction in transport railway fees, in fees for analysis carried out by Government chemical laboratories, in prices of seeds and manure bought from the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition to the above privileges, Parliament has approved the principle of giving financial aid to co-operative societies. The sum of L.E. 250,000 was allotted by the Government for this purpose, on the understanding that it is to be lent and re-imbursed by Bank Misr at an interest of 4 per cent.

3. A Higher Council for the Co-operative Societies was created to consider the general methods of the co-operative movement, and to study the means of utilising the financial aid granted by the Government or received from other sources. This council meets at least once every three months.

4. The work of the Co-operative Section consists of the following:—

The registration and publication of the acts and statutes of the Co-operative Societies, collection of information concerning these societies and their Administrative Councils and Control Committees; the state of membership, the balance-sheets and the minutes of the general assemblies. The section also recommends the grant of loans to the societies, and inspects them, audits their accounts and has the right to check their cash and make an inventory of their stores. In addition to the above, the Section carries on propaganda of co-operation and instructs the public in its doctrines and methods and helps in the formation and proper management of societies so that the material and social prosperity of the natives may be assured.

5. To insure the proper management of the societies, the Section has published the requisite accounts' and administrative books and forms. Up to the present, the Section has issued ten bulletins dealing with by-laws and the regulations and instructions relating thereto.

6. In order to organize the movement and facilitate the supervision of its working, the country has been divided into four main zones with headquarters at Tanta, Zagazig, Giza, and Assiut, each zone having an inspector, an auditor, and a number of organisers to assist him. The total number of these officials is 22.

7. The number of the societies registered in conformity with the new law up to the end of October 1928 is 161. With the exception of one consumers' society at Ismailia, they are all agricultural.

The following table shows the main statistics concerning the Co-operative Societies registered until the end of October 1927 :—

Governorate or Province.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	CAPITAL			
			Subscribed.		Paid up.	
			L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
GOVERNORATES:—						
Cairo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port-Said	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ismailia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCES:—						
Bohera	4	272	531	500	531	500
Gharbia	10	774	7,589	—	7,092	890
Daqahlia	26	1,806	12,499	—	7,020	900
Sharkia	9	672	2,079	500	2,079	500
Menfia	4	269	2,022	—	2,022	—
Qalyubia	3	420	749	500	749	500
TOTAL... ..	57	4,213	25,440	500	19,406	200
Governorate of Giza						
Giza	2	299	925	500	225	500
Fayûm	1	31	235	—	235	—
Beni Suef	2	68	1,290	500	1,230	500
Minya	8	484	2,986	—	2,052	200
Assût	3	233	2,592	—	1,838	—
Girga	2	64	414	—	414	—
Qena	2	38	794	—	794	—
Aswan	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL... ..	20	1,220	9,087	—	7,498	200
THE WHOLE TOTAL...	77	5,433	34,527	500	26,895	400

The following are the preliminary works which have been completed since the passing of the present Law :—

(1) Standard Deed of formation and By-laws for Agricultural Co-operative Societies which have been accepted by all societies of this kind, registered in this section.

(2) Standard Deed of formation and By-laws for Consumer's Co-operative Societies.

(3) The Section has also Published the following pamphlets :—

(a) Co-operative Societies—Its Kinds and Advantages.

(b) Instructions for the formation of a Co-operative Society.

(c) Standard By-laws of Co-operative Agricultural Societies.

(d) Organisation of Co-operative Societies.

(e) Administration of Co-operative Societies General Assembly—Its Organisation and Duties.

(f) Administration of Co-operative Societies—Administrative Council—Its Organisation and Duties.

(g) Administration of Co-operative Societies—Committee Surveynce—Its Organisation and Duties.

(4) To facilitate the work of Co-operative Societies and standardise its organisation the following Model Forms and Co-operative Books are now in the Government Press to be printed and sold to Co-operative Registered Societies at cost price :—

(a) The Journal.

(b) The Inventory Book.

(c) The Register of Members.

(d) The Register of Shares.

(e) The Minutes Book.

(f) The Ledger.

(g) The Cash Book.

(h) Receipt Forms.

(i) Application Forms.

(j) Transfer Forms.

(k) Temporary Share Certificate Forms.

(l) Share Certificate Forms.

In conclusion, great hopes are entertained, when the Co-operative Section is fully equipped, to render the Co-operative Movement in Egypt widely spread, firmly established, constantly progressing and markedly effective.

VETERINARY SERVICE.

This Service controls the contagious diseases of animals and superintends the application of all laws and regulations connected thereto.

It undertakes the inspection of abattoirs and cattle markets, and the investigation of all animal diseases brought to its notice.

It also undertakes the purchase of remounts, supervision and treatment of all Government animals, including those of the municipal commissions and provincial Councils.

It also controls the work done by all the Societies for the Prevention of Cattle to Animals in the country.

In each Moudriya there is a Veterinary Inspector, assisted by two to five veterinary surgeons under the supervision of the Divisional Inspector concerned.

The Director of the Veterinary Service represents the Egyptian Government on the International Quarantine Board of Alexandria, in connection with all questions of diseases of animals imported from foreign countries. He also represents the Service on the Arab Horse Breeding Committee.

A quarantine park has been established at Giza to examine the cattle and fowl coming from Upper Egypt before their despatch to Lower Egypt with a view to prevent the transmission of infection. A Decree has been promulgated for the registration of dogs in Cairo and its suburbs and a Law has been published to carry out the double inoculation of all cattle in Egypt. Attached to this Service are the Veterinary Pathological Laboratory, the Government Infirmary, the Dogs Isolation place for biting dogs and those suspected of rabies at Giza, the Serum Institute, Abbasiya, the Animal Isolation Hospital, Abbasiya, for large animals, the Dogs Home, Giza, for stray dogs seized by the Police, and the Quarantine park, Shellal, for the control of animals and hides imported from the Sudan. There is a delegate from this Service at Halfa Quarantine park to examine the animals before their despatch to Shellal.

Veterinary Pathological Laboratory.

This establishment, which was opened in 1904, is for the purpose of scientific diagnosis and investigation of all animal diseases.

Serum Institute.

The Serum Institute, Abbasiya, was opened in 1903. It provides the anti-cattle plague serum and virulent blood required for the immunization of cattle against cattle plague. It also manufactures serum for the inoculation of cattle and horses against Hemorrhagic Septicæmia (Khonak).

BREEDING SECTION FOR ANIMALS AND FOWLS

This section undertakes the breeding of the different animals and fowls with a view to ameliorate their kinds and to propagate it and encourage the people for same. There are at present some selected animals and fowls at Gemmeiza Farm for the purpose of improving and multiplying the off-spring. A station for breeding sheep and poultry has been established at Jebel El-Asfar Farm.

THE PUBLICATIONS AND TRANSLATION SECTION

(*Ministry of Agriculture.*)

The Publications and Translation Section was created in October, 1923. It comprises the Publications Office and the Translation Office. It was created for the realization of the wishes of both the Government and the Nation to put technical knowledge and scientific research within the reach of Arabic readers. Efforts are made to give the governmental activities a national character which brings the Government in close touch with the public opinion in general and cultivators in particular. In so doing the Section had in view to serve the interests of the Arabic Language by the introduction of technical terms to meet as far as possible recent scientific research, and by publishing in Arabic the results of the scientific investigations carried out by the technical sections of the Ministry

The principal charges of the Publications Bureau are:—

(1) To control the distribution of the various publications of the Ministry in Egypt and abroad, and to decide upon the exchange of these publications with the scientific institutions in other countries, while keeping constant relations between these institutions and the Ministry of Agriculture. It has also in charge the work connected with the Publications Committee of the Ministry as well as that of carrying out its decisions.

(2) To edit the monthly Agricultural Journal which appears in Arabic.

(3) To make the necessary arrangements for printing the technical bulletins issued by the Sections in English, as well as the technical pamphlets, the Agricultural Circulars, and the Annual Reports of the Technical Sections.

(4) To examine the demands of the various Sections of the Ministry for the purchase of books and for the subscriptions to scientific reviews.

The principal charges of the Translation Bureau are:—

(1) The translation of the technical bulletins and scientific pamphlets which the Publications Committee decides to be put into Arabic, as well as the translation of the reports of the Technical Sections, Agricultural Circulars, projects of Agricultural Law and regulations.

(2) The translation of the *communiqués* to be published in the press as well as the articles which the Publications Committee decides to be inserted in the Yearly Agricultural Journal which appears in English.

SECTION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The work of this section includes all technical statistics. Thus it prepares reports, draws deduction and obtains the results to which statistics lead, and classifies the work under different heads in order to make of it an agricultural register for reference.

Its principal work consists of:—

(1) Surveying of areas allotted to the cultivation of different varieties of cotton in Egypt.

(2) The estimation of cotton crop.

(3) The estimation of ginned cotton in every month, as well as the estimation of the cotton in stock, in the interior of the country in different periods of the year.

(4) Estimation of the average yield per feddan for all agricultural produce in every province and the making of the normal average yield per feddan for every crop.

(5) Collecting and preparing information regarding prices of lands and their rent in every Markaz in Egypt as well as agricultural expenses per feddan for every crop.

(6) Collecting full information on dates of planting and harvesting for every crop.

(7) Preparation of the monthly agricultural bulletin published by the Ministry concerning the condition of crops, irrigation and weather.

(8) Communicating with institute of agriculture in Rome, exchanging the Ministry's bulletins with those published by the institute.

(9) Supplying Sections of the Ministry and the General Statistical Department with the agricultural statistical information which they demand. Such statistics which the General Statistical Department publishes in the annual statistical book.

(10) Drawing up graphs that are necessary for agricultural statistics, as well as Registration of the daily spot and contract prices of cotton in the "La Bourse des Marchandises et contracts" in Alexandria, Liverpool and Neworleans.

It registers the difference in price between Egyptian and American cottons.

Moreover the section is charged with the control of the application of laws No. 4 and 5, 1926, concerning control of cotton seeds and the prevention of mixing its different varieties.

The section has begun this year to make a general Agricultural Census. This is the project that the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, has decided to be made in the fifty-one countries which agreed to it, so that the results obtained may be classified and comparisons made.

COTTON HALAQAS.

Cotton *halagas* or markets have been instituted in various parts of the country in order to protect the small landholder from fraud when selling his cotton, the commonest form of such fraud occurring when the cotton is being weighed in the village just before its sale. The *halagas* are enclosed places situated in the most suitable positions for access to the principal agricultural roads and means of transport; they are under the direct control of the Maglis Mudfiya, Maglis Baladi or Maglis Mahalli. The tariff on cotton brought into a *halaga* is approximately 5 milliemes for a small sack and 15 milliemes for a large sack.

There is a reis in charge of each *halaga*, who acts also as official weigher in the small *halagas*. In the larger *halagas* there is an official weigher appointed, besides door-keeper, ghafrs, etc. Every morning a telegram is received from Alexandria by the reis which gives the opening price of cotton on the Bourse; a notice of this price is at once posted up in a conspicuous position. Should there be a rise or fall in price of more than five piastres at any time during the day, another telegram is sent and the difference posted up. A daily circular is also received from the National Bank in Alexandria giving the prices of all grades of cotton, cotton seed, and contracts at Minet el Basal. This is also posted in the *halaga*. Inside the *halaga* is an official weighing machine, on which cotton may be weighed without any further charge, each sack being numbered and a written slip given to the owner with the official weight marked on it.

Halagas act as agents for the Agricultural Society for the sale of *semâd* of guaranteed quality and weight.

Merchants can have offices or *shânas* in the *halaga* on payment of a small rent, as also can the *qabbâni*, through whom sales are usually conducted. Should there be a dispute between a buyer and a purchaser as to cotton weighed by a *qabbâni*, reweighing can be done on the official machine without fee. If a *qabbâni* is convicted of fraudulent weighing or dealing, he can be refused entry to the *halaga* and his licence taken from him.

Places where *Halagas* have been Instituted.

Lower Egypt.

<i>El Beheira</i> (5).	<i>El Mansûra</i> .	Zifta.
Abu Hummus.	Mit Ghamr.	<i>El Qalyûbiya</i> (1).
Damanhûr.	<i>Gharbiya</i> (7).	Benha.
Dîlingât.	Bilqâs.	
Ityâi el Barâd.	Disûq.	<i>El Sharqiya</i> (3).
Kafr el Dauwâr.	Kafr el Sheikh.	Abu Kebir
	Kafr el Zaiyât	Fâqûs.
	Mahalla.	Zagazig.
<i>El Daqâliya</i> (4).	Tanta.	
Âga.		
Diyarb Nigm.		

Note.—Minufiya *halagas* have been abolished.

Middle Egypt.

<i>El Fayûm</i> (4).	<i>El Mînya</i> (6)
Abu Gandir	Abu Qurqûs.
Ishawâi.	Beni Mazâr.
Sinnûris.	Fashn.
Itsa.*	Maghâgha
	Mînya.
	Samâllôt.

* Weighing-machines only at the Markaz.

LIST OF MARKET DAYS IN PLACES WHERE THE EGYPTIAN MARKETS COMPANY HAVE MARKETS.

	SENDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
Tanta Gizeh.	El Gorfanyeh, Katama.	Basym, Kafr el Bagdur, Sumbeli, Tanta, Shayma, El Zayqa.	Lower Egypt. Zifta, El Mah. el Kultra, Mah. Minuf, Sabki, Ganzur, Maustira.	El Badatya, Quesna, sumamoh, Ashmutin, MR Ghazir, Dikritis.	Shibin el Kham, Iyasr, Gezay, Simabillawelin.	Minuf, Taha, Iyasr, Mit el Amai.
Zagazig Gizeh.	Abu el Shaqisi, Bardatin.	K. Hafez Fasha, El Qunayyat.	Flojis, Tell Basta, Shubra el Nakhlia, Feldin.	Abu Kalatr, El Zankalun.	El Ibrahimiya, Tahra el Corn, El Bays.	Saft el Hanna, Shabalamun, MIF Ya'ish.
Damanhur Gizeh.	El SAM, Ityat el Barud.	Damanhur, Hesh' Issa, Bilsan.	Dillingit, Abu Hummos, Mah. Abu SAE.	El Shih, Birket Ghias, Langana, = <i>Hesraie</i> .	Kafr el Kawadir, Shubarkhat, Dista.	El Nigdili, Sart el Mutlik.
Cairo Gizeh.	Shibin el Qandir, Ahh.	Qalyub, Mashhul, Berha.	El Doir, El Geza.	Tanda, El Badrasheh.	Tukh, Munashi.	Imkulas, El Klunka, El Matanya.
Upper Egypt Gizeh.	Billiya.	Matia, Bashi, El Minya, Safi Abu G'ay, Nag' Hamadi, Dairat, Ghiza, (twice weekly).	Upper Egypt. Bent Suof (twice-weekly), Samallit, El Minshih, Luxor, Farashit, Qift, Asyut.	Abu el Wasf, Mallawi (twice weekly), Tina, Akminin, Ishina.	Alwuth, Bha, Maghlagha, Abu Quresh, Tahra, Qema, Bent Suof (twice-weekly), Aymant, Gizeh (twice weekly).	Menfakit, El Fash, Mallawi (twice weekly), Bent Suof (twice-weekly), Bardis, Ibrahy, Nagidin, Abu Tif, Genet Shanawil, <i>Agarwa el Saigidi</i> .

Abu Shibaha is the only market held on Friday.

El Fakym Gizeh.	—	Zerba.	El Fayyum.	El Agamiyeh, Sanbur.	Ishawasi, Issa.	Shimutis.
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* Market outside the commission.

APPROXIMATE DATE
OF THE CHIEF EGYPTIAN CROPS.

APPROXIMATE DATE OF THE

N.B.—A=ardeb, Q=qanlar, R=raz.

NAME.	DISTRIBUTION.	DATE OF SOWING.		
		Lower Egypt.	Upper Egypt.	
		1	Wheat	Canal and basin lands.	15 Oct.-end Dec.	15 Oct.-end Dec. at the basin mouth. When basins empty.
2	Barley	Perennially irrig. lands, salt lands, & poor basin lands.	Canal lands.	At the same time of wheat.
3	Malze			July-August.
4	Sorghum	Basin lands; on limited areas in Lower Egypt.	N. Delta and Faiyum.	April.
5	Rice			April, May, June.
6	Beans			Basin and canal lands.
7	Lentils			In basin lands.
8	Chick peas			Basin lands and round sows.
9	Lupins (<i>terminis</i>)			Sandy river banks and waste or dry land of U. and L. Egypt, near the desert.
10	Fenugreek (<i>helba</i>)			Qena, Madinetia (largely as green fodder) and all over Egypt.
11	Yetchis (<i>gilbân</i>)			Qena, Girga and Aswân.
12	Borlin			From the sea to Qena.
13	Lucerne (<i>bersta</i> <i>Hegâz</i>)			Small quantities all over Egypt.
14	Flax			L. Egypt and N. Basins.
15	Sesame			L. Egypt and U. Egypt.
16	Earth nut			Sandy soil, L. Egypt.
17	Cotton			L. Egypt and U. Egypt.
18	Sugar-cane			Beni Suef to Qena for sugar. All over L.E. in small quantities.
19	Henna			L. Egypt, especially Siarqiya.
20	Onions			U. Egypt and to less extent in L. Egypt.
21	Melons and cucumbers			All over, especially banks of Nile.

Vegetables.—**NOV.**—In general there are two seasons for sowing vegetables.—**IS SPRING.**—French Beans, Cucumber, Vegetable marrow, Water-melons, Sweet-melons, etc.—**IS AUTUMN.**—(from July onwards) Potatoes, Spinach, Carrots, Chloery, Garlic, Parsnips, Turnips, Asparagus, (January) Broad-beans, French-beans

CHIEF EGYPTIAN CROPS.

A=ardeb, K=kakia, H=heml, and Q=qanlar.

NAME.	DISTRIBUTION.	DATE OF REAPING.		QUANTITY OF SEED PER FEDDÂN.		YIELD PER FEDDÂN.	
		Lower Egypt.	Upper Egypt.	Canal.	Basin.	Canal.	Basin.
		1	May-June.	April-May, June.	5-7 K.	6-7 K.	4-5 A. grain, 2-6 H. libn.	4-5½ A. grain, 2-6 H. libn.
2	At the same time of wheat.	At the same time of wheat.	4½-6 K.	6-7 K.	3-6 A. grain, 6 H. libn.	4½-6½ A. grain, 3 H. libn.	
3	October, November, and Dec.	Oct.-Nov., Dec.	2½-3 K.	1½-2 K.	6-7½ A. grain.	6½-7½ A.	
4	July-August.	July-August.	1-1 K.	1-1 K.	3-4 A.	3-4 A.	
5	Sept.-November.	December.	2½-5 K.	—	2½-7-10 A. Nil 3-6½ A.	—	
6	April.	March-April.	5-9 K.	7-9 K.	3½-5½ A. grain, 4 H. libn.	4-5½ A. grain, 6 H. libn.	
7	—	March-April.	—	—	—	3½-4½ A. grain, 5 H. libn.	
8	(Green) Mar.-Apr.	(Green) Mar.-Apr. (Dry) Apr.-May.	—	4-6 K.	—	3-4 A. 3-4 H. libn.	
9	Jan.	April and May.	2-4 K.	2-4 K.	2-3 A.	2-4 A.	
10	With hermin.	In April.	3 K.	3 K.	2-4 A. 6 H. libn.	3½-6 A. 6 H. libn.	
11	—	In April.	—	5-7 K.	—	—	
12	1st Sowl, 2nd Sowl (Green) Dec.-May.	May, June.	2-2½ K.	2-2½ K.	1-2 A. 4 H. libn, 7 H. diris up to 4 cuts green, 4 cuts per year.	1-2 A. 4 H. libn, and 7 H. diris.	
13	1 cuttings, with hermin (C. 2nd-4th days.	—	1-2 K.	—	—	—	
14	April and May.	End April-May.	2½-7 K.	6-9 K.	5-5 A. 2-2½ H. straw.	2-4 A. 2-2½ H. straw	
15	Sept., Oct.	Sept., Oct.	1-1 K.	1 K.	2-4 A.	2-4 A.	
16	10 Oct., Nov.	Oct., Nov.	2-3 K.	—	5-12 A.	—	
17	Sept.-October.	August-October.	2-4 K.	3-4 K.	4-8 Q. fibrs. 4-5 H. stalk.	3-6 Q. fibrs. 4-5 H. stalk.	
18	All the winter.	October-Feb. can stand 2 years.	80-100 Q. of cuttings.	—	523-800 Q.	—	
19	Sept., November.	—	cuttings 4 Kerats.	—	2½ A. dried powdered leaves.	—	
20	May-June.	March-April.	1½-3 Qadabs.	1½-2 Qadabs.	60-120 Q.	120-180 Q.	
21	June-August.	May-August.	2-3 B.	3-4 H.	1,000-2,000	1,000-4,000.	

Flax (Keret Beas (Labbâ)), Lima Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Okéls, Bamia, Melokhia, Egg-plant, Tomatoes, Auberges, Peas, Cabbages, Carrots, Castilflower, Celery, Endive, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Tomatoes, Parsley, Bayberry, etc.

STATE DOMAINS ADMINISTRATION.

The Egyptian Government had raised a loan of L.E. 8,500,000 in security of a part of its more valuable domains. In 1878 an International Board of three Commissioners, one Egyptian, one French and one English was instituted for the management of these lands. During the process of liquidation of the debt these properties were reduced by successive sales from 425,723 feddans to 150,571 feddans, which was the area handed over by the Commission to the Government in April 1913 after the extinction of the debt.

The more extensive but less valuable portions of the Private Domains, consisting principally of vast areas of waste land on the confines of the desert and in the neighbourhood of the shores of the Delta or of the lakes which form its northern extremity, and comprising also an infinite number of small isolated plots of waste or unoccupied land of inferior quality scattered about among the villages of the interior, were managed previous to 1913 by the Government Lands Service of the Ministry of Finance.

On April 7, 1913, a Decree was promulgated instituting the present Administration by the fusion of the staffs of the International Commission and of the Government Lands Service. Under the existing Administration the estates comprising the Private Domains are managed by local agents appointed for the purpose and acting directly under the orders of the Administration, or through the intermediary of Mudiriyas and Governorates.

The area of the estates within the surveyed zones under the management of the State Domains Administration on April 30, 1928, was 1,486,982 feddâns. This area does not include: (1) the unsurveyed desert land lying within the limits of the Egyptian territory; (2) island lands, i.e. lands situated between the banks of the Nile or on islands in the river, which are the property of the Egyptian Government and are subject to erosion and displacement forming the object of special legislation, the administration of which is entrusted to the Direct Taxes Department, Ministry of Finance; (3) quarries, mines and underground rights the administration of which is entrusted to the Mines and Quarries Department; and (4) lakes used as fishing zones as well as lands allotted to public utility.

The Administration in addition manages 58,448,723 square metres of urban property, of which 34,532,244 square metres are situated in Cairo, 10,315,225 in Alexandria, and the remaining 13,601,254 are situated in other towns.

The above-mentioned 1,486,982 feddâns of rural property is composed of the following categories:—

	Feddâns.
Land cultivated direct by the Administration including the small holdings given to farm labourers as "Maash" and excluding all farm buildings	34,873
Cultivable land leased in Mudiriyas and Tefishes	127,259
Waste lands, pastures included in contracts of areas leased for the purpose of preventing encroachments	279,216
Uncultivated "Boor" land, not rented	1,045,634
	<u>1,486,982</u>

The following table shows the distribution of the State lands on April 30, 1928, managed direct by local agents of the Administration:—

Tefish.	Total Area.		Area in Agricultural Programme.		Farm Buildings, Permanent Roads, Canals, etc.	Leased.	Unexploited.	Number of Farms.	Site of Tefish Buildings.	Postal Address.
	Fedd.	Fedd.	Fedd.	Fedd.						
Bekhe	54,223	1,538	1,122	50,141	1,435			8	Kafr el Atrash	Bassandifa.
Sattâ	7,113	4,886	88	2,129	10			9	El Qarashiya	El Qarashiya.
Bosheh	112,804	6,885	347	57,806	47,766			14	Damira	Ishau.
Barkin el Maadira	197,908	—	765	74,624	32,529			7	Abu Ghoneima	Dishq.
Mahadet Mîsa	8,327	8,642	41	76	168			7	Mahadet Mîsa	Mahadet Mîsa
El Murabi'in	127,622	4,318	249	101,891	21,194			5	El Murabi'in	El Murabi'in.
Sakha	9,998	2,204	71	160	563			7	Sakha	Sakha.
El Falyûm	2,987	—	11	5,921	55			7	Qsar el Gibali	Qsar el Gibali.
Total	432,018	34,873	2,684	290,781	103,710			64		

In maintaining these farms the Administration aims specially at producing and distributing a high-grade cotton-seed from carefully selected plants grown under the best possible field conditions. The cotton grown on the estates is ginned at the Administration's own factory at Sakha. The cotton is sent to Alexandria and sold by public auction. The subsidiary crops from the Administration's estates are either sold or supplied to other Departments of State.

During the financial year which ended on April 30, 1928, the Administration sold 590 feddâns, and 4,779 square metres of land for a total price of L.E. 17,904.

The total price of property, collected in 1927-28 on account of cash and instalment sales concluded during this year and previous years is as follows:—

L.E.	
Tefishes	88,829
Mudiriyas and Governorates	98,568
Total	<u>187,397</u>

During the same period the amount collected in respect of rents of property in charge of the Administration including sums due for other years is as follows:—

L.E.		L.E.	
Tefishes	182,784	}	244,240
"Maash" land	61,456		
Mudiriyas and Governorates	72,092		
Total	<u>316,332</u>		

This does not include L.E. 212,637 Rent of Gazayer and Public Utility Land which are not under charge of this Administration.

Receipts in respect of land under direct culture in Toftishes are:—

	L.E.
Cotton crop of 1927-28	299,903
Other products	91,813
Other receipts... ..	34,032
Total	425,748

In general the Administration deals with all questions appertaining to sale or lease of any plots of the Private Domains. Sales are published in the *Journal Officiel* and daily papers from time to time.

For further information as to terms and conditions of sales and leases, application should be made to the Head Office of the Administration, No. 5 Midan El Sheikh Yussef, Kasr El Dubara, Cairo.

NOTE ON THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF EGYPT.

The Royal Agricultural Society was founded in 1898 under the name "Khedivian Agricultural Society" by the late Sultan Hussein, its first President (then Prince Hussein Pasha Kameh) with the assistance of certain members of the Royal Family in Egypt and eminent-Egyptian Cultivators.

Its object is to improve and develop agriculture in Egypt, by all possible legal means. Its Statutes were drawn up in the year of its formation, 1898, and since then the Statutes were revised in 1901, 1905, 1911, 1915, 1917 and finally in 1924.

The Society has been since its formation in close touch with the cultivators, and each Province (Mudirya) has a representative on its Administrative Council.

Until 1911, when the Government established an Agricultural Department, the Society had Agricultural Committees in all Provinces and big cultivators of each Province attended to explain their demands, express their wishes and make suggestions, before the Officials of the Society, the Inspectors of Irrigation and Health, and Governors (Mudirs). The decisions passed were communicated to the Administrative Council for consideration and perusal.

Until the time when the Agricultural Department, eventually becoming the Ministry of Agriculture, was established, the Society was the source from which agricultural laws were created.

The Society studied the question of decrease in cotton yield, obtained a decree for destruction of the cotton worm, organised agricultural and industrial exhibitions, acted for the protection of birds useful to agriculture, called the Government's attention to the necessity of fumigating seeds coming from abroad and the non-transport of unginned cotton from Upper to Lower Egypt, and started propaganda for the formation of Agricultural Syndicates and Cooperative Funds, calling on the Government on every occasion for the necessary laws and regulations governing same.

Besides, the Society made various experiments in different localities in Egypt for improving and propagating cotton seed, studying, at the same time, the nature of injurious insects and botanical diseases: the breeding of cattle and horses and several other valuable services, which the Government and the cultivators highly appreciated.

The Society realizing the importance of chemical fertilizers, introduced them into Egypt in 1901, and undertook to protect cultivators from adulterated manures, impressing on the Egyptian Government since 1909, the necessity of passing a law against adulteration of manures, which law after long study, is expected to appear shortly.

The Society was the first to import into Egypt chemical manures after many experiments, with the object of increasing the yield of agricultural crops. It was not intended to make the chemical manure replace the farm-yard manure, etc., but to make up for the shortage of same, showing on every occasion, the importance and necessity of relying on natural and local manure. As the Nitrate of Soda, the most common in use, can easily be adulterated, the Society created means by which its Inspectors in the Provinces can chemically and physically examine this manure and quickly detect the adulteration, if any had occurred.

As it was necessary for the Society to have an income which would enable it to continue its services, the Society adopted a method for selling manure and seeds at a certain profit which would cover its expenses and gradually increase its Capital.

Appreciating the Society's valuable services to cultivators, the Government in the early years of its formation used to give to the Society yearly grants until 1914 (at the break of the great war), as well as a loan to help the Society to buy the necessary quantities of chemical manures, and sometimes guaranteed the Society to the National Bank of Egypt for amounts borrowed; the Government also helped the Society in distributing manure to small cultivators on privileged terms, a practice that has been lately undertaken by the Government itself.

Besides the above, the Government supported the Society in organising agricultural and industrial exhibitions in Cairo and in the Provinces, and offered plots of land for agricultural experiments. To the support thus given a great part of the Society's success is due.

The Royal Agricultural Society is not affiliated or attached to any other Society or works attached to agriculture, since the Government grants were suspended by mutual agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Society. It is not a Cooperative Society, yet it follows a cooperative system with cultivators.

The Society is composed of 400 active members who issue resolutions which are submitted for approval to the annual general meetings. Adherent members of an unlimited number are also admitted to the Society.

All members (except in elections) enjoy equally the same rights. They have the privilege of certain reductions in prices of manures and seeds, but they have no shares in the Society's funds or in its profits or losses.

The greater part of the Society's Capital was obtained from profits resulting from sales of chemical manures, year after year, and also from grants which the Government extended to the Society in its early years as previously explained.

Article 21 of the Statutes of 1924 (as well as in former Statutes) stipulates that in case the Society is to be dissolved, the General Assembly will appoint liquidator or liquidators, and any money realised on the Assets is to be used for forming a Society or carrying out a project for the agricultural benefit of Egypt, pending the decision taken by the General Assembly and approved by the Government.

The work of the Society is divided into four principal Sections namely:—

- (a) The Administrative and Commercial Section. It comprises the distribution of chemical manure and seeds.
- (b) The Breeding Section for breeding cattle, stallions and poultry.
- (c) The Technical Section for agricultural experiments on all farm crops, chemical researches on lands and irrigation water, entomological studies, chemistry, botany, etc.
- (d) The Cotton Museum Section for exhibiting everything relating to plantation of cotton, its industry, insect and fungus attacks and remedies, statistics, plans, etc., etc.

The Capital of the Society.

The Capital of the Royal Agricultural Society (or the General Reserve Fund) amounted at the end of February 1927 to L.E. 482,887·075 mills, besides a Special Reserve of L.E. 41,129·263 mills, (including L.E. 14,492·450 mills, being cost of animals and poultry) and L.E. 84,296·204 mills, value of the Society's properties.

There are no share holders, and the Capital belongs to the Society itself.

II.—Industries.

MINING AND QUARRYING.

Mining.—The following metals, minerals, and precious stones are mined in Egypt:—*Phosphate* at Koser and Safage on the Red Sea Coast and near Sobai, Upper Egypt.

Most of the product is exported for the manufacture of superphosphate, but some is finely ground and prepared for sale as a fertilizer. At present only the deposits near the Red Sea Coast are exploited, transport expenses being prohibitive in the case of deposits in the Nile Valley.

Petroleum is produced at Hurgada and Abu Durba on the coast of the Gulf of Suez. The crude petroleum is sent by tank steamer to Suez, where it is refined. Drilling for petroleum is now proceeding in a few other areas on the littoral of the Gulf of Suez. The Oilfield of Gemsa is now almost abandoned.

Manganiferous Iron Ores are found in Sinai. The production, which has steadily developed since 1918, is exported principally to Europe for use in the manufacture of basic pig iron.

Nitrate shale is collected between Qena and Idfu in Upper Egypt and utilized locally in its natural state as a fertilizer.

Sodium nitrate is extracted in small quantities from shallow workings near Qift.

Crude Carbonate and Sulphate of Soda are recovered from the salt lakes in the Behera Province and treated in Alexandria. At Wadi Natrûn, where large soda lakes exist, there is a factory for the production of caustic soda.

Crude Sulphate of Magnesia is collected in small quantities in the Kharga Oasis and treated in Alexandria.

Ocher are obtained near Assûda and in the Kharga Oasis. There is at present a small local pigment industry; but efforts are now being made to develop it.

Gilf has been mined of recent years at various scattered localities in the Nubian Desert, but the industry is at a standstill for the present owing to the high cost of production. Attempts on a small scale are now being made to reopen some of the old mines that had been worked and abandoned in late years. It remains to see what share of success awaits these new efforts.

Periods of unique quality and size are mined on the Island of St. John in the Red Sea. Nickel Ore is also found there. Work on this island has been suspended in late years, awaiting improvement in the state of the market.

Quarrying :—

Limestone is quarried in large quantities along the Nile Valley from Cairo to Assûn, at Mex (Dikhaila) Suez and Ismailia for building, irrigation training works, and other purposes. The stone necessary for the Port Said jetty and breakwater, and for the new Suez harbour works has been obtained from the important Attaqa Quarries near Suez.

Basalt is produced at Abu Zaabal for kerbstones, paving stones, road metal and railway ballast.

Sandstone and Quartzite at Gebel Ahmar, Abbâsiya (Cairo)

Sandstone and Grit in Assûn Mudiviya.

Granite at Assûn.

Marble, Imperial Porphyry, Granite and other ornamental stones are abundant in some of the more remote districts, but owing to the high cost of transport are not being worked at present. To the limestone and clay of Masara (near Cairo) is due the cement industry established in that locality; this industry being now further developed at Tura where arrangements are being made to erect a new factory.

Red bricks and tiles are collected from the top of the limestone plateau on either side of the Nile Valley near Cairo and also at Ismailia for the manufacture of the cheap varieties of plaster. A specially pure variety is found south of Lake Manzala near the station of Bellah from which the best qualities of plaster of Paris are made. Red bricks and tiles are made from the clay of el Wadi, south of Helwân, while Assûn clay, the only refractory clay found in Egypt is utilized in the manufacture of firebricks, glazed pipes, etc., of good quality. A special quality of clay, found at Qena, is employed in the production of very large quantities of porous native pottery ("gonlas" "zoers" etc.) for water cooling. Abbâsiya (Cairo) is the centre for the production of sandbricks from the siliceous sand of the neighbourhood.

Sand and flint gravels are also collected from several localities along the edge of the Nile Valley and are extensively used in concrete buildings.

The quarrying of stone is practically confined to local enterprise, while the capital and organization of the mining industry, and the production of manufactured goods from raw products is mostly foreign.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND QUARRIES.

The headquarters of the Department is situated at the junction of Sharia Falaki with Sharia Shesik Rihan, near the Ministry of Public Works, Cairo.
The Department is the licensing authority for all prospecting, mining and quarrying. The fees vary according to circumstances.

Mining:—

Applications for prospecting licences should be made in writing and should be accompanied by the fee, and a map or plan showing the approximate position of the area desired and the name of the mineral for which it is proposed to prospect.

The registration of an application for an area is not a guarantee that such an area is open to prospecting.

For further information see "Rules and Regulations as to Mining" (1921) edition, price P.T. 6, obtainable from the Government Publications Office, Ministry of Finance, Cairo.

A report on the mineral industry of Egypt, published by the Department of Mines and Quarries in 1922, may be obtained from the Government Publications Office.

Quarrying:—

Applications for quarry *roksas* should be submitted on P.T. 3 stamped paper, and should either quote the number of the quarry, or state clearly the position of the area required. This statement should be accompanied by a Government Survey map sheet on which the position is marked.

All communications should be addressed: The Controller, Department of Mines and Quarries, Dawawin Post Office, Cairo.

Telegraphic addresses: (Local) "Mines, Cairo"; (Foreign) "DOM, Cairo"; Tel. No. 40-61 Bastân.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Head Office: 43 Sharia Kasr el Nil, Cairo.

Telephone Nos. "Bustan" 65-79 and 65-80.

Telegraphic Address: "TAKADUM, CAIRO."

The Department was founded in April, 1920, on the recommendation of the Committee of Commerce and Industry convened by order of the Council of Ministers dated March 6, 1916, and was attached to the Ministry of Finance. It was originally created to serve as a permanent institution for fostering commerce and industry in Egypt.

Attached to this Department is a permanent Exhibition representative of a large part of the home industries. It was inaugurated by H.M. King Fuad I on December 20, 1920.

Visiting Hours:—

From November 1 to April 30:—

From 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

From May 1 to December 31:—

From 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Exhibition is closed on Sundays and official holidays.

Attached to the Exhibition is a catalogue room containing catalogues from the principal firms of the world especially from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark. It is opened for reference by the public during the opening hours of the Exhibition.

The Consultative Council.—The Council was created by a Ministerial order issued in 1925 by H.E. The Minister of Finance. It consists of H.E. The Under-Secretary of State for the Finance, the Director of General State Domains, the Controller, Technical, Industrial and Commercial Education, Ministry of Education, the Controller of this Department, the Director, Sugar Factory, a delegate from both Cairo and Alexandria Chambers of Commerce, as members and presided over by H.E. Mah. Shukri Pasha.

Duties: Investigating all suggestions and projects submitted to it by the Department whether they concern industrial or commercial questions. It reports its opinions to the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

There is a staff of inspectors who visit every industry or trade existing in Egypt. The object of such inspection is to reveal the defects or drawbacks of each particular industry.

There is also a Commercial Intelligence Section to deal with enquiries, collect statistical information and circulate information as to the best markets for Egyptian produce and manufactures and the cheapest and most economical markets for the materials or goods required by the Egyptian industrialists or dealers. An index for foreign firms represented in Egypt has been started.

It has also a library that keeps a large number of commercial and industrial papers and reviews both local and foreign.

It publishes a quarterly magazine that has a wide circulation in the industrial circles of the country. It is sent to Government Departments and Ministries, Egyptian Consulates, Chambers of Commerce and Foreign Commercial attaches in Egypt. It is sold at the Government Press at P.T. 5 per number.

Subscription: P.T. 20 per annum.

Sahels.—The Department supervises five sahels (river ports): four at Cairo and one at Alexandria. The work of these Sahels is defined by Ministerial orders and their principal duties are the weighing of cereals against a small charge and the control of loading and unloading within certain areas reserved for the purpose.

Egyptian Products.—Egypt depends primarily on cotton. It occupies about 32 per cent of the cultivated area, producing an annual crop of some six million qintars.

Of the exported crops, cotton takes the first place. Comparatively small quantities of maize, wheat, berseem (kind of clover), beans, barley, rice, sugar-cane, onions, lentils, hella, ground-nuts, sesame, flax, peas, oats, vegetables and fruits are exported.

The cultivable area of Egypt is about 7,700,000 feddans of which 5,400,000 feddans are cultivated. According to 1917 Census 4,044,488 hands were engaged in agriculture as against 2,440,030 in 1907.

Industry in Egypt.—There are some successful industries in various localities. Some of them were started during the War when it had become difficult to import articles from abroad.

The Government and the Provincial Councils are paying special attention to industrial and technical education and there are now very few provincial centres that have no trade school. The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in 1926 bears evidence that Egyptian Industries are promising and have amply fulfilled expectation.

The Principal Industries.—The principal industries of Egypt are: weaving and its branches, building, sugar, rice hulling, chemical industries, soap, oils, candles, etc., ornamental arts, joinery and metal engraving, copper and brass-work, tanning, leather-goods and cigarettes.

Weaving Industry.—Weaving workshops are scattered throughout the country, but only two are equipped with up-to-date machinery: one silk factory at Damietta and the Filature Nationale d'Égypte at Alexandria. The Mahalla el Kobra Weaving School is an institution established for training only. It is the most important of its kind in the country and is doing great service to weaving. It is equipped and run on modern lines. Its manufactures find a ready market.

The knitted cloth (TRICOT) industry has been fairly successful. A factory was established at Alexandria in 1926 by Douma Frères for the manufacture of under-wearing garments. Its annual output is 2,800 dozens of undershirts and employs 92 hands. Its manufactures find a ready market. The owners intend to add a small factory for manufacturing socks and stockings.

According to 1917 census the number of hands engaged in weaving were 72,818 of whom 19,122 were women. The following is an approximate estimate of the number of looms employed and their output:—

Kind of cloth woven.	Number of looms	Number of metres woven annually
Cotton	8000—10,000	16,000,000
Silk	2,000	3,000,000
Wool	2,000	4,000,000
Flax	300	500,000

Weaving is also taught at the trade schools of Aswân, Nag' Hammâdi, Sûhâg, Abu Tig, Faiyûm, Beni Suef, Mansourah and Damahûr.

The chief centres for silk manufacture are:—

Damietta, Mahalla el Kobra, Cairo, Abu Tig, Edku, Menzala, El Bagûr and Akhmim.

The most important centres for cotton weaving are:—

Qalyûb, Mahalla el Kobra, Cairo, Alexandria, Abu Tig, Kom el Nûr, Kerdassa, Mit Abu Khalid, Nawasa el Bahr, Damietta, Beni Suef, Asyût, Gurga and Nakada.

Wool Weaving.—The chief centres are:—

Saft Turâb, Kerdassa, Boushe, Abu Qurqâs, Abu Tig, Qûs and Nakada.

Flax Weaving.—The chief centres are:—

Sirs el Layan, Batânin, Cairo, Benha, Mit Abu Khalid, Kom el Nûr, Belbeis and Akhmim.

Spinning.—Egypt imported yarns, cotton, woollen, silk, artificial silk, linen during 1927, 3,880,884 kilograms valued at L.E. 686,208.

The Filature Nationale d'Égypte in Alexandria established in 1916 with a capital of L.E. 150,000 is running 40,000 spindles and 800 looms and spin up to count 40 from Egyptian cotton of lower grades. In addition to the spinning of cotton yarns the factory manufactures brown cloth such as sheet, damour of which 6,000,000 yards and 3,500,000 lbs. are disposed of locally. A part thereof is exported to Syria, Greece, Turkey, the Balkans, Persia and Italy. The factory provides employment for 1,400 hands.

The Prisons Department have lately established a factory for weaving and spinning cotton.

Dyeing.—Dyeing is an allied trade to weaving. It is a village industry, and there is hardly a town or village which has not its local dyehouse.

All these dyehouses adhere to the very old and primitive methods of dyeing, except two establishments (one attached to Nag' Hammâdi Trade School and the other attached to the School of Arts and Crafts at Hamzawi, Cairo) which are adopting up-to-date methods.

Rug making.—This industry has achieved good progress. Its main centres are: Cairo, Minya, Asyût and Nag' Hammâdi.

A large number of Kleems (rugs) are woven at Beni Adi (Asyût), Cairo, Fowa, Nag' Hammâdi and Kharza Oasis.

The Department is trying to spread the use of foot spindles which are more productive and suitable for spinning woollen yarns for rugs and carpets.

Ready-made clothing industry.—The only factory existing in Egypt for the manufacture of ready-made clothing is that of the Clothing and Equipment Company of Egypt. It employs about 800 hands practically all Egyptians.

Sugar Industry.—Among the important and successful local industries is that of Sugar Manufacture. It owes its success to the abundance of the raw material, viz. sugar-cane, the cultivation of which was introduced into the country about 1850 when some Daira Sanieh (State Domains) owned extensive tracts of land. The area under sugar-cane at present is from 50 to 60 thousand feddans.

Although the cultivation of sugar-cane was introduced in 1850, the extraction of sugar was not begun until 1855 when it was for the first time successfully extracted at the Rodah Factory belonging to the Daira Sanieh. Fifteen years later 17 factories were erected for raw sugar.

At first the industry was confined to the extraction of the raw sugar, which up to 1881 was sent to Marseilles for refining. An Egyptian company was then established by Khedivial Decree for the refining of sugar at Hawamdiéh. In 1893 the company also undertook the extraction of raw sugar, and another company was established. In 1897 the two companies were amalgamated forming the Société Générale de Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Égypte which possessed three sugar extracting factories at Nag' Hammâdi, Sheikh Fadl and Hawamdiéh, and one refinery at the latter place. In 1902 the company bought the sugar factories of the Daira Sanieh and thereby monopolised the sugar industry in the country. The company is capable of producing 110,000 tons of sugar and about 50,000 tons of molasses per annum.

Confectionery.—Confectionery finds a ready market in Egypt. There is a large number of sweet workshops scattered throughout the country, the greater number of which are the property of Egyptians.

Building Material, Bricks, Pottery, Faïence.—Building material is abundant in Egypt and thus the building industry is extensive, nevertheless the fellahin (peasants) still use mud bricks for their buildings. Until lately there were no brick-making factories employing machinery. Now there are some at Cairo, Alexandria and Kafr Ammar (Giza). The largest of these is that of M. S. Sornaga at El Wadi (Kafr Ammar). It produces large quantities of wire cut and facing bricks, hollow bricks, blue paving bricks, roofing tiles, stoneware pipes and sanitary appliances, artistic pottery, gypsum and cement. The daily output is 25,000 bricks, 10,000 tiles, 400 pipes. It employs 1,000 hands.

There is a large demand for the products of the factory which have in some cases replaced those imported from abroad.

The sand brick factory in Cairo is owned by a Société Anonyme with a capital of L.E. 48,764. It produces sand bricks of good quality made of sand and unslaked lime. The maximum output is 62,000 bricks daily. Experiments showed that these bricks are resistive to water and fire.

Ordinary pottery is made throughout Egypt. Its chief centres are in Upper Egypt where gollas, zirs and jugs are made in enormous numbers.

Recent experiments have shown that it is possible to manufacture glazed pottery which can easily compete with that imported from Greece.

Cement Manufacture.—Egypt consumes annually large amounts of cement. In 1927 it imported 224,843 tons valued at L.E. 472,174 as against 172,578 tons valued at L.E. 371,881 in 1926. The largest cement producing company is the Société Anonyme des Ciments d'Égypte at Ma'sara, a suburb of Cairo. It is hoped that the Company will increase its output till it meets all the requirements of the country. It employs 700 hands.

Quarrying.—(From a report on the Mineral Industry of Egypt by the Mines and Quarries Department, 1922):—

The numerous ruins of temples, buildings and statues which are found throughout

Egypt at the present day show that quarrying is a very ancient industry. It is largely carried on in every part of the country. It is practically confined to local enterprise and in this way differs from mining whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign.

The following table shows the distribution and nature of Quarries:—

PRODUCT.	LOCALITY.	Purposes for which employed.
Limestone	Mex, Suez, Cairo and Upper Egypt.	Building stone, cement, and rubble.
Sandstone	Upper Egypt (south of Luxor) Gebel Ahmar, Cairo.	Building stone, mill stone, road metal.
Granite	Aswân	Paving setts, ornamental stone.
Basalt	Abu Za'bal	Road metal, paving setts, railway ballast.
Gypsum	Eastern desert, between Cairo and Beni Suef, Fayûm, Lakes Menzala, Maryût and Ballah.	Plaster of Paris.
Quartz	Aswân	Refractory material.
Gravel and Sand	Abbasia and elsewhere	Various.
Clay... ..	Giza and Aswân Mudriyas... ..	Bricks, pottery, drain pipes.

The quarrying area may be divided into four main districts:—

Upper Egypt.—The quarries are within easy reach of the Nile Canals or railways and are thus afforded ample facilities for the transport of the stone. The most important are situated on the Eastern bank of the Nile and the best are found at Garf el Deir and Gebel el Abeid at Minya Mudriya; at Gebel Abu Fuda and Gebel el Gharib in Asyût Masriya.

Cairo.—The quarries in this district are the most important in Egypt; it is here that skill in quarrying has reached its greatest development.

Lower Egypt.—Consists mainly of the alluvium of the Nile and limestone quarries are only worked at the Gebel el Monair and in the neighbourhood of the Suez Canal; sand gravel and gypsum are exported near Ismailia and at Abu Za'bal an occurrence of basalt is extensively worked.

Mex.—This district supplies stone for the city of Alexandria. The products is a limestone. It is efficient building stone and burns to lime of good quality.

Granite-cutting.—Egypt possesses rich granite quarries. Egyptian granite is harder than the European varieties and is cheaper, costing from L.E. 5 to L.E. 8 per ton against L.E. 10 for European granite.

The Aswân Dam is almost wholly built of Egyptian granite and the pedestal of the projected group symbolizing the awakening of Egypt is wholly cut from this beautiful stone.

The only difficulty is the heavy transport expense owing to the distance.

Mechanical Engineering.—This branch of industry has advanced greatly of late. The important centres are:—

Alexandria, Cairo, Port-Saïd, Mansûra, Birket el Sab'. Formerly all spare parts for machinery were imported from abroad; but now some are manufactured locally. Owing to the large number of cars, lorries, motor-cycles and cycles now in use, repair shops have been started all over the country. There are also several workshops for sanitary appliances, building requisites, tin-ware, pumping machinery, metal saws, sugar-cane presses, flour mills and norags.

In the railways workshops, the Government Arsenal workshops, Bûlâq Workshops, engines, steamers, watercarts, carriages, etc., are repaired.

Besides these, there are also many important engineering works, scattered over the country, belonging to the Government, private individuals or companies.

Manufacture of Copper Utensils.—Copper is not mined in Egypt, and all the raw material is imported from abroad, especially from the United Kingdom and Germany. Most of the kitchen utensils used in the country are made of copper and therefore there is a ready market for copperware. A large number of Egyptian artisans in all parts of the country make their utensils by hammering by hand but this is necessarily a slow process.

There is one large mechanical factory established by late Mohammed Ali Bey el Hosseini, for pressing copper sheets into different shapes of utensils. The idea proved a great success and the articles are superior to those made by hand and find a ready market not only in Egypt, but also in Palestine and the Sudan, and to a smaller extent in Syria.

The factory is built in an open space at the foot of the Mokattam Hills, and is now the property of the heirs of late Mohammed Ali Bey el Hosseini, the founder.

Bedstead Manufacture.—There is only one factory for turning out bedsteads at 91, Shûbra Street, Cairo. It is owned by the Société de Metallurgie. The number of hands are 200 and the annual output is valued at L.E. 500,000, the raw material is imported from England, Germany and Belgium.

Gold and Silver Work.—Practically every town in the country has its goldsmith. The principal centre of this trade are Cairo, Alexandria, Asyût and Tanta.

Petroleum.—The quantity of crude oil extracted from Egyptian mines during 1927 was 193,000 tons as against 178,000 tons in 1926. Out of this total, 9,000 tons were handed to the Government Refinery as Royalty on the production of the oil-fields by the Refining Society of Suez. The remaining tons were sent to the Refinery to be manufactured into the following products:—

	tons		tons
Benzine	18,000	Solar Oil	15,000
Kerosine... ..	8,000	Asphalt	13,000
Liquid Fuel (Mazout)	97,000	Redistillation	29,000

The following quantities of oil products were consumed locally:—

Benzine... ..	150 tons	against	2,000 in 1926
Kerosine	4,000 "	"	3,000 "
Mazout	59,000 "	"	89,000 "
Solar Oil	6,000 "	"	5,000 "
Asphalt... ..	6,000 "	"	3,000 "
Bitume... ..	158 "	(enduit).	

The quantity of benzine, extracted from Egyptian petroleum, consumed during this year fell from 2,000 tons in 1926 to 150 tons. This fall is due to competition of foreign benzine which was sold at lower prices. The quantities of Egyptian benzine exported have increased, as will be shown hereunder. The quantities of Egyptian kerosine as well as the quantities of Egyptian Asphalt which were consumed locally have increased by 3,000 tons.

The quantities of the products of Egyptian petroleum exported were as follows:—

Benzine... ..	18,000 tons	as against	13,000 tons.
Kerosine	4,000 "	"	700 "
Mazout	32,000 "	"	31,000 "
Asphalt... ..	7,000 "	"	1,500 "

The Society imported 96,000 tons of petroleum as against 81,000 tons in 1926. The Government Refinery produced 2,000 tons from the aforesaid quantity.

The following were extracted from imported petroleum: benzine 21,000 tons, kerosine 15,000 tons.

Other minerals.—Carbonate and Sulphate of Soda, Manganese of iron, phosphates, calcareous nitrate shale and gold.

Mining of Natural Colours.—The raw material for the industry, viz., the oxides of iron, limestone have been discovered in Egypt. The former is mined to the East of Aswân and the latter is brought from Minya. It is hoped that the products will find a ready market at home and abroad.

Fishing.—Fishing is an ancient and one of the important industries in the country. The new important species caught in Lake Manzala, Edku and Maryût are Tilapia, Grey Mullet (*Mugil Capita*, *Mcephalus*, and *Mealens*). The only species caught in Lake Qarûn being Tilapia.

The Nile yields the following species:—

Carp, Cat-fish (*Bagrus-Bayad*) (*Clarias Anguillariss*), species of Symodonitis and a few other species.

The more important species yielded by the sea fisheries are prawns, sea-bass, sea-bream, grey-mullet, maigre, sea-perch, soles, red-mullet and lastly sardines which swarm to the shore in enormous numbers at certain seasons of the year and which form the staple catch of the Rosetta, Edku and Alexandria fishermen.

The Société Misr pour les Pêcheries with the capital of L.E. 20,000 was founded by Bank Misr for utilising the fisheries of the Red Sea and for extracting fish produces from fish caught.

Alcohol.—There is only one factory for producing alcohol which is usually made from molasses and the waste products of the sugar refineries. The factory is at Ma'sara, a suburb of Cairo. Its annual output is 11,000,000 kilograms. This quantity is sufficient for home consumption. It pays to the Government an annual excise duty of about L.E. 250,000.

Brewing.—The Société Anonyme de Bières Bomanti et Pyramides is the only brewing company. This is a limited liability company. Its head office is at Alexandria, and its branch office at Cairo. Its 1927 output is 70,514 hectolitres.

Rice Hulling.—The area under rice excluding Nile rice during 1927-28 was 358,432 feddans. The most important rice hulling centres are:—

Alexandria, Rosetta, Mansûra, Menzala, Mataria and Damietta. The most important companies for polishing and hulling of rice are the Bomonti Company and the Alexandria and Rosetta Rice Mills Company. The factory of the latter company is equipped with modern machinery and nearly half of the rice crop is polished there.

Oil Pressing.—There are many oil mills both in Upper and Lower Egypt. In Upper Egypt lettuce and sesame oils are pressed, while in Lower Egypt linseed sesame and cotton seed oils are produced. There are seven factories for the pressing of cotton seed oil at Alexandria, Kafr el Zaiyât, Mit Ghamr, Cairo and Zagazig.

Cotton seed cake is made from the material remaining after the oil is pressed.

Soap Manufacturing.—Large quantities of ordinary household soap are manufactured and also a small quantity of toilet soap.

Egyptian soap is chiefly made from cotton seed oil, and caustic soda which are abundant in Egypt. Sometimes olive oil, imported from Greece, Syria, Palestine is used. The chief centres of the industry are: Cairo, Alexandria, Kafr el Zaiyât, Tanta and Zagazig.

Cotton Ginning.—The Egyptian Cotton Ginning Company owns a number of ginning mills; its capital is L.E. 360,000. There is also a number of mills owned by private individuals. The total number of ginning mills in Egypt are 144.

The ginning centres are:—

Damanhûr, Mehalla el Kobra, Kafr el Zaiyât, Mansûra, Zagazig, Benha, Wasta, Beni Suef, Maghâgha, Minya and Mallâwi. The ginning season usually begins in October and ends in April.

Tanning.—Despite the fact that a considerable quantity of hides and skins is exported, there remains a large quantity to be tanned locally in the various tanneries that are scattered all over Egypt.

The main centres of this industry are Cairo and Alexandria, where there are about 40 tanneries out of 200 in the whole country.

With the exception of a few tanning establishments where modern machinery is used and where tanning is carried out according to scientific methods almost all the remaining establishments are getting their work done by old methods.

Leather Work.—This industry has made vast strides at the outbreak of the Great War, the importation of all varieties of leather work ceased. Since then, the local industry has flourished and produced goods that met the local demand.

Egypt imported during the year 1927 leather goods to the value of about L.E. 638,670 as against L.E. 673,810 in 1926. It exported untanned leather, etc., during 1927 to the value of L.E. 399,194 as against L.E. 324,776 in 1926.

The manufacture of leather trunks and suit cases has lately made vast strides, whether in sections attached to the Trade Schools or in private establishments.

Cigarette Making.—Among the important local industries is cigarette making.

Egypt exported in 1927 and 1926 the following quantities:—

1927	...	...	...	234,000 kilograms.	value L.E.	387,000
1926	...	...	...	189,000	..	355,000

Furniture.—As a result of the great war, local workshops have improved the quality and quantity of their output and some excellent furniture, that compares favourably with that made in Europe, is made locally.

There are several workshops for the manufacture of furniture in Egypt; especially in Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.

The Trades Schools produce fine goods and skilled artisans who are likely to do much for the advancement of the industry.

Ivory and Inlaid Woodwork.—This industry is carried on a small scale and is a flourishing one. Ivory is imported from the Sudan. Large quantities of ivory necklaces, bangles, parasol handles, fly whisks, paper knives, and small boxes are made. The chief centres are: Asyût, Luxor and Cairo. The inlaid work is of a very high standard and is principally made in Cairo and Asyût.

Matting and basket making.—Mat-making is a thriving industry, the principal centres for which are Kafr el Hosr, Menûf, El Faiyûm and Damietta. Matting is made from reeds known as Samar and bordi especially grown for the purpose.

Palm leaf baskets and crates are made wherever palms grow, especially in the Provinces of Faiyûm, Giza and Shariyya. Fancy baskets are made in Faiyûm, Tanta, Ima, and in the province of Aswân.

Paper making.—There is one paper mill at Alexandria for making wrapping paper and card-board. The annual output is 3,000 tons. The number of hands employed is 500, of whom 450 are Egyptians.

Printing.—Printing has improved greatly. There is a large number of printing presses owned and run by private concerns, the most important of which is the Imprimerie Misr. The Government owns several presses the most important of which is that at Bêlîg which is one of the largest in the country, and is equipped with most up-to-date

machinery and employs 500 hands. Besides Arabic type for printing books, etc., there are the necessary types for printing in several foreign languages.

Some of the dies are cast in Egypt but the greater part is imported from abroad.

Rubber.—There is a rubber company whose capital is L.E. 70,000. The annual output is valued at 20,000 tons. It manufactures rubber hoses, rubber articles for hospitals and pharmacies, rubber tyres for cars and bicycles, and repairs rubber articles.

COMMERCE.

Chambers of Commerce.—The number of Egyptian Chambers of Commerce is 22 at the following towns:—

Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said, Damietta, Mansûra, Mit Ghamr, Zagazig, Belbeis, Kafr Sûq, Abu Kêbir, Faqûs, Benha, Shobin el Kôm, Menûf, Tanta, Ziûta, Dananêir, Shubrakhit, Giza, Beni Suef, Faiyûm, Minya and Asswân.

These chambers are progressing steadily and some of them have rendered some good services taking into account their recent formation. The Alexandria Chamber has allotted part of its room to the exposition of a few samples of Egyptian manufacture until such time as the permanent Exhibitions contemplated by the Department are established in the principal towns.

The Department is always ready to assist these chambers whenever possible. They are now receiving from the *Journal Officiel*, publications of the Statistical Department concerning commerce, copies of all applications for tenders by Government Departments and provincial Councils; Goods Circular, and the Egyptian Railway Advertiser issued by the Egyptian State Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs.

Industrial Loans.—In 1922 the Government has placed at the disposal of Bank Mir a sum of L.E. 100,000 to be issued in loans to industrialists at a low rate of interest against a real security. The sum was subsequently raised to L.E. 200,000.

The bank has also agreed to the suggestion of the Department to issue loans to certain industrialists against the security of their exhibits in the Permanent Exhibition, on condition that the price of the exhibits, when sold, will be paid to the bank.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF EGYPT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

Extract from summary of the foreign trade of Egypt compiled by the Customs Department.

The total volume of foreign trade amounted to L.E. 98,396,000 as against L.E. 95,530,000 in 1926. It represents the following figures:—

	1927	1926
	L.E.	L.E.
Imports comprising tobacco	48,685,000	52,400,000
Exports	48,341,000	41,759,000
Re-Exports	1,370,000	1,370,000

Quantity and value of principal articles exported from Egypt

ARTICLES.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
			L.E.
Eggs	Thousands	109,951	242,965
Hides and skins, untanned	Kilogs.	3,023,497	211,068
Rice	"	37,423,683	518,309
Cotton-seed	Ardebs	3,315,035	3,162,369
Cotton-seed cake	Metric tons	182,009	560,036
Onions	"	167,902	863,497
Sugar	Kilogs.	654,200	16,705
Cotton-seed oil	"	13,994,630	524,554
Benzine	Metric tons	17,718	202,724
"	Cases	341	220
Phosphate	Metric tons	274,326	229,757
Cotton, raw "Sakellariûs"	Egypt. Qantars	3,019,901	15,933,250
" " "Ashmuni"	"	3,825,057	20,232,854
" " "Other"	"	538,243	2,833,088
Wool, raw	Kilogs.	1,694,173	101,706
Cigarettes	"	234,422	386,836

One *ardab* = litres 198. One *Egyptian quantar* = kilogs 44,928.

Quantities of 1927 represent net weight (97 per cent of gross weight) while those of 1926 represent gross weight.

THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES FROM WHICH EGYPT IMPORT.

The following table shows the countries from which Egypt imports according to their amount of imports in the year 1927:—

	1927	1926
	L.E.	L.E.
1. United Kingdom	12,482,000	11,405,000
British India and Aden	1,674,000	2,169,000
Australia and New Zealand	1,720,000	2,047,000
Other British Possessions	1,024,000	1,228,000
2. France	5,337,000	5,676,000
3. Italy	4,238,000	4,548,000
4. Germany	3,060,000	3,793,000
5. United States of America	2,275,000	2,474,000
6. Belgium	2,058,000	2,217,000
7. Romania	1,563,000	1,920,000
8. Chili	1,429,000	1,783,000
9. Japan	1,185,000	833,000
10. Turkey	993,000	1,492,000
11. Greece	974,000	1,032,000

	1927	1926
	L.E.	L.E.
12. Techeoslovaquia...	970,000	1,281,000
13. Russia ...	807,000	527,000
14. Syria ...	585,000	718,000
15. Austria ...	571,000	658,000
16. Holland ...	530,000	530,000
17. Palestine ...	521,000	335,000
18. Sweden ...	512,000	609,000

The United Kingdom and Possessions.—The above clearly shows that Egypt imports from the United Kingdom and Possessions is 35 per cent from the total of the imports. The percentage of imports from United Kingdom only this year is 25.5 per cent as against 22 per cent in 1926. The principal articles imported are cotton goods at the value of L.E. 3,827,000 as against L.E. 3,444,000 in 1926, coal, valued at L.E. 1,880,000, machines and railway carriages at the value of L.E. 1,751,000, manufactured goods of iron and steel at the value of L.E. 678,000, woollen goods at L.E. 401,000, machines of internal combustion at the value of L.E. 166,000, whisky L.E. 124,000, medical produce L.E. 94,000, cigarettes L.E. 81,000, raw copper plates at L.E. 58,000.

Australia comes first among the importing British possessions as it imported to Egypt goods to the value of L.E. 1,720,000 as against L.E. 2,047,000 in 1926. It imported to us flour valued at L.E. 1,638,000 and animals flesh at the value of L.E. 293,000.

Ceylon exported to Egypt tea, valued L.E. 2,169,000, in 1926 rice at L.E. 129,000, cotton spinning at L.E. 193,000 and flour to the value of L.E. 96,000.

France.

The percentage of France imports into Egypt was 11 per cent from the total imports.

Syria.

Syria exported goods to Egypt at the value of L.E. 585,000. The chief articles imported are:—

	L.E.
Sheep at the value of	179,000
Tissue mixed with silk	83,000
Dry Fruits	113,000
Butter	78,000

Australia.

Australia exported to Egypt goods valued at L.E. 571,000 The most important imports are:—

	L.E.
Press papers at the value of	65,000
Furniture	24,000
Woollen Goods	30,000

Holland.

The imports of Egypt from Holland is valued at L.E. 530,000. The most important goods imported were as follows:—

	L.E.
Super phosphate... .. at the value of	80,000
Cotton mercury	42,000
Paper	51,000
Beer	36,000
Cotton Goods	28,000
Cheese	20,000
Milk	16,000

Palestine

Palestine exported to Egypt goods to the value of L.E. 521,000 The chief imports are as follows:—

	L.E.
Soap at the value of	239,000
Fresh fruit	12,000
Camels	52,000

Turkey.

Turkey exported goods to the value of L.E. 993,000, tobacco at the value of L.E. 142,000, fruit to the value of L.E. 138,000.

Greece.

Greece exported to Egypt goods to the value of L.E. 974,000, i.e., 2 per cent from the total imports. It exported tobacco to the value of L.E. 413,000, wines at L.E. 120,000, olive oil at L.E. 80,000, fresh fruit at L.E. 59,000, cheese at L.E. 81,000 and olive oil at L.E. 20,000.

Techeoslovaquia.

Techeoslovaquia exported 2 per cent from the total of imports. The chief exports are:—

Beet-sugar at the value of L.E. 243,000, glass at L.E. 94,000, tarboushes at L.E. 55,000, woollen goods at L.E. 31,000, matches at L.E. 58,000.

Russia.

Russia exported goods to Egypt to the value of L.E. 807,000 as against L.E. 527,000 in 1926.

The most important goods exported were kerosine at the value of L.E. 538,000. Its exports of flour is valued at L.E. 507,000, L.E. 433,000 automobiles, L.E. 223,000 machines, L.E. 192,000 lubricating oils, L.E. 46,000 wood, L.E. 51,000 of tanned leather, L.E. 23,000 kerosine and L.E. 32,000 benzines

Belgium.

Belgium exported into Egypt 4 per cent from the total imports. Its exports of steel and iron works to the value of L.E. 550,000, cotton goods at L.E. 200,000, glass wares at L.E. 132,000, cement at L.E. 158,000 and woollen goods at L.E. 51,000.

Romania.

Romania exported into Egypt 3 per cent from the total imports; the principal goods imported are timber of the value of L.E. 587,000, kerosine at L.E. 492,000 and benzine at L.E. 244,000.

Chili.

Chili exported nitrate of soda at the value of L.E. 1,429,000; this represents 3 per cent from the total imports.

Japan.

Japan's exports into Egypt during this year is valued at L.E. 1,185,000. Its chief exports are cotton goods valued at L.E. 779,000, cotton mercery valued at L.E. 116,000, silk goods to the value of L.E. 137,000, tobacco at the value of L.E. 40,000. The chief imports were as follows:—

Silk goods at L.E. 522,000, machines at L.E. 339,000, woollen goods at L.E. 216,000, automobiles L.E. 177,000, Furniture L.E. 162,000, medical produce at L.E. 137,000, cognac L.E. 89,000, brass work at L.E. 85,000.

Italy.

Italy exported into Egypt 9 per cent from the total imports. The principal articles imported are cotton goods at L.E. 1,696,000, automobiles at L.E. 225,000, woollen goods at L.E. 66,000, silk yarns at L.E. 96,000, potatoes at L.E. 79,000, cotton spinning at L.E. 122,000, cloth mixed with cotton at L.E. 84,000, shawls and handkerchiefs made of artificial silk at L.E. 76,000.

Germany.

Germany exported into Egypt 6 per cent from its imports. The articles imported are: steel and iron goods at the value of L.E. 422,000, machines at L.E. 210,000, copper works at L.E. 78,000, mercery of cotton at L.E. 157,000, pianos at L.E. 40,000, medical produce at L.E. 74,000, beer at L.E. 32,000, syntalique indigo at L.E. 16,000.

United States of America.

The United States of America exported into Egypt about 5 per cent from the total imports.

Sweden.

Sweden exported to Egypt goods to the value of L.E. 512,000. Its principal exports are:—

	L.E.
Timber	valued at 280,000
Matches	" 25,000
Paper	" 31,000

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO EGYPT DURING 1927.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sheep and lambs	Number	154,198
Fish, fresh, salted, smoked or preserved	Kilogs.	6,144,510
Cheese	"	3,072,957
Boots and shoes, leather	Pairs	677,013
Wheat	Kilogs.	38,662
Rice	"	14,732,615
Wheat and maize flour	"	167,439,985
Sugar, raw and refined	"	61,878,344
Tea	"	3,929,606
Office	"	9,952,590
Pepper	"	941,866
Wines	doz. bott.	15,268,921
Alcohol	Kilogs.	52,792
Petroleum (Kerosene)	Cases	325,251
	M. Tons	8,646
Benzine	M. Tons	259,966
Oil fuel (Mazout)	M. Tons	13,141
Wood for building	Cub. M.	49,928
Coal	Tons.	527,715
Cement	Kilogs.	128,767
Window Glass	Cases	651,198
Manure	M. Tons	1,438,064
Sap, household	Kilogs.	224,843,117
Cotton yarn	"	64,515
	"	225,430
	"	10,574,416
	"	3,093,879
Cotton textiles (piece goods)	"	29,843,739
	"	19,549,170
Woolen textiles	Metres	12,199
Silk yarn and thread	Metres	2,082,773
	Kilogs.	550,313
Silk textiles	"	188,411
Sacks, empty	Metres	3,316,420
Iron or steel manufactured	Kilogs.	15,365,588
Iron or steel manufactured	M. Tons	178,408
Tobacco leaf	Value	—
	Kilogs.	6,727,028
		1,168,630

THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES INTO EGYPT.

Name of Country	1927	1926
	L.E.	L.E.
United Kingdom	19,138,000	18,921,000
British Colonies	867,000	646,000
United States of America	6,800,000	5,584,000
France	4,903,000	4,951,000
Germany	3,133,000	1,893,000
Italy	2,702,000	2,381,000
Switzerland	1,893,000	1,444,000
Russia	1,742,000	171,000
Japan	1,709,000	1,623,000
Czechoslovakia	1,053,000	616,000
Spain	986,000	969,000

The above table shows that the percentage of the United Kingdom and Possessions is 41 per cent from the total exports as against 47 per cent in 1926. It is also observed that the exports of British Possessions and Colonies are steadily increasing. Their value in the year 1925 was L.E. 220,000, in 1926 L.E. 646,000 and in 1927 L.E. 867,000.

The United States of America comes next to the United Kingdom in percentage. It was 14 per cent against 13 per cent in 1926. France ranks the third in percentage. Its percentage was 10 per cent against 12 per cent in 1926. Germany's percentage was 6 per cent as against 4.5 in 1926. It replaced Italy whose percentage was 5.5 as against 6 in 1926. Switzerland's percentage was 4 per cent as against 3.5 per cent in 1926. Russia occupies the seventh rank by reason of the large quantities of cotton which it imported last year. Japan's percentage was 4 per cent just as was last year. Czechoslovakia was 2 per cent as against 1.5. Spain remained in the same rank of that of 1926.

GOODS RE-EXPORTED.

The value of the re-exported goods this year is estimated at L.E. 1,370,000 as was in the past year. Most re-exported goods are sent to Palestine, Syria, etc., from the countries of the near east.

The most important re-exported goods are—

Kerosine, benzine, mazout, lubricating oils, empty wooden barrels.

The most important countries whence they are consigned:—

Palestine, United Kingdom, and its Possessions, Syria, Italy and France.

MONEY MOVEMENT.

Coins imported this year is L.E. 346,000 as against 355,000 in 1926. Gold coins imported during this year was L.E. 293,000 as against L.E. 254,000 last year. Silver coins imported was L.E. 53,000 as against L.E. 96,000. Nickel coins imported was L.E. 332 as against L.E. 4,000 in the preceding year.

COINS EXPORTED.

Most of the exported coins were silver. Its exports were L.E. 2,000 as against L.E. 126,000 in 1926. This is due to the fact that the Government did not send silver coins to England to be re-minted except to the value of L.E. 500 as against L.E. 104,800 in 1926.

COMMERCE BETWEEN EGYPT AND SUDAN.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

The merchandise imported from Sudan into Egypt decreased by 25 per cent, the value of which is L.E. 463,000 as against 614,000 in 1926 and L.E. 949,000 in 1925. The merchandise imported from Sudan *via* Wadi Halfa represents the figure of L.E. 218,000 as against L.E. 272,000 in 1926. Those goods imported *via* Suez are valued at L.E. 246,000 as against L.E. 342,000 in 1926.

The principal articles imported are:—

Seasame.

		L.E.
1927	8,066 tons valued at	168,000
1926	11,127 " " "	234,000

Cows and Buffaloes.

1927	12,800 head valued at	64,000
1926	15,400 " " "	88,000

Salted Fish.

1927	543,000 kilogs. valued at	50,000
1926	459,000 " " "	32,000

TRADE.

		<i>Dates.</i>	
			L.E.
1927	...	3,721,000 kilogs. valued at	30,000
1926	...	3,358,000 " " "	39,000
<i>Sheep.</i>			
1927	...	14,000 head valued at	12,000
1926	...	20,000 " " "	22,000
<i>Ground nuts.</i>			
1927	...	1,593 tons valued at	23,000
1926	...	4,458 " " "	53,000

MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.

The value of merchandise exported from Egypt to the Sudan during the year 1926 is L.E. 1,332,000 as against L.E. 1,100,000 in the preceding year by an increase of L.E. 232,000.

The goods exported *via* Wadi Halfa valued at L.E. 1,090,000 as against L.E. 942,000 in 1926 and those exported *via* Suez are valued at L.E. 241,000 as against L.E. 158,000 in 1926.

The principal articles exported to the Sudan are:—

		<i>Cotton Goods.</i>	
			L.E.
1927	...	1,292,000 kilogs. valued at	321,000
		480,000 lineal metres valued at	19,000
1926	...	1,028,000 kilogs. valued at	288,000
		324,000 lineal metres valued at	15,000
<i>Sugar.</i>			
1927	...	5,122,000 kilogs. valued at	90,000
1926	...	4,558,000 " " "	94,000
<i>Cigarettes.</i>			
1927	...	186,000 kilogs. valued at	279,000
1926	...	149,000 " " "	224,000

PRINCIPAL BANKS.

		<i>Confectionery.</i>	
			L.E.
1927	...	403,000 kilogs. valued at	34,000
1926	...	385,000 " " "	34,000
<i>Benzine.</i>			
1927	...	95,000 cases valued at	42,000
1926	...	95,000 " " "	46,000
<i>Kerosine.</i>			
1927	...	134,000 cases valued at	31,000
1926	...	126,000 " " "	30,000

INSPECTING ENGINEER.

The Chief Inspecting Engineer of the Egyptian Government is Mr. P. M. Tottenham, whose address is Egyptian Government Office, 41, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. His main functions are to ensure, by inspections at works in the United Kingdom, Europe or America, that goods ordered by Egyptian Government Departments are of the specified quality, and to ship and effect payment for such stores. In addition to these duties, he is in a position to act as purchasing agent when so requested by Government Departments.

PRINCIPAL BANKS.

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd.—Head Office: 37-39, King William Street, London, E.C. 4, with which is amalgamated:—

Berlings Bank.—Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Cairo Branch: Sharia Qasr el Nil.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 to 4 p.m. in winter,
8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. in summer (May 1 to October 1) and Saturdays to 12 noon only.

Close on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday.

BRANCHES:—

Lower Egypt:—

Alexandria, Mansûrah, Port-Said, Suez, Tanta, Zagazig.

Upper Egypt:—

Cairo, Asyût, Beni-Suef, Minya, Mûsقى (Cairo), Heliopolis, Suhâg.

Sudan:—

Khartûm, Makwat, Omdurman, Port-Soudan, Wad-Medani.

Palestine:—

Jerusalem, Haifa, Nazareth, Ramallah, Tel-Aviv.

Mediterranean:—

Gibraltar, Malta.

Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.—Head Office: 14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Cairo Branch: 22 Sharia El Maghraby.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 to 4 p.m. in winter.
8.30 a.m. to 12 noon, in summer.

Branches at Alexandria and Port Said. Closed on Sundays and Saturdays afternoon.

The Crèdit Lyonnais.—Head Office: Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

Branches at Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Jerusalem.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 to 4 p.m. from October 1 to April 30.
8.30 a.m. to 12 noon from May 1 to September 30.

The Ottoman Bank:—

London, Paris, Manchester, Marseilles, Tunis, Constantinople, Alexandria (5 Mohammed Aly Square), Cairo (10, Sharia el Manik), Musky (Cairo), Ismailia (Suez Canal), Port Said, El Mansûra, El Minya, Mallawi, Abu Qurqas, and also in Cyprus (Larnaca, Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos), Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia (over 80 branches in the Near East).

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 to 4 p.m. in winter (October 1 to April 30).
8 a.m. to 12 noon in summer (May 1 to September 30).

Closed on Saturday afternoons and Sundays throughout the year.

Banque Misr.—Head Office: 18, Sharia Emad-El-Dine, Cairo.

Established by Decree of April 3, 1920.

Branches in Alexandria, El Mansûra, Tanta, El Mahalla el Kubra, El Minya, El Mûski and Rôd el Farag, Maghâgha, Beni Mazâr, Mallawi, Darrût, Benha, Zagazig, Shibin el Kôm, Mit Ghamr, Beni Suef, Faiyûm and Asyût.

Office hours: winter 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. Summer 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Closed on Saturday afternoons and Sundays throughout the year.

The National Bank of Egypt—Head Office: Cairo: Sharia Qasr el Nil.

Branch in Alexandria, Rue Toussoun Pacha.

Established by Decree, June 1898.

Has the exclusive right to issue notes payable at sight to bearer.

Office hours: 8 a.m. to 12 noon in summer.

9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 to 4 p.m. in winter.

Agencies in Egypt: Asyût, Aswân, Benha, Beni Suef, Shibin el Kôm, Damanhûr, El Faiyûm, Heliopolis (Cairo), Qena, Luxor, El Mansûra, Mehalla Kebr, El Minya, Musky (Cairo), Port Said, Rôd el Farag (Cairo), Sobâg, Suez, Tanta, Zagazig and Sub-Agency at Kafir el Zayat.

Agencies in the Sudan: Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, El Obeid, and Sub-Agencies at Omdurman and Tokar.

London Agency: 6 and 7 King William Street, E.C. 4.

EX-LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Branches in Egypt.—Cairo and Alexandria.

Sub-Agencies.—Beni Suef, Faiyûm, Bab el Hadid (Cairo), El Gamalich (Cairo), Musky (Cairo), Sayeda Zeinab (Cairo).

PRINCIPAL MORTGAGE BANKS.

The Agricultural Bank of Egypt—Head Office: Sharia Elouî, Cairo.

Office hours: winter 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 3-15 p.m. to 6-15 p.m. Summer 8-15 a.m. to 12-45 p.m.

Branches in most Mudriya and some Markaz towns.

Crèdit Foncier Egyptien.—Head Office: Cairo

Office hours: 8-45 a.m. to 1 p.m. in summer.

8-45 a.m. to 12 noon, and 3 to 6 p.m. in winter.

The Land Bank of Egypt—Alexandria.

The Land and Mortgage Co. of Egypt, Ltd.—Alexandria and London.

The Mortgage Co. of Egypt, Ltd.—Cairo and London.

LIST OF BANK HOLIDAYS GENERALLY OBSERVED IN EGYPT.

New Year's Day, new style.	Good Friday (Eastern Church).
New Year's Day, old style.	Easter Monday.
Birthday of H.M. King Fuad.	Easter Monday (Eastern Church) | Falling on (Church), Shem el Nessim | same day.
Accession of H.M. King Fuad.	Whit Monday.
Birthday of H.M. King George V.	Whit Monday (Eastern Church).
Accession of H.M. King George V.	Day of Atonement (Kippur).
Passover (first day).	Christmas Day.
(Perhaps Baïram (first day).	Christmas Day (Eastern Church).
Good Friday.	

BANK NOTES.

The National Bank of Egypt issues notes in denominations of L.E. 100, 50, 10, 5 and 1. By Decree, August 2, 1914, banknotes of the National Bank of Egypt were made legal tender and inconvertible until further order.

EGYPTIAN MONEY.

The monetary unit of Egypt is the Egyptian pound (gold) divided into 100 piastres or 1,000 milliemes.

COINS OF LEGAL TENDER.

Metal.	Denomination.	Weight in Grammes.	Fineness per Thousand.	Legal Tender.
Gold ...	100 piastres (1 pound) ...	8.500	875	To an unlimited amount.
	50 piastres (½ pound) ...	4.250		
Silver ...	20 piastres ...	28.000	833½	Up to 200 piastres.
	10 " ...	14.000		
	5 " ...	7.000		
	2 " ...	2.800		
Nickel ...	10 milliemes (1 piastre) ...	5.500	Nickel 250	Up to 10 piastres.
	5 milliemes (½ piastre) ...	4.000	Copper 750	
	2 milliemes ...	2.500		
Bronze ...	1 millieme ...	4.400	Copper 950	Up to 10 piastres.
	½ millieme ...	3.333	Tin 40 Zinc 10	

The British sovereign is also legal tender at the rate of P.T. 97½. This rate is less than its gold par equivalent in Egyptian currency, but as Egyptian gold coins are practically withdrawn from circulation the British sovereign at P.T. 97½ is the real basis of the Egyptian currency system.

The 20-franc piece and equivalent gold pieces of the Latin Union are given, for purposes of circulation, a fixed value of P.T. 77.15.

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS,
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.VISIT
LUXOR AND ASSUANCOMBINED
RAILWAY, SLEEPING-CARAND
HOTEL COUPONS
AT
REDUCED RATES

From October 1st, to January 15th,
and from April 1st, to May 31st,

These Coupons will include hotel accommodation for 2 days and one night, or 5 days and 4 nights, or 7 days and 6 nights, or 10 days and 9 nights.

STATIONS	2 DAYS		5 DAYS		7 DAYS		10 DAYS	
	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.
	L.E. MIL.	L.E. MIL.	L.E. MIL.	L.E. MIL.	L.E. MIL.	L.E. MIL.	L.E. MIL.	L.E. MIL.
From Cairo to Luxor and Return ...	8 000	3 900	11 600	6 900	14 —	8 900	17 600	11 900
From Cairo to Assuan and Return ...	9 500	4 400	13 100	7 400	15 500	9 400	19 100	12 400
From Alexandria or Port-Said to Luxor and Return ...	—	—	12 600	7 500	15 —	9 500	18 600	12 500
From Alexandria or Port-Said to Assuan and Return ...	—	—	14 100	8 —	16 500	10 —	20 100	13 —

Gold Par Equivalents of Monetary Units of Various Countries.
(Based on parity of the British sovereign at 97½ piastres.)

Country.	Foreign Currency in Egyptian Milliammes.		L.E. 1 in Foreign Currency.	
		Mill.		
Great Britain	£1	= 975.00	£1 0s. 6½d.	
France	1 franc	= 38.66	francs	25.87
Belgium				
Switzerland				
Italy	1 lira	= 38.66	lire	25.87
Greece	1 drachma	= 38.66	drachmae	25.87
Germany	1 mark	= 47.72	marks	29.95
Austria-Hungary	1 krone	= 40.59	kronen	24.63
Holland	1 florin	= 80.53	florins	12.41
Denmark	1 krone	= 53.70	kronen	18.62
Norway				
Sweden				
Russia	1 rouble	= 103.08	roubles	9.70
United States	1 dollar	= 200.34	dollars	4.99
Canada				
India	1 rupee	= 65.00	rupees	15.38
Japan	1 yen	= 99.86	yen	10.01

IV.—Shipping.

The ports of Egypt are Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Damietta, Rosetta, Marsa Matrüh, and Sollüm.

In 1926 the total number of vessels entering Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez harbours was as follows:—

Alexandria: 2,001 (total tonnage 4,643,717), of which 517 were British, with a total net tonnage of 1,383,828.

Port Said (non-transiting and transiting Suez Canal): 3,639 (total tonnage 1,145,149), of which 1,834 were British, with a total net tonnage of 8,294,535

Suez (non transiting and transiting Suez Canal) 1,877 (total tonnage 7,393,007) of which 1,024 were British, with a total net tonnage of 3,902,413.

Vessels transiting Suez Canal during the year 1926 were 4,879 with a total net tonnage of 20,505,212 of which 2,673 were British with a total net tonnage of 11,798,098.

SUEZ CANAL.

Opened by Ferdinand de Lesseps on November 17, 1869 after 10 years' work. The length of the canal is 171,200 kilometres (= 106.4 miles), including 10,200 kilometres of deepened approach channels for large vessels, the average time of transit being about fifteen hours. The depth, originally 8 metres, is now at least 12 metres and work is proceeding to carry it to 13 metres.

The width, which in 1869 was 22 metres is now, measurement taken at a depth of 10 metres, 60 metres on about $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the Canal. Work is carried on to 60 metres or more everywhere along the remaining part at 45 metres. The transit dues, which in 1874 were 13 francs per net ton, and had been gradually reduced to 6.25 francs (January 1, 1913), were gradually raised during the years 1915 to 1917, until July 1, 1917, when they reached the sum of 8.50 francs per ton. On October 1, 1920, they were reduced to 8.25 francs per ton, in October 1921 to 8 francs per ton, in March 1923 to 7.75 francs per ton, in January 1924 to 7.50 francs per ton, in April 1925 to 7.25 francs per ton, and in April 1928 to 7 francs per ton. The dues for passengers remain at the original figure of 10 francs per head.

The concession expires in 1968. A draft convention for its extension was rejected by the General Assembly of Egypt in 1910.

Nearly half of the shares are held by the British Government, being acquired in 1875 by Lord Beaconsfield.

The following table gives some statistics for the canal since its opening:—

Year.	Number of Vessels transiting the Canal.	Nettonnage. Thousands of Tons.	Number of Passenger.	Total receipts in Millions of Francs.	Total Expenses in Millions of Francs.	Dividend Ordinary shares.
						Francs.
1870	486	437	26,758	9	18	23,599
1880	2,026	3,057	101,551	42	17	44,754
1890	3,389	6,890	161,353	70	20	86,751
1900	3,441	9,738	282,511	93	21	108,000
1910	4,533	16,581	234,320	133	31	158,000
1913	5,085	20,035	282,235	129	31	165,000
1914	4,802	19,410	391,772	125	29	120,000
1915	3,708*	13,266	210,530	98	32	120,000
1916	3,110	12,325	283,030	89	34	93,000
1917	2,353	8,368	142,313	72	37	65,000
1918	2,322	8,251	103,914	92	36	100,000
1919	3,886	16,013	327,502	181	60	191,877
1920	4,009	17,574	500,147	207	70	243,851
1921	3,975	18,119	295,199	260	76	243,000
1922	4,315†	20,743	275,031	305	101	320,000
1923	4,921	22,730	246,331	419	123	430,000
1924	5,122	23,410	263,864	563	125	265,000†
1925	5,337	26,762	269,522	608	114	309,000*
1926	4,980	26,060	286,132	746	118	420,000
1927	5,545	28,962	340,318	781	115	455,000

The central administration of the Suez Canal Company is at 1, Rue d'Assterg, Paris and in Egypt, in Otko at Qasr el Dabira, with offices at Ismailia, Port Said and Port Tark.

ADMINISTRATION OF PORTS AND LIGHTHOUSES.

This Administration is charged with the custody of ports and lighthouses in Egypt, ships of all nationalities paying quay, tonnage and light dues when taking advantage of same.

The headquarters of the Administration is at Alexandria, and there are port offices at Port Said, Suez, Damietta, Rosetta, and Marsa Matrüh.

* Of which 2,736 were British, with a tonnage of 11,656,038.

† " 2,736 " " " 13,382,710.

† es actions ont été dé-doublées en 1924.

LIST OF EGYPTIAN LIGHTHOUSES IN

NAME.	POSITION.	LATITUDE N.	LONGITUDE E.	Number and kind of Lights.	Character of Light.
1	Great Pass Low.	N. 65° W 820 yards from High Light.	—	2 Red.	F.
2	Bogház Pass Low.	On a rock 170 yards from shore N. 40° W. 880 yards from high lighthouse.	—	2 Red.	F.
3	Great Pass High.	700 yards from Lake Mariout.	—	2 White.	F.
4	Main Breakwater.	South-west extremity.	—	1 Red.	FL.
5	Abattoir Breakwater.	—	—	1 Green.	FL.
6	Inner Harbour.	Gabbari Mole Head	—	1 Green.	FL.
7	Ras el Tin.	Near end of cape.	31° 12' 29° 22'	1 White.	FL.
8	Eastern Harbur.	Outer extremity of breakwater.	—	1 Green.	FL.
9	Boetta.	Mouth of Nile, west side of entrance.	31° 29' 47' 30° 20' 18'	1 Red and 1 White.	Rev.
10	Brullos.	Eastward of Cape Brullos, 190 yards from shore.	31° 25' 53' 31° 4' 49'	1 White.	F.
11	Damietta.	Mouth of Nile, east side of entrance.	31° 31' 24' 31° 50' 47'	1 White.	Rev.
12	Port Said.	Close to the inshore end of west breakwater.	31° 15' 50' 29° 18' 42'	1 White.	FL.

F. fixed. Rev., revolving. FL., flashing. GP FL., Group flashing. D., dioptric. CD., catadioptric. Oct., octagonal.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEA.

Height of elevation of Light above Mean Sea Level.	Year erected or altered.	Character of Apparatus or Order.	REMARKS.
28 43 58	1907	C.D. 4th Order.	Leading lights through Great Pass N. 63° W. The lights are placed vertically.
28 47	1894	—	Not lit at night.
124 94 1876	1894	C.D. 4th Order.	
53	1910	Gas 6th Order.	Unwatched.
10	1926	Gas 6th Order	Gas buoy, temporary until tower on breakwater is rebuilt.
47	1882 1894 1910	Gas.	Unwatched.
180	1848 1919	D. 1st Order. Group Flash	5 sec between Flash and Group. The tower is painted in black and white horizontal bands.
35	1921	Gas 6th Order.	Unwatched
180	1870	D. 2nd Order.	
180	1870	C.D. 1st Order.	
180	1870	D. 2nd Order.	
185	1860 1886 1902 1923	D. 1st Order.	It is an excellent beacon by day; the lighthouse being surmounted by an iron lattice-work mast, from which a time-ball is dropped at noon and 4 p.m.

LIST OF EGYPTIAN LIGHTHOUSES IN

NAME.	POSITION.	LATITUDE N.	LONGITUDE E.	Number and Colour of Lights.	Character of Light.
13 Newport Rock.	Suez Roads.	29° 53'	32° 53'	1 Red.	Rev.
14 Abou Darag	Gulf of Suez Western side, 33 miles South of Newport Rock.	29° 22' 52"	29° 33' 53"	1 White.	DAY.
15 Zaifarana.	Near end of cape.	29° 6'	32° 40'	1 White.	F.
16 Ras Gharib.	Near end of cape.	28° 21'	32° 6'	1 White.	G.O.
17 Ashrâfî Reef.	Eastmost reef near north end	27° 47'	33° 42'	1 White.	Rev.
18 Shadwân Island.	South-east point.	27° 27'	31° 2'	1 Red and White.	FL.
19 The Brothers.	On north islet.	26° 19'	31° 51'	1 White.	FL.
20 Daedalus Shoal.	On shoal, 200 yards from south-east extreme.	24° 55'	35° 32'	1 White.	Occ.
21 Sanganeb Reef.	South end of reef.	18° 43' 1/2"	37° 26"	1 White.	FL.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEA (continued).

No. above or below the system.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.	Height in Feet above Water.	Year established or altered.	Character of Apparatus or Order.	REMARKS.
10 33 sec.	12 Cylindrical lantern over circular dwellings on iron piles.	43	1897	D. 2nd Order.	Fitted with a fog bell struck every 30 seconds.
10 3 sec.	16 Circular stone tower, white rectangular dwelling at base.	100	1926	C.D. 2nd Order.	
10 —	14 Circular stone tower, with white rectangular dwellings at base.	—	1862	C.D. 2nd Order.	
10 10 sec.	20 Red iron tripod on masonry base.	165	1871 (1928)	C.D. 1st Order.	(1 sec. light. 2 " eclipses 2 " light. 2 " eclipses.
10 1 min.	17 Open red iron-work tower on masonry base with pier.	125	1862	D. 2nd Order.	
10 20 sec.	17 Circular stone tower, white rectangular dwelling at base.	120	1889	D. 2nd Order.	Visible from S. 77° E. through east to S 12° W.
10 4 sec.	17 Circular tower, stone colour, rectangular dwellings at base.	119	1833 1906	D. 2nd Order.	
10 30 sec.	11 Black and white chequered tower masonry base with pier.	61	1865	D. 2nd Order	
10 3 sec.	19 Brown open framework tower, with white lantern and dwellings on masonry base with pier.	165	1907	D. 1st Order.	

COMMUNICATIONS.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

By a decree dated June 2, 1919, the Ministry of Communications was created to control and co-ordinate the activities of the various existing Government Departments concerned with Communications and Transport.

These Departments are :—

Railways, Telegraphs, and Telephones.
Post Office.
Ports and Lighthouses and Harbour Works.
Roads and Bridges.

Two new Departments were formed :—

The Mechanical Transport Service, in charge of all Government motor vehicles
The Boat Registration Service, in charge of the registration of boats, the control of ferries and the issue of Permits for steam craft.

The Ministry also controls the Light Railway Companies, and represents the Egyptian Government in matters of Aviation.

RAILWAYS.

STATE RAILWAYS SYSTEM.

The main system is that of the State Railways Administration, whose principal lines are those from Cairo to Alexandria *via* Benha, Tanta, and Damanhûr; Cairo to Port Said *via* Benha, Zagazig, and Ismailia, with branch line to Suez from Ismailia; Cairo to El Mansûra *via* Bilbeis and Zagazig; the various branch lines throughout the Delta; and the Upper Egypt line, Cairo to Luxor and Aswân, and from Cairo to Faiyûm *via* Wasta.

Aswân is connected (at El Sheilâl) with the Sudan Government Railways at Halfa by steamers.

The total length of line open to public traffic is 2,629 kilometres, excluding auxiliary lines and the Western Oasis line.

Summer and winter train services commence, respectively, on May 1 and November 1. The railway fares are published in the "Indicateur" (time-table).

Return tickets :—

First and second class return tickets are issued between certain of the principal stations. They are valid for four days, excepting those issued from :—

- (1) Cairo to Luxor, which are available for eight days.
- (2) Cairo to Aswân, which are available for fifteen days, with break of journey at Luxor.
- (3) Luxor to Aswân, which are available for seven days.

N.B.—Validity limit of return portion includes date of issue.

Season tickets on main line :—

Season tickets (first and second class only) are issued for one, three, six, and nine months, or for one year, according to a fixed tariff shown in the *Indicateur*.

Season-tickets should be applied to any Station Master five days at least before they are required.

Unused and partly used tickets :—

Stationmasters are authorized to refund the cost of unused tickets issued against cash payment, provided they are handed over to the stationmaster of the departure station before, or fifteen minutes after, the departure of the train for which they were issued. No written application is necessary in this case.

In all other cases of unused or partly used tickets, the passengers will hand over the ticket to the stationmaster with a written application for refund; and the stationmaster will refer the matter to the Traffic Manager for necessary action.

Applications relative to lost baggage and claims for damages or overcharges should be addressed to the Goods Manager, Cairo Station.

Applications relative to season or platform tickets and complaints of incivility or misconduct of the railway staff should be addressed to the Traffic Manager, Cairo Station.

Special trains, etc. :—

¹⁰ Special trains, 24 hours' notice to departure station (at Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said, 3 hours). At Gabbari Quays, Tanta, El Mansûra, Zagazig, Beni Suef, and El Faiyûm. 6 hours; and at Suez 12 hours.

Horse-boxes, 24 hours' notice, to departure station.

Saloon-carriages, 48 hours' notice (in Cairo, 24 hours).

Reserved compartments, 24 hours' notice, to departure station (at least).

Inquiries about special arrangements or facilities for goods should be addressed to Goods Manager, Cairo Station, or General Superintendent, Gabbari Station, Alexandria.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS.

General Offices	15, Rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria
Telegraphic Address ...	London and Egypt, "Deltalight."
Telephone No.	325 Alexandria.
Post Office Box No. ...	261 Alexandria.

The system is about 979 kilometres in length, gauge 0.75 metre, single line, and embraces the greater part of the Delta, especially the provinces of El Beheira, El Gharbiya, El Qalyubiya, El Daqahliya, and El Sharqiya.

Livestock, parcels, luggage, etc., are through-booked to and from the principal stations on the State Railways, *via* the junctions at Kafr el Dauwâr, Damanhûr, Itai el Barûd (west and east), Tanta, El Mahalla el Kubra, Benha, Mansûra, Mina el Qamh, and Abu Kehir.

The tariff for through-booking is regulated according to the rules of the State Railways.

At the authorized telegraph offices of the Company, telegrams in European and Arabic languages can be despatched to or received from any of the Company's or Government offices in Lower or Upper Egypt.

There are District Traffic Superintendents, to whom communications about traffic and complaints may be addressed, at Damanhûr, Tanta, and Zagazig.

FAIYÛM LIGHT RAILWAYS COMPANY

The system is about 150 kilometres in length, gauge 0.75 metre single line, and embraces the greater part of the most important villages in the Faiyûm Province.

The system comprises six different lines, *viz.* Shawâshna, El Gharag, El 'Agamiya, Qalamshâ, Lahûn, and Tamiya-Rôda.

All goods are through-booked to and from the principal stations on the Egyptian State Railways, *via* the junction at Medinet el Faiyûm.

The tariff for through-booking is regulated according to the rules of the State Railways.

At the authorized telegraph offices of the Company, telegrams in Arabic language only can be despatched to or received from any of the Company's or Government offices in Lower or Upper Egypt.

General Office	Madinet el Faiyûm.
Telegraphic Address	"Roads, Faiyûm."
Telephone	No. 27, Faiyûm.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME DES CHEMINS DE FER
DE LA BASSE-EGYPTE.

The system is a single line of one metre gauge. The length opened to traffic is 257 kilometres.

The lines open to traffic are:—

- (1) From Mansûra to Damietta, along the Sharqawiya Canal, passing through the principal villages of Baramûn, Mahallet Ingâq, Zarqa, Siru and Fariskûr.
- (2) From Mansûra to Mataria, along the Bahr Saghir Canal, passing through the principal villages of Mehallet Damana, Dikirnîs, Mit Salsil, and Menzala. This line is in connection with the Menzala Canal and Navigation Company, whose boats steam daily between Mataria and Port Said. Goods can be booked through from all the Company's stations by this route to and from Port Said.
- (3) From Mansûra *via* Awlâd Saqr to Kafr Saqr, passing through the principal villages of Godeida, Manahiyet Battâsh, Tumâi, Sadaqa, Awlâd Saqr, Sûfiya, Tel Rak and Kafr Hadidi Singaha.
- (4) A branch line from Sadaqa to Kafr Hadidi, passing through Hanût.
- (5) A branch line from Godeida to Dikirnîs, along the Bahr Tanâh Canal, passing through Mit 'Ali, Tana, and Mit Fâra.
- (6) A branch line from Dikirnîs to Mahallet Inshâq passing through Kafr Nâsir and Nigeir.
- (7) A branch line from Mit el Khôli Mu'min to Mit el Khôli Abdalla, passing through Mit el Nasra and El Baglât.

Goods in general are through-booked to and from the principal stations on the State Railways, *via* the joint stations of Mansûra and Kafr Saqr in Sharqiya Province.

The tariff for through-booking is regulated according to the rules followed by the State Railways.

The passenger fares are as follows: first class, 6 mills. per kilometre; second class, 3^m.75, and 2-625 mills. per kilometre; third class, 2^m.50, and 1^m.75 mills. per kilometre. Further particulars may be had at the Head Office, El Mansûra: P.O.B. No. 126 Telephone No. 44.

THE NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF EGYPT, WITH
THEIR LOCKS AND OPENING BRIDGES.

Rosetta Branch of the Nile.—When the flood subsides, navigation between the Delta Barrage and Kafr el Zaiyât is practically impossible after the Nile gauge at Rosetta reads less than R.L. 1'00, but is always possible between Quddâba and the sea, except when Mahallet el Amir *sadd* exists.

The Mahallet el Amir *sadd* is usually closed in April, but the date varies with the amount of water in the river (see P.W.M. Reports). When the *sadd* is closed the upstream level rises at once to R.L. 2'00 or a little higher and gives sufficient depth of water for navigation as far as Kafr el Zaiyât. The *sadd* is cut usually on the first approach of the Nile flood.

When the level of the river downstream of the weir falls below R.L. 12'00 navigation becomes difficult between the Delta Barrage and Kafr el Zaiyât. When the level reaches R.L. 11'50, navigation should cease.

Damietta Branch of the Nile.—This branch of the Nile is navigable from about August 15 to February 1. It is not navigable for the rest of the year. The Fariâkîr *sadd* is closed about March 15, and is cut about August 15.

When the level of the river downstream of the weir falls below R.L. 13'80, navigation becomes difficult between the Delta Barrage and the E.S.R. bridge on the Ashmûn-Barrage line; it should cease when the level reaches R.L. 13'00.

Canals of Lower Egypt. The larger canals of Lower Egypt are navigable throughout the year, except during the period of winter closure, which begins about the middle of December and continues till the end of January.

The head reach of the Raiyâh Beheira is also closed during the "sarfing" of the Giza basins (i.e. for about seven days in November).

The Mahmûdiya canal is always open for navigation.

Bahr Tira is open to third-class navigation (4'00 gauge) from downstream Hamûl regulator to Baltim.

There is third-class navigation through from Raiyâh Bilqâs system *via* Bahr Mansûra to 'Eiqa regulator on the Bahr Bishma.

There is third-class navigation down the Bahr Hâgîr from Bilqâs to Rôda at kilometre 24.

Small boats without masts can get through Râhbein with difficulty.

Canals of Upper Egypt.—The Ibrahimîya canal is closed from Dairîr northwards for about a month between December 25 and February 15, and no boat traffic can pass Dairîr during flood.

The Bahr el Yûsufi is closed during January.

WATERWAYS OF LOWER EGYPT

THE NILE.

DELTA BARRAGE TO EL 'ATF

(*Vid* Rosetta Branch.)

West lock at Barrage
Weir lock at Barrage.
Kafr el Zaiyât railway bridge.
Dûbiq railway bridge.
Mahallet el Amir *sadd* (not navigable).

DELTA BARRAGE TO DAMIETTA.

(*Vid* Damietta Branch.)

Delta Barrage lock.
Weir lock at Delta Barrage.
E.S.R. bridge near Delta Barrage.
Benha old bridge.
Benha new railway bridge.
E.S.R. bridge at Zifta.
Zifta Barrage.
Mansûra railway bridge.
Fariâkîr *sadd* (not navigable).

RAYÂH BEHEIRA.

(From Delta Barrage to Kafr Bûlin,
kilometre 82.)

Head at Delta Barrage
Nûba lock 6
Wardân regulator 21
El Khatâtha regulator 41'65
El Khatâtha bridge 42
Kafr Dâwûd bridge 51
El Terîqa regulator 58
El Terîqa bridge 72
Kafr Bûlin regulator 82

(No lock at Kafr Bûlin.)

MAHMUDIYA CANAL.

(From the Rosetta Nile Branch to tail
at Alexandria Harbour.)

Navigable throughout the year

Head at El 'Atf, left lock.
Head at El 'Atf, right lock.
Delta L.R. bridge near El 'Atf ... 0-550
Kafr el Dawwâr lock 45-100
Hagar el Nawatiya bridge (E.S.R.) ... 65-400
El Nuzha Bridge (E.S.R.) 68-800
Moharrem Bey bridge (timber) ... 71-400
Râghîb Pasha bridge (timber) ... 73-400
Karmûz bridge (timber) 74-400
Zullûqâr bridge 75-600
Alma el Basâl bridge 76-200
El Ibrahimîya bridge 76-500
El Dâyra Saîniya bridge 76-800
Tail at Alexandria harbour, left lock.

.. .. right lock
Road bridge over left lock.
.. .. right lock.
Railway bridge over left lock.
.. .. right lock.
(From Damanhûr village to Mahmudiya
Canal at Zawîet Ghazâl village).
Road bridge, Damanhûr.
D.L.R. bridge.

RAYÂH MINUFÎYA AND BAGURÎYA CANAL.

(From Delta Barrage to Rosetta Branch
at Quddâba and thence by Nile to
Mahmudiya Canal.)

Raiyâh Minufiyya head lock.
E.S.R. bridge.
Nô'nâ'ya lock.
Baguriya head lock.
Bagur old bridge.
Agricultural road bridge at Bagûr.
Hamûl railway bridge.
Shubrâbas lock.
Sirsina road bridge.

WATERWAYS OF LOWER EGYPT—*continued*.RAÏYÄH MINUFÏYA AND BAGURIYA CANAL
(*continued*).

Kafr Rasi' lock
Dalgamün railway bridge.
Dalgamün D.L.R. bridge.
Qasta bridge.
Quddäba upper lock.
Quddäba lower lock.
Disüq railway bridge over Nile.

RAÏYÄH MINUFÏYA AND BAHR SHIBÏN.

(From Delta Barrage to Rähbein regulator
via Bahr Shibin.)

Raiyäh Minufiya head lock.
E.S.R. bridge.
Ne'nä'ya lock.
Qarinein lock.
Shibin el Kôm bridge.
Millg lock.
Millg bridge.
B rket el Sab' railway bridge
Santa lock.
Santa road bridge.
Santa railway bridge
Mahallet Abu 'Ali road bridge

NOTE.—Rähbein regulator is not navigable.

BAHR SHIBÏN AND BAHR BASANDÏLA

Rähbein regulator to Mediterranean Sea.

Kafr Särim D.L.R. bridge
Nabaröh D.L.R. bridge.
Nabaröh road bridge.
Dimeira lock.
Basandila railway bridge.
Constantinfiya bridge.
Basandila lock.
Bünä lock.
The Sea.

RAÏYÄH 'ABBÄS.

(U.S. Zifta Barrage.)

Raiyäh 'Abbäs head lock.
Raiyäh 'Abbäs D.L.R. bridge.

BAHR NASHART.

(From Nashart station to Lake Barullas.
Shäba road bridge.
Sidi Sälm lock.

BAHR TIRA.

(From Rähbein to Salähib.)

Afnish bridge
D.L.R. bridge.
Tira regulator.
Ishin lock.
Ishän railway bridge.
Salähib lock.

SALÄHÏB DRAIN.

(Banawän to Sea)

Banawän.
Karräkät road bridge.
Karräkät railway bridge.
Salähib D.L.R. bridge.
Mediterranean Sea.

NOTE.—There is also a connection from Salähib drain to the Bahr Tira system via Salähib lock; and to Lake Barullas via Haläl lock and the Bahr el Battäla.

BAHR EL MALLÄH.

(From Mahalla el Kubra to Tombära.)

Head (unnavigable)
Mahalla D.L.R. bridge
Damru road bridge.
Sanähära road bridge.
Tombära lock.

WATERWAYS OF LOWER EGYPT—*continued*.

RAÏYÄH BILQÄS.

(From its head to Bilqäs.)

Raiyäh Bilqäs head lock at Dimeira.
Bilqäs railway bridge.
Häs Shähb el Din head.
Ma'sara Canal head

EL QÄSID CANAL.

(From Kafr el Sheikh to Kôm Wahäl.)

Kafr el Sheikh railway bridge.
Kbmar lock.
Mallaha head.
Abu Mustapha head.

BAHR SA 'IDI.

(From Rosetta Branch of Nile, near Disüq
to Lake Barullas.)

Head lock.
'Omün lock.
Zäni lock.

ISMAILIYA CANAL.

(From the Nile to Lake Timsäh and
Suez Canal.)

Shakra lock.
Shakra swing bridge.
Railway bridge (main line) near Shubra.
Sryäqäs lock.
E.S.R. bridge at Abu Za'bal.
D.L.R. bridge at Abu Za'bal.
South Zawämil bridge.
Seri lock.
Elbeis lock.
Swing bridge at 'Abbäs.
Lift bridge at Tell el Kebir.
Qasäsin lock.
Näflaha E.S.R. bridge.
Ismailiya upper lock.
Ismailiya lower lock

(ISMAILIYA BRANCHES, SUEZ BRANCH.

Nifisha to Suez.)

Nifisha lock.
Seräpiüm lock.
Geneifa lock.
Shallüfa lock.
Suez lock.

WÄDI CANAL

'Abbäsa lock.
Abu Hamad lift bridge.
Abu Hamad D.L.R. bridge.
Lift bridge at Tähra.
E.S.R. bridge at Zagazig.
Wadi lift bridge at Zagazig.
Zagazig lock.

RAÏYÄH TAUFÏQ.

(From Delta Barrage to Mansüra.)

Head lock at Delta Barrage.
E.S.R. bridge near Delta Barrage.
E.S.R. bridge at Benha.
Road bridge at Ben a.
D.L.R. bridge at Benha.
E.S.R. bridge at Benha (Port Said line.
Gangara lock.
Shraḡt bridge.
Ma'sara bridge.
Road bridge at Mit Ghamr.
D.L.R. bridge at Mit Ghamr.
Daḡäläs bridge.
Mit Ghamr lock
Mansuria head lock (for Nile only).
Sanatta lock.
D.L.R. bridge at Aga.
Aga road bridge.
Nawassa el Gheit bridge.
Salaka bridge.
E.S.R. bridge.
E.S.R. bridge (C.F.B.E.).
Kafr Badamäs road bridge.
Mansüra lock.

WATERWAYS OF LOWER EGYPT—continued.

BAHR MOES

(Gangara to Zagazig)

Head lock near Gangara.
D.L.R. bridge near Gangara
'Aziziya draw bridge.
D.L.R. bridge at Mina el Qahh
Mina el Qahh road bridge.
E.S.R. bridge near Zagazig.
D.L.R. and road bridge.
Zagazig regulator (not navigable)

BAHR SAĞHR.

Qûlungil lock
D.L.R. bridge at Dikrînîs

LAKE MANZALA

Raswa lock.
'Ananiya lock.

WATERWAYS OF UPPER EGYPT

THE NILE.

(From Delta Barrage to Aswân)

Imbâba railway bridge
Zamâlik bridge (Bah el 'Ama.
English bridge
Bulâq road bridge.
Qasr el Nil road bridge
Rôda road bridge.
Asyût Barrage lock.
Nag' Hamâdi railway bridge.
Isna Barrage lock.
Aswân Barrage lock

IBRAHÎMIYA CANAL

Head regulator.
Asyût railway bridge (old)
Asyût railway bridge (new).

IBRAHÎMIYA CANAL—continued.

Hawâtka road bridge.
Manfalût road bridge.
Beni Qurra road bridge
Nazâlî Ganûb road bridge
Deirût regulator lock.
Deir Moes road bridge

BAHR YÛSUF.

(There is no lock at Lahûn.)

Head at Deirût lock
Nazlet el 'Abid lock
Sazûra lock.
Lahûn (no lock).
Hauwâra lock

TOWNS ON THE NILE BANKS WITH THEIR POSITIONS
AND DISTANCES FROM THE SEA.

FROM CAIRO TO THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Town.	Kilo- metres.	Bank.	Town.	Kilo- metres.	Bank.	Town.	Kilo- metres.	Bank.
<i>Basta Branch:</i>			<i>Rosetta Branch</i> (continued.)			<i>Damme ta Branch</i> (continued.)		
Essetta ...	16	W	Kafr Dawûd ...	172	W	Talkha ...	100	W
Lifna ...	37	W	El Khatâba ...	190	W	Samannûd ...	118	W
Lubrat ...	46	W	Wardân ...	204	W	Zifta ...	156	W
El Mahmûdiya ...	52	W	Barrage ...	236		MH Ghannr ...	157	E
Fawa ...	55	E	<i>Damietta Branch:</i>			Mt Dira ...	180	W
Bidoi ...	67	E	Damietta ...	15	E	Penha ...	192	E
Sûbeshkût ...	82	W	Fâriskûr ...	34	E	El Qanâter (Barrage) ...	242	
E. Qudûbia ...	96	E	Shirîn ...	72	W			
Kafr el Zaiyât ...	117	E	Mansûra ...	99	E			

FROM THE SEA TO ASWÂN.

(Via Damietta Branch.)

Town.	Kilo- metres.	Bank.	Town.	Kilo- metres.	Bank.	Town.	Kilo- metres.	Bank.
Kôl el Farag ...	260	E	Mallawi ...	565	W	El Qasr wal ...		
Qasr el Nil ...	265	E	Beni 'Amrin ...	577	W	Sycad ...	881	E
El Bahrsheh ...	289	W	Manfalût ...	625	W	Dishna ...	903	E
El 'Avit ...	317	W	Beni Hussein ...	638	W	Awlad 'Amr ...	918	E
El Salt ...	324	E	Abûd ...	647	E	Qena ...	932	E
Kafr 'Annâm ...	332	W	Asyût ...	697	W	Qift ...	954	E
El Wasta ...	333	W	Abu Tig ...	691	W	Qûs ...	969	E
Abnânât ...	370	W	El Badâri ...	700	E	Naqûda ...	963	W
Beni Sud ...	387	W	Tuna ...	712	W	Khuâm ...	977	E
Ehla ...	409	W	Takta ...	731	W	Luxor ...	994	E
El Fakh ...	422	W	Shandawil ...	750	W	Armat ...	1,008	W
Maghâcha ...	444	W	Sohâg ...	769	W	Matâ'na ...	1,042	W
Abu Gurg ...	458	W	Akhmîm ...	777	E	Isna ...	1,052	W
Beni Mazâr ...	464	W	El Manshâh ...	792	W	Mahamid ...	1,081	E
Qulomna ...	484	W	Girga ...	810	W	Iffu ...	1,103	W
El Fakh ...	490	W	Balyana ...	827	W	Silwa ...	1,131	E
Suzûla ...	499	W	Abu Tisht ...	837	W	Kôm Ombo ...	1,167	E
El Miya ...	515	W	Farshût ...	862	W	Khattâra ...	1,197	E
Abu Qurqûs ...	538	W	Nag' Hamâdi ...	871	W	Aswân ...	1,211	E
El Bôha ...	555	W						

NILE FERRIES

FOR WHICH CONCESSIONS ARE GIVEN BY GOVERNMENT.*

Complaints regarding the working of the ferries should be addressed to the Director, Inland Navigation Department, Ministry of Communications.

The following is a summary of the main articles in the form of contract for concessions to work ferries on the Nile:—

The term of the existing concession is for three years from January 1, 1925, to December 31, 1927. The concessionaire shall provide the ferry-boat and pontoons and gangways at each landing-place, according to specification. Failure to provide such renders the concession liable to cancellation. Extra landing-places must not be provided, nor shall the position of any pontoon be changed unless approved by the Inspector of Irrigation of the Circle concerned. Moreover, if required by him, the site of the pontoon or position of the landing-stage must be changed within one month's notice being received. Sufficient accommodation for the needs of the ferry, whether for men or animals, is bound to be maintained, with adequate complement of boatmen. Boats, pontoons, etc., shall at all times be kept clean and in good repair and are subject to inspection on behalf of the Ministry of Communications.

Ferry boats shall ply at all times between sunrise and sunset and as often as may be required by the reasonable requirements of the traffic, the time being specified in each particular case, as well as the charges for the conveyance of persons and merchandise. Any person, other than a licensed ferryman, conveying either passengers, nor members of his own family, or animals or goods not belonging to himself or his family, is liable to pay a fee to the concessionaire, if such transport has been done for hire. The concessionaire is bound to conform to any regulations in force as to the navigation of the Nile, the size, loading or management of boats in use, and to call the attention of the local Omda to any failure on the part of any persons crossing the Nile to observe such regulations.

LIST OF FERRIES.

MINUFĪYA MUDĪRIYA.	Quesiina.	Quesiina (contd.).
Ibhās.	Birket el Sab'.	Sintiris.
El Fara'oniya.	Dalātūn.	BEHEIRA MUDĪRIYA.
El Atāshia.	Sāhil el Gawābir.	Garbū'a.
Manāwahla.	Tilwāna.	Ruskovitch.
Asriga.	Fisha el Kulbra.	Minshat el Awqāf.
Bahnāi.	Shubra Zangi.	'Alyām.
Darawa.	Dakama.	El Rimōn.
Darāqil.	Kōm el Dab'.	El Habri or Qābil.
Kolty el Koubra	El Hāmūl.	El Azmiril.
	Bir Shams.	Mursi Mohammed Balba.
Markaz Mināf.	Singig.	Abdel Razik Bey Nosr.
	Sarsamīa.	El Nauwām Sa'ad.
Gizai.	Shmyātiā.	'Elzet Sabra.

* There are numerous ferries worked by private individuals.

NILE FERRIES.

BEHEIRA (contd.).	GHARBIYA (contd.).	Markaz Fuaa.
El Khadra or Beida.	El Rubāt.	*Fuwa.
Fash 'Alyā.	Kafr Shishina	*Mutābīs.
	Tannih.	*Sindiyyān.
Markaz Abu Hummus.	Tenbary.	
Abu Hummus.	Shubra Malakān.	Markaz Kafr el Zaiyāt.
Abu el Khazr.	El Santa.	El Qaddāba.
Birket Ghattiā.	Mit Mainūn.	Mahallet el Laban.
	Billāi	
Boatir Damanhūr.	Shimāq.	Markaz Disūq.
	Kafr Higāzi.	Mahallet Diyāi.
Zarqūn.	El Kafr el Shārqī.	Mahallet Abu 'Alī.
Zawyet Ghazāl.	Kafr el Hissa.	
	Mit Zunqur 2053.	DAQAHLIYA MUDĪRIYA.
Markaz Kafr el Dawwār.	Mit Zunqur 1847.	Nekeita.
El Beida.	Bilqāa.	Salamon el Komach.
El 'Akrisha (stopped).	Tāg el 'Agam.	Shaha
El Karyūn "	*Bisāt.	Mit Khoder.
Kafr Siliim. "	Mohamed Bey Sherif.	Minshat Yousef Mansūr.
Kingy 'Osmān.		Mit el Sarem.
		Mit Khayroun.
Markaz Kam Hādida.	Markaz Shirbin.	El Khayyarah.
Abu el Khāwi.	*El Hāmūl.	El Meglat.
Abu Nih-shāha.	*El Dahriya.	Sandūb.
Dimāshil.	*Masraf No. 1.	Minyet Mahallet Dama-
El Birigāt.	*Bein el Ahmādīn and	na.
El Sawwāf.	Gisr el Timsāh.	Tahwāi.
Kafr Sulimān.	*Kafr Sulimān el Bahari.	Fisha Bana.
Kafr Shirk.	*Shirbin.	Dumūh el Sibākha.
Nigilia.	*Mit Abu Ghālib.	†Kafr el Sharqāwi.
El Ikhnāa.		Nissa el Bahr.
El Tarrina.	Markaz Talkha.	Tanāmīl el Sharqī.
	*Kafr el Ter'a el Gedid.	Grah.
Markaz Rosetta	Mit el Ghuraqa.	
*Rashid (Rosetta).		Markaz Fāriskūr.
		El Sirw.
Markaz Shubrakhīt.	Markaz El Mahalla el Kubra.	*Fāriskūr.
Kafr Kheder.	Abu Sir Bana.	El Hurāni.
Minyet Salama.	Bana Abu Sir.	*Mit el Khōli.
Shubrakhīt.	*Bandar Samannūd.	
Umm Hakīm.		Markaz Aga.
	Markaz Zifta.	Minyet Samannūd.
GHARBIYA MUDĪRIYA.	*Bandar Zifta.	Mit Ishna.
Que Nasc el Din.	Masgid Vnasif.	†Sheiwa.
Kafr el Mahrūq	Mit Badr Halāwa.	
El G'ariya.	Shubra el Yammān.	
	Tafahna el 'Azab.	

* Ferries marked with asterisk are subordinate to Local Commission.

† Stopped temporarily.

Markaz el Mansûra.

- *El Mansûra.
- 'Awsh el Hagar.
- El Barâmîn.

Markaz Qism el Menzala.

- Ashtûm el Gamîl.

EL SHARQIYA MUDIRIYA.

- Ghitah.
- El Mahsamah.
- Shôbak Basta.
- Bondok.
- Mit Yazîd, 1,080.
- El Kataba.
- Galfin.
- Abu Sir.
- El 'Adliya.
- El Monir.

QALYUBIYA MUDIRIYA.

- Imyân.
- El 'Amâr el Kubra.
- Kafr 'Alî Sharaf el Din.
- Kafr Mansûr.
- Atrib.
- Aghûr el Kubra.
- Sidi 'Amer.
- Zifeitê Shalaqân.
- El Kusûs.
- Kafr Hamza.
- Abu Za'nâl.
- Kafr 'Ibyân.
- Saryaqûs.
- El Wâyîl el Kubra.
- El Amirîya.
- 'Ezbet el Khassa.
- Digwa.
- Mit Râdi.
- Tanb el Gezira.
- Musturud.
- Ezbet el Koubra.
- Kafr el Hewala.
- Kafr 'Alî Sharaf el Din.
- El Atf Nahyet Degwi.
- Moh. Eff. Saleh Badr el Din.

Ghamrah.

- El Amiria No. 2.

Markaz Benha.

- Mit el 'Attâr.

GIZA MUDIRIYA.

- Bâsûs.
- Damanbûr.
- Wardan Rayshel Beheiry.
- El Half.
- El Shoubek el Charby.

Markaz El Giza.

- El Ma'sara.
- Helwân.

Markaz El 'Aiyûd.

- El 'Aiyûd.
- El Matânya.
- El Shôbak and El Tibîn.
- Kafr el Deisami.
- Mazghûna.

Markaz El Saff.

- El Hiif.
- El Ikhsâs.
- El Khurmân.
- El Riqa el Qibliya.
- El Riqa el Bahariya.
- Kuraimât.

Markaz Imbôba.

- Atrâ.
- Abu Ghâlîb.
- El Qatta.
- Wardân.
- Warrâq el Hadr.
- Beni SUEF MUDIRIYA.
- Sidmant el Gebel.
- Tima Fâyûm.
- Minshât el Umara.
- Miyâna.
- Manyal Ghidân.
- Minshât el Hâgg.
- Kôm el Raml.
- El Deir and Barâwa.

Dishâsha.

- El Shantûr.
- Muzîra.
- Kôm el Nûr.
- Menhion.
- Ezbet Khelousi el Bahra.

Markaz Beni Suef.

- *Saiyâlet Beni Suef.
- *Beni Suef.
- *Bayâd el Nasîra.
- El Shanâwiya.
- Warahit Gebel el Rakhâm.
- Beni Sulimân.

Markaz El Wâsa.

- Deir Maimûn.
- Gezret Abu Sâlih.

Markaz Biba.

- *Gezret Biba.
- El Mudil.
- Gebel el Nûr.

MINYA MUDIRIYA.

- Nahyet Asmant No. 1.
- Nahyet Asmant No. 2.
- Kafr Lois.
- Nazlet Asmant.
- El Soltan Hassan.
- El Edwah.
- Beni Khalid.
- Berbat.
- El Zourah.
- Wabour el Khawaga Bosshra.
- Neyzari.
- Sandafa.
- Deir el Nekouria.
- Zawyet Hatem.
- Abou Bosht.
- Towah.
- Masaret Hegag.
- Beni Somroh.

MINYA (contd).

- Hwara.
- Helwa.
- Kafr Mousaba.
- Halya.
- Beni Ghany.
- Dakouf.
- El Tiba.
- El Bahaba.
- Ezbet Saleh.
- Shosha.
- *El Qadâbi.
- *Karia.

Markaz Beni Masâr.

- *Abu Adz.
- *El Garâbi.
- *Sheikh Fadl.

Markaz El Fash.

- *El Fash.

Markaz Samlât.

- *Gari el Deir.

Markaz Maghdgha.

- *Gezret Sharûna.
- *Sharûna.
- *Zawet el Gidâmi.

Markaz El Minya.

- Dumûria.
- *Minya and Sawâda.
- 'Iqâl Qibli.
- Itmânîya.
- Hammamiya.

Markaz Abu Tig.

- *El Sâhil and Abu Tig.
- *Nikheila.

Markaz Abnûb.

- El Akrad.
- Beni Mohammed.

Markaz Manjâdât.

- Beni Shigeir.
- *Manfalât.

Asvôr (contd).

- El Haliya.
- El Fukkâm.
- Beni Khalid.
- Abu Qalât.
- 'Ezbet Tâdrus.
- 'Ezbet Shalaqâmi.
- 'Ezbet Abu Gebel.
- Nazlet Sirqina.
- Beni Harim.
- El Kôm el Akhdar.
- Ezbet Abdel Wahid.
- Moh. Eisa.
- Abou el Secud Moh.
- Abou Tig and Badary.
- Tawaf Elwan.
- Abu el Hadar.
- Za'bara.

Markaz Asyût.

- Shutb and Aulâd Sirâg.
- Bahig.
- El Mutî'a and El Lûqa.
- El Shaghaba.
- *El Wasta and El Hamra Sallâm.

Markaz El Badâri.

- *El Badâri.
- El Nawâwra.
- 'Iqâl Bahari.
- 'Iqâl Qibli.
- Itmânîya.
- Hammamiya.

Markaz Abu Tig.

- *El Sâhil and Abu Tig.
- *Nikheila.

Markaz Abnûb.

- El Akrad.
- Beni Mohammed.

Markaz Manjâdât.

- Beni Shigeir.
- *Manfalât.

Markaz Dairût.

- El 'Imariya.
- El Hâgg Qandil.
- Deir el Quseir.
- Garf Sarhân.

Markaz Mallawi.

- Deir Abu Hinnis.
- *Mallawi and El Barsba.
- Tel Beni 'Imrân.
- Sheikh 'Ibâda.

GIRGA MUDIRIYA.

Markaz Girga.

- *Girga.
- *Sheikh Gâmil.

Markaz Akhmim.

- *Akhmim.
- *El 'Isiwiya.
- *El Agaboh and El Minshât.
- El Qaramtâ Sharq.
- *El Sawâm'a Sharq.
- El Tawâyil.
- *Marâgha and Kitkâta.

Markaz Balyana.

- *Balyana and Samata.
- *Gezret el Toweiqi.
- *Gezret Naqnaq.

Markaz Tahta.

- El Gelawiya.
- *Sâhil Tahta Khizmetariya.

Markaz Sobâg.

- *Sobâg.

QENA MUDIRIYA.

Markaz Dishna.

- *Dishna.
- *El Ra'isiya.
- *El Waqf.

Markaz Qena.

- *Dandara.
- *El Ballās.
- *El Tiweirāt.
- *'Aulād 'Amr.

Markaz Nag' Hamdī.

- *El Qasr.
- *El Himrān.

Markaz Qūs.

- *El 'Arabāt.
- *El Barīd.
- *Naqāda.
- *Tūkh.

Markaz Luxor.

- *Armant.
- *Luxor.
- *El Qibli Qamūla.
- *Salmiya.

Markaz Isna.

- *El Zarnikh.
- *El Deir.
- *El Hilla.
- *El M'alla.
- *El Shaghāb.

ASWĀN MUDIRIYA.

- *El Tūniṣiya.
- *El Sinja-ia.
- *Nah-iet Fāris.
- *El Rimādī Bahari and Qibli.
- *El Haggār Bahari and Qibli.
- Kelh Sharqi and Qibli.
- *El Bussaia Qibli.
- *Aswān.

Markaz Aswān.

- *Geziert Aswān.
- *Gharb Aswān.
- *El Mansūriya.
- *Abu el Rīsh Qibli.

Markaz Idfu.

- *Idfu Bahari and Qibli.
- *El Ridiṣiya Bahari and Qibli.
- *El Sibā'īya.
- *El Siwa Bahari.

CAIRO GOVERNORATE.

- El Bahr el A'ma.
- El Gazayir and Athar el Nahi.

Imbāba.

- Fum el Khalig.
- Gezira.
- Me'adi el Khabiri.
- Old Cairo.
- Qasr el Nil.
- Tura and El Sheikh Itmān.

ALEXANDRIA GOVERNORATE.

- Hagar el Nawatiya.
- Karabeit.
- 'Ezbet Sallām.
- 'Ezbet Khorshid.
- 'Ezbet el Nuza.
- Kubri Moharrem Bey.
- Sharia El Nil.
- Kubri Karmūz.
- Riḡlīh Pacha.
- Kafr el Zalyāt Cotton Co.
- 'Ezbet el Gāmi.
- 'Ezbet Mansi.
- 'Ezbet el Sheikh.

DAMIETTA GOVERNORATE.

- *Damietta.

CASAL.

- El Mahmasa.
- El Ismāliya Ferry.

N.B.—Ferries marked with asterisk are subordinate to Local Commission.

TARIEF OF CHARGES.**STEAM FERRIES.**
Dishna (Qena Mudiriya).

Passengers.	MILL.	Per Head.	MILL.
2nd class ...	5	Sheep and goats	2½
3rd	2	Other animals	5
		Goods, per qāntār	20

Mallawi and Bershā (Asyūt Mudiriya).

Passengers.	MILL.	Per Head.	MILL.
1st class ...	10	Sheep and goats,	7
2nd	5	Other animals	5
3rd	2½	Goods, per qāntār	20

Balyāna and Samata (Girya Mudiriya)

Passengers.	MILL.	Per Head.	MILL.
2nd class ...	10	Sheep and goats	2
3rd	5	Other animals	5
		Goods, per qāntār	20

SAIL OR ROW BOATS.

Passengers ...	MILL.	Per Head.	MILL.
2½		Sheep and goats	2½
(Children free).		(Sucking animals free).	

	Loaded.	Unloaded.	Young following its Mother.
	MILL.	MILL.	MILL.
Camels	10	5	2½
Horses and mules	7½	3½	2½
Donkeys	3½	2½	1½

Buffaloes, bulls and cows, full-grown, 7½ mill., young 2½ mill.

ROADS AND BRIDGES DEPARTMENT.

The Roads and Bridges Department of the Ministry of Communications was formed as a Department of the Ministry of Public Works towards the end of 1912, and started by taking over a length of 849 kilometres of main roads in Lower Egypt outside city and municipal boundaries.

From October 1, 1914, it took over the rest of the agricultural roads in Lower Egypt from the Irrigation Circles.

From April 1, 1915, it took over all the agricultural roads in Upper Egypt from the Irrigation Circles.

By virtue of Law No. 7, 1919, promulgated on June 2, 1919, creating the Ministry of Communications, the main Roads and Bridges Department became under that Ministry.

The total kilometrage of roads maintained by this Department up to April 30, 1928, amounts to 5,913,700 kilometres; 3,543.2 kilometres in Lower Egypt and 2,370.5 kilometres in Upper Egypt.

About 185,086 kilometres of the total round Cairo and Alexandria are macadamised. The Nile Bridges at Cairo and the Rod el Farag street bridge over the Upper Egypt Railway line and all the swing and other bridges under the agricultural roads in Lower and Upper Egypt come under the control of this Department.

The Head Office of the Department is in the Ministry of Communications' building in Cairo. It has three circles, the first attached to H.O., for control of bridges in general, the second at Tanta for the control of roads in Lower Egypt except Qalyūbiya, the third at Beni Suef for the control of roads in Upper Egypt except Giza. Qalyūbiya and Giza provinces are attached direct to Head Office.

The following lists give the existing roads in the Lower and Upper Egypt, their number and lengths.

ROADS IN LOWER EGYPT.

Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.	Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.
1	Cairo-Qalyūb-Delta Barrage-Baḡūr-Shibīn el Kōm	72.0	6	Benha-Quwesna-Birket el Sab'	
2	Qalyūb-Tūkh-Benha	33.5		Tanta	42.0
3	Baḡūr-Menāf-Minyet el Wāt	21.5	7	Benha-Zifta-Azizia junction to Masgid Wassif	48.5
4	Shibīn el Kōm-Minyet el Wāt-Sereina	16.0	8	Benha-Mīna el Qamh-Zagazig	37.5
5	Shibīn el Kōm-Tanta	26.5	9	Qalyūb-Shibīn el Qanāter-Bil-beis-Zagazig	65.5

COMMUNICATIONS.

Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo' No.	Road No.	Name of Road	Kilo.
10	Bilbeis-Abu Hamad	19-0	38	Qaha-Nawa-Sariyûs	18-5
11	Zagazig-Abu Kebir-Abu el She- qûq-Simbillawein-Shawa	65-0	39	Mashûil el Sûq-Mina el Qamh	21-5
12	Zagazig-Diâr Negrî-Simbellâ- wein-Mansûra	63-0	41	Mina el Qamh-Mit Ghamr	25-5
13	Hehîa-Diâr Negrî-Mit Ghamr	38-5	42	Bilbeis-junction-Mina el Qamh	20-5
14	Abu el Shehîq-Dekernes-Ma- hallet Ingûiq	48-5	43	Bordain-El Zawâra	13-0
15	Mansûra-Dekernes junction road No. 14	21-5	44	Ibrahimiya-Kûfir Negrî along Bahr Moes-Kafr Saqr	12-0
16	Dekernes-Gamâliya-Matâriya	47-0	45	Abu Hammâd-Abu Kebir	22-5
17	Mit Ghamr-El Mansûra	39-0	46	El Qûreïn-Faqûs-Sân el Hagar	55-0
18	Bessendîla-Kafr el Garâida-El Hamûl	34-5	47	Inshâs Zawâmel	2-0
19	Talkha-Tîta-Banawân	36-0	48	Minshât Badâsh-El Salahât	17-0
20	Mahallet Abu 'Ali-Teira-Kair el Garâida	36-0	49	Godayedet el Hala-Mit Fâres	17-0
21	Tanta-Mit Yazîd	41-0	50	Sherbin-'Ezbet Ter'et Gheneim	11-0
22	Mahalla el Kobra-Banawân- Kafr el Sheikh	31-0	51	Nabarô-Belqûs road junction	10-0
23	Tanta-Mazhala-Zifta	25-0	52	Talkha-Belqûs	18-5
24	Tanta-Simella-Qotûr-Kafr el Sheikh	40-0	53	Mahalla el Kobra-Ibshân	25-5
25	Kafr ek Sheikh-Destîq-Daman- hûr	63-0	54	Biala-El Kôm el Tawil-Doq- meira	22-5
26	Bonha-Sabragt el Kubra-Mit Ghamr	31-5	55	El Shamarika-Kafr el Mourbeïn Kafr el Sheikh-Morâbe'in- Doqmeira	7 5
27	Tauta-Kafr el Zaiyât-Itayî el Barûd-Damanhûr	63-0	56	Kafr el Sheikh-Shamârqa Drain	14-0
28	Damanhûr-Kafr el Dauwâr- Alexandria	68-0	57	Kafr el Sheikh-Shalma-Teida- Sidi Salem	27-0
29	Damanhûr-El Aft	19-0	58	Kafr el Sheikh-Roweina-Mit el Debba-Kafr Teida	23-5
30	Zagazig-Abu Hammâd-Tal el Kebir-Ismaïlia	70-0	59	Kafr el Sheikh-Roweina-Mit el Debba-Kafr Teida	23-5
31	Mit Ghamr Borg Nûr el Hom- moss-Mansûra	43-0	60	Sâkha-Mahall el Mûsa-Roweina	6-0
32	Simbellâwein-Mit Samannûd	23-5	61	Sâkha junction main road Kafr el Sheikh Banawân	2-5
33	Delta Barrage-Qaha	13-0	62	Sâkha-Mesîr Matbût	14-0
34	Qatûb-Belbeida	8-0	63	Sâkha-Mahallet Mesîr-Samatay	15-0
35	Sandabâs-Barahûm-Tûkel Ma- laq	19-5	64	Basîm-Sâkha	22-5
36	Banha-Moshtohor	17-0	65	Basîm-Qoddâba	3-0
37	Tûkh-Shift el Qasâter-Kafr Hamza-Ghamra	44-0	66	Basîm-Mahallet Menûf-Quhâfa	26-0
			67	Mahallet Mariûm-Basîm	23-5
			68	Kafr el Zaiyât-Mahallet el Laban-El-Qudâba	15-0
			69	Dalgamûn-Berma	9-0
			70	Qotûr-Mahalla el Kobra	22-5
			71	Junction road No. 24-Kona- yessa-Neshîl-Junction road No. 22	22-0
			72	Mahalla el Kobra-Aziyâ	14-5
			73	Shubra el yaman-Mit badr Ha- lawâ-Samannûd	15-0

Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo'	Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.
74	Qorashiya-Shubra el Yaman	10-0	112	Itayî el Barûd-Deîngât	15-0
75	Qorashiya-Heset Shubâhîr	3-5	113	Itayî el Barûd-Tôd	13-0
76	Qorashiya-Santa Station	14-5	114	Itayî el Barûd-Shubrakhît	20-0
77	Mit Maymûn-El Gemmeiza	4-0	115	Shandîf-Kafr Awâna	7-0
78	Mit Hawâ'î	4-0	119	Khammâra-Bebâi	10-0
79	Shirîrî road	4-0	120	Abu Kabîr-Bahr Faqûs	6-0
80	Shubrakhît-El Ga'ariya	6-0	121	Masgid El Khadr-Kafr El- Ghumaniya	11-0
81	Tala-Bâbel-Ganzûr-Bîrket el Sab'	11-0	122	Istanba-Minshât Sabri	10-0
82	Tala-Kafr el Shorafa	8-0	123	Janction 99-junction 97 along Nîhûiya Canal	26-0
83	Tanta-Kafr el Shorafa-Shôni- Dalgamûn-Kafr el Zayyât	26-5	124	Santa Station junction Road 76 along Qorashiya Canal	5-0
84	Kafr el Elawi-Shôni	9-0	125	Qutûr-along Qutûr and Qasîl canal junction 66	12-0
85	Tanta-Tala-El Batamûn	20-0	126	Tawfiqiya Station-Shutorakhît along Sâhel Canal	24-0
86	Kafr-Defra-Tanta	12-5	127	'Ezbet Bîshîra Hanna-junc- tion No. 29	20-0
87	Tala-Tonûb	16-5	128	Shubrakhît-junction Road No. 25-Aft	30-5
88	Tala-Kafr Zorqân-junction road No. 88	11-0	129	Zawîet Sidi Ghâzî-junction Road No. 105	14-0
89	Bataniya canal head-Bîrket el Sâh-Zifta	31-0	130	'Ein Shams-Khânka	11-5
90	Shîbin el Kôm-Quema-Santa	37-0	131	Barîri Railway-Hamûl	14-0
91	Quema-Shubranâ	2-0	132	Rahibeïn-Talkha-Sherbîn Damietta and junction to Basandîla	88-0
92	Begeirem-Mit Berâ	6-0	133	From tower No. 2-Suez	118-0
93	Mit Abu Sheikhâ-Masged el Khadr	14-5	134	'Ezbet Dabbas-kilo. 20 E.S.R.- Sewage Farm	6-0
94	Bonha-Bagûr	18-0	135	Shawa Station-Bahîm	4-2
95	Rager-Qarîmeïn	6-0	136	El Mansûra-Damietta-Râs El Bar, junc. to Ghel'el Nsara	80-0
96	Musqet el Wât-Nâder	6-0	137	Kafr Hamza-Inshâs	21-0
97	Menûf Geziy	8-0	138	Tel Mufâtâh-El Dahtamûn- Faqûs	13-0
98	Ramlet el Anqab-Dalhamû	10-0	139	Ma'anûra-Rosetta	47-0
99	Sentris-Ashmûn-Nile bank	11-0	140	Junc. Road No. 28-Victoria St.	3-5
100	Sobk el Ahad-Shûsha	10-0	141	Kafr Selim-along Bassusia Ca- nal-El Sha'raqawiya canal head regulator	8-5
101	Diûq-Kubri Osman-Sidi Salem	35-5	142	Daqûrûs-Kôm el-Nur-el-Buha Taha el Marg-el Simbillâ- wein and junction to Sanafa	29-0
102	Fawa-Tal el Amya	10-0	143	From Road No. 9 along Abu Abia Canal	3-0
103	Kafr el Dauwâr-El Ghîata	29-0			
104	Nahîqiya station-Abu el Ma- tamûl-Hosh 'Issa	32-0			
105	Hâlîiya road	16-0			
106	Damanhûr-Hosh 'Issa	26-0			
107	Sûkka station-El Barûgî	11-0			
108	Damanhûr-Shubrakhît	26-0			
109	Deîngât-Kôm Hamâda- Zariyât el Bahr	20-0			
110	Deîngât-Kôm Hamâda- Zariyât el Bahr	28-0			
111	Shift el Makâ-El Mesîn	9-0			

COMMUNICATIONS.

Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.	Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.
144	Sidi Ghazi-el-Kr. el-Gharbi-Um Sin-Shalma ...	25-0	149	Abu Kebir-Faqs-Sallia ...	38-0
145	Junction Road No. 06-Qallin.	15-0	150	Kafr Saqr-Tal Rak ...	15-3
146	Qallin-Desq ...	22-0	151	Tawfikia Stat. Kr. Bulin Reg.	12-5
147	El-Quddaba-Junction Road No. 146 ...	24-5	152	Kufour Nigm-Junction Road No. II ...	8-0
148	Junction Road No. 101-Fun-Mitobis Birimbal-el-Hisael-Wakf ...	45-0	153	Zawyet el Naura-Danasur-Kom Masin-Kafr el Zayat.	38-0

ROADS IN UPPER EGYPT.

Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.	Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.
116	Imbaba-Barajil-Kombeira ...	10-5	215	Beni Suf. Elkhanna-Dandil-desert-Hawaret Adia ...	23-0
117	Road No. 382-Nahya ...	7-7	216	Beni Bekhit-Beliya-Road No. 215 ...	2-5
118	Bülüg el Dakrûn-Beni Magdûl	8-0	217	Beni Harûn junction-El-Awawna ...	14-5
200	Giza-'Ezbet el Monib-Harârûnya ...	6-5	218		
201	Giza Station-'Ezbet el Monib-Tersa-E.S.R. bank ...	7-5	219	Qai-Moheit drain ...	5-0
202	Tamma-El Manawât-Moheit drain bank ...	5-3	220	Baha-Häger Beni Sulimân ...	3-5
203	Badrashein-Saqqârâ-Beni Magdûl	6-3	221	El Baraqa-Menhara ...	14-0
204	Mit Rahina-Marasik-Shôbak canal bank ...	8-0	222	Beba-Tarshûb-Saft Rashûd-Dashtût ...	15-0
205	Ayat-Tahma-Beidef ...	4-5	223	Kôm el Nûr-Saehût-El Shantûr ...	7-5
206	Magatfiya canal-El Matânia-El Leah ...	3-5	224	Bani aſſan-Barut el Bakar-Zawiet El Naway ...	27-0
207	Geziret El Ma'sada-Meidân-and junction El Wasta ...	7-5	225	Sida el Umara-Hellâia ...	5-0
208	Nile Bank-Kom Adriga-Qiman el Arus-Anafst-Qusbeisha Cl. ...	11-2	226	Ibrâhîmia canal-Sida el Umara-Shantûr-Bahr Yûsef bank	14-2
209	Qeman el Arus-Maimûn road junction ...	5-2	227	Geziret el Wakila-Somasta-Abu Shûsha canal and junction to Zâwyet el Naway ...	15-5
210	Nile bank-El Meimûn-junction road No. 211 ...	8-5	228	Junction road No. 226-road No. 227 ...	1-5
211	Ashmant-El Sharqi near Abûsir el Malak ...	9-2	229	El Shantûr-Somosta el Waqf	3-0
212	Bôsh-El Borg-Dandil-Baha ...	17-5	230	Somosta el Waqf-Tal-Safania-Junc. Road No. 235 ...	21-0
213	Junction road No. 215-El Kôm el Ahmar-Road No. 358 ...	7-3	231	Mazraa regulator-road No. 230	5-0
214	Taha Bûsh-Dawalta ...	2-5	232	Nazlet el Zawia-Tala-Road No. 230 ...	6-0

ROADS IN UPPER EGYPT.

Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.	Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.
253	El Fash-Beni Sâleh-road No. 239-Yusûf Cl. ...	10-5	259	Safâi-Nazlet Garris-Mantût junction ...	8-0
254	El Fant station-Nazlet Eqlafas	10-0	260		
255	Machfiya-Beni Khalaf-Shamm el Basal-Bahr Yûsef ...	18-0	261	Garris bridge-Nawât-Mallawi-Deir Moes-Deir el Mahatta	43-0
256	El Edwa-road No. 235 ...	6-0	262	Bahr Yûsef bank at Qasr Hûr-Ebilden Nile bank and junction to Nalet Herz ...	10-0
257	El 'Abbâsya-Abâ el Waqf-Moheit drain-Road No. 235	10-7	263	Ebshâda on Bahr Yûsef bank-road No. 261 ...	2-0
258	El Hawâda-Sakûla ...	15-0	264	El Baragîl on Bahr Yûsef bank-El Mahrûs-Nile bank near Qalandûl ...	8-5
259	Beni Masâr-Tanbu-Iehrûba-Sandûs el Fîr ...	14-5	265	El Ashmunein-Minshât el Maghâlqa ...	3-6
260	Beni Matar-Beni 'Aly-Sabakha canal ...	12-6	266	Nile bank-Mallawi opposite Nazlet el Arin ...	11-5
261	Beni 'Ali-'Ezbet Siwa-Sabakha canal ...	6-5	267	Mallawi-road No. 261-Umm Qummu-'Ezbet Seif Pasha on Bahr Yûsef ...	9-5
262	Ibrâhîmia canal-Kôm Wâli-Sabakha canal ...	13-5	268	Singerj junction-'Ezbet Ahmad 'Amr ...	3-5
263	Kolona junction-Nazlet Enâni Moheit bank-Ista-Dakûf ...	13-0	269	El Masara-road No. 261-Tûkh-Tanda-El Badramîn ...	14-5
264	Qolona-Dafash-'Ezbet Bôlos Hanna-Mengatin canal bank	11-0	270	Deir Moes-Tanûf (Salibet Tanûf) ...	9-8
265	Samallût-Moheit drain Deir Samallût-Shiasha ...	5-6	271	Deirûl-Nazîlî Ganûb-Beni Qorra-Manfalût-Ayût ...	59-5
266	Magatin-Deir Samallût	5-6	272	Fayîmû-Hawâret Adia-Hawâret el Maqta-Qohfâ-Señofar junction ...	20-0
267	Deir Samallût junction-Beni Ghani junction ...	7-2	273	Fayîm el Azab-Qalamsha and junctions to Bahr el Gharaq and Ezbet Qalamsha ...	20-5
268	Kôm el Lâf-Beni Ghani ...	4-7	274	El Gharaq el Sultânî-Shidmu-El Gaſra-Etsa-Ibgig-Fayîm ...	25-0
269	Ezbet Mikhail el Sufe-Dam-shir ...	6-5	275	Qalâhana-Dînnu-Etsa ...	5-0
270	Damshir-Hasan Pasha ...	7-1	276	El Sawafna-Dînnu-Road No. 273 ...	8-6
271	Beni Ahmed junction-Minya Taha-Tawa ...	11-1	277	Shidmu-Totûm-Qalamsha and junctions to Bahr el Gharaq bank ...	21-0
272	Taha junction-Behdâl-Sabakha canal bank ...	6-6	278	Bahr Danial bridge-El Gharaq-'Ezbet Prince-Mohammad Aly	13-5
273	Ibrâhîmiya-Tahmasla Saft Khamûir ...	11-3	279	Etsa-Minshât Halfa-Bahr Abul Mir ...	6-5
274	Nile bank-Mansafî Kôm el Makras el Bahari-Beni KHiâr junction Kôm el Zobeiri ...	17-0			
275	Tahmasla-Rihâna ...	4-8			
276	Beni 'Ezbet-Rihâna road junction	4-2			
277	Nile bank-Abu Qrâs-Gereia-Mantût-Balanâtira ...	17-0			
278	Junction road No. 237-Beni Ebshid-El Kubra-Kafr Fila-El Sultân Hassan ...	12-5			

Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.	Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.
280	Abu Gandr-Motül-Aly Bey station-Medinet Faiyüm	18-0	303	Kafr Malbüz-Masaret Düda-El Ikhäsa-El Maslûb-Faiyüm junction...	20-0
281	Motül junction-El Atämma-Garada-Tebhâr-Agamiyin...	9-5	304	Kafr Malbüz-Tämiya-Rada...	12-0
282	El Gafira-El Minya junction road No. 274	6-0	305	El Röda-Forgos-El Zerbi-Masaret Düda	10-0
283	Ibgî-junction road No. 280	3-4	306	Forqos-Sersena-Matar Täras	11-5
284	Minya-Nawära-Abu Gandir-El Nazla-'Ezbet Gabal Sad	24-0	307	Sersena-El Maqätta-Seila-El Edwa	12-5
285	Tebhâr-junction road No. 288-road No. 280	8-7	308	Edwa junction road No. 306	3-4
286	Tebhâr-Maqâr Effendi station-El Nazla	6-0	309	Sella along Abdalla Wahbi canal bank-Dam-road No. 303	15-2
287	Junction road No. 280-Abu Dingäsh-Abu Ginsha junction	11-0	310	Sella junction-Road No. 309-Rubiyat	14-5
288	El Atamma-Däsiä-Sumbat junction road No. 289	9-5	311	Forqos-Abdalla Wahbi canal-Gerza regulator-desert-Gerza	23-0
289	El Mashrak el Shawäshna-Abu Ginsuh-Agamiyin-Talät-Faiyüm	29-0	312	Aräba-Balana	10-0
290	Ibshawai-El Manshiä-'Ezbet Khäled Bey-Qarün Hotel...	11-0	313	Beni Hemeil Damayna canal	0-5
291	Kafr el Rawashdiya-'Ezbet Adawi-Road No. 290-junction-Kalkh	8-0	314	Naghämish-El Khiam and junction	9-0
292	El Shawashna station-Kafr el Rawashdiä-Birket Qarün bank	6-5	315	Assut-Abu Tig-Sidiä el Deir Shuh-el Birba-Junction Road 312	161-0
293	Kafr Alläm-Kafr Ghidiän-Mashraq junction	6-0	316	Talihät-Tahta	9-0
294	Junction road No. 290-Abuksa-Sanhür-Kafr Fazära-Sennüres	20-5	317	Haräsha-Tahta	4-0
295	El Agamiyin-Sinara-along E.S.R. to Faiyüm	15-0	318	Mishta junction	0-5
296	Tallat-Fidimin-Sanhür	9-0	319	Tima junction Road 315	6-0
297	Fidimin-El Sileyin-Beni Säleh	4-5	320	Akhmin Nile bank	3-0
298	Faiyüm-Beni Säleh	6-4	321	Neida-Nile bank	5-0
299	Tersa-Naqallia-'Ezbet el Daira-Faiyüm	12-5	322		-
300	El Sileyin-El Kilabeyin-Naqallah	17-5	323	Abu Tig-south junction	0-5
301	Gabala-Sennüres-Garfa-El Alam-DärelRamäd-Faiyüm	4-5	324	Baqur junction	0-5
302	Sennüres-Beni Etmän-'Ezbet Rehim-'Ezbet 'Abdel Azim	9-6	325	Badäri-Haridi canal	1-0
			326	Negu Badäri junction	6-2
			327	Nazlet el Milk-Shamäa	11-0
			328	Redisä canal-Rediä-till and	2-0
			329	Khatara-Khatara St. tillend	2-0
			330	Isna Barrage-Abu Shüsha	210-0
			331	West Bank of the Nile opposite Luxor	6-0
			358	Shanawiya-Büsh-Esbahanna	9-3
			359	Zayton-Dalas	3-0
			363	Pyramids Road Suwarra-Minshat-Dahshour-Salbet Dahshour-H.M. The King's Lake and junction from Abu el Numrus to Shubramant	35-7

Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.	Road No.	Name of Road.	Kilo.
384	El Alyät along Ibrahimiya Canal-Beni Suef-Maghägha-Beni Mazir-Samallüt-Miyya-AbuQüras-Itäidem-El-Mahras-Nazlet Hafiz road No. 261 (at Qulabba) and junction to El Minya	238-2	380	Gabala-Sirsina and June, to Kr. Imcira	6-5
385	Héwin-Korimat	64-0	381		-
386	'Ezbet el Mumib-El Badraahin Ayt	44-5	382	Giza-Manashi-Barrage	22-3
387	Roda-'Ezbet Aslän-'Ezbet Sawris Bey Mikhail	11-0	383	El-Minshah-Junction Road 315	11-5
388	Salhet Tanda (Asyüt)	11-0	384	Old Gabbara June, Road 315	2-5
389	Que el Ghali-'Ezbet Sidawi	6-0	385	Girga-Junction Road 315	2-5
390	Abu Hanash St.-Bahr Qasar el Banät	3-5	386	Baräis-Junction Road 315	3-5
391	Abu Gandir road junction-El Hussein-Bahr Qasar el Banät	3-0	387	Asyut-el-Badari	37-0
392	Junction Road No. 330-El Karmak	4-5	388	El-Haram street-Nazlet el-Sisi Sawiet Abu Missalem, June, to Kr. el Siman	7-0
393	Junction Road No. 330-Qäs	6-0	389	Asyut-Duranka	3-5
394	Sannuris-Kr Mahfuz	6-0	390	Nazali Ganub-el-Qusia-el-Deir el-Moharak	13-0
395	Beni 'Ali-Kom Wali along Abä Tä Canal Bank	7-5	391	Ibrahimiä canal-Beni Rafi-Suhagiä el	11-0
396	Abu Aziz-Kufur el Sulis	3-5	392	Ibrahimiä canal-Beni Kalb-el-Atamma	8-2
397	El Hälihiya village-Barut	4-5	393	Junction Road 394-Nazlet Hafiz-Mallawi	9-5
398	Asyüt-Abnüb	11-0	394	El-Karnak-Nag el Tahanti-el-Zenia Qibli	5-0
399	Abksh-Kafr Abbäd and junction from Abbäd to lake Qürän	15-0	395	Nile bank-Dandara	2-0
			396	Nile Hassan el-Shirüq-Beni Hasan Tombs	6-0
			397	Nile bank-Northern and Southern Tombs	11-0
			398	Roda-Ibrahimiä el-bank	1-5
			399	Junction Road 257-Minshat Di'bis	2-5

CAIRO BRIDGES.

1. **CAIKAS II (EL RÖDA) BRIDGE**, connecting Giza with Röda Island
Length, 535 metres; width, footpaths included, 20 metres.
The Bridge carries a double tramway track. It has a swingings an opening (turning) span operated by electricity.
2. **EL MALEK EL SILEH BRIDGE**, connecting Röda Island with Old Cairo and forming the continuation of Röda Bridge.
Length, 83 metres; width, 15 metres.
3. **MORAMMAD 'ALY BRIDGE**, connecting the north end of Röda Island to Old Cairo
Length, 67 metres; width, 15 metres.
The above three bridges were built by Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., and completed in 1907.

4. **QASR EL NIL BRIDGE**, connecting Cairo to Gezira Island.
Length, 402 metres; width, 10-40 metres.
The bridge has swing span worked by hand. It was built by the Compagnie de Fives-Lille in 1871.
5. **ENGLISH BRIDGE** (replacing old Pont des Anglais), connecting Gezira Island to Giza and forming the continuation of Qasr el Nil Bridge.
Length, 127 metres; width, 19 metres.
The bridge has a swing span worked by electricity.
It was built by the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., and opened to traffic in 1914.
6. **BŪLĀQ BRIDGE**, connecting Būlāq with Gezira Island.
Length, 274 metres; width, 20 metres.
The bridge carries a double tramway track. It has a lift span, constructed to the design of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Co., and worked by electricity.
7. **EL ZAMĀLEK BRIDGE** over the Bahr el A'ma, connecting Imbāba with El Gezira Island and forming the continuation of Būlāq Bridge. It has a swing span operated by an electric motor.
Length, 125 metres; width, 16-50 metres.
The last two bridges were built by the Compagnie de Fives-Lille and completed in 1912.
8. **RŌD EL FARAG VIADUCT**.
This is a highway fixed bridge crossing the Upper Egypt railway line; it carries a double tramway track.
Length, 280 metres; width, 13 metres.
It was built by Baume et Merpent in 1913 for the account of the Cairo Tram way Company.

TIME SCHEDULE FOR CLOSING BRIDGES TO ROAD TRAFFIC
(OPENING TO RIVER TRAFFIC).

‘*Abbas II (Rōla) Bridge*.—From 10 to 10.45 a.m. and from 3.15 to 4 p.m.

English Bridge.—From 12.15 to 1 p.m.

El Zamālek Bridge*.—From 11.20 to 12 a.m. and from 2.30 to 3.15 p.m.

Qasr el Nil Bridge.—From 6 to 7 a.m. only, on Saturdays.

Qasr el Nil and Būlāq Bridges are only opened to river traffic (instead of the English and El Zamālek Bridges) in case of a very low Nile.

Būlāq Bridge is not opened to river traffic except for very exceptional cases.

These bridges are not to be opened on:

- (1) 1st and 2nd days of holy feasts.
- (2) Sham el Nessim.

PROVINCES.

TIME OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF BRIDGES.

Minūfiya Province.

Birket el Sabh* Bridge Road No. 6.		Sirsiba Bridge. Road No. 88 on Baghriya Canal.		Shubin el Kōm Bridge. Road No. 90 on Bahr Shubin.		Old Baghri Bridge Road No. 94 on Baghriya Canal.		New Baghriya Bridge on Road No. 1 Baghriya Canal.	
From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1.0 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	* 6.15 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.			7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.
11.80 "	12.35 p.m.	11.30 "	12 noon	11.30 "	12 noon			9.30 "	10.00 "
4.0 p.m.	3.00 "	4.30 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.			3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
		* 4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	* 4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.				

To be finished
at the end
of the year.

Daqahliya Province.

Femel Sūfiriya Br. Road No. 31 on Bah el Taufiki.		Dagadus Bridge. Road No. 31 Rayah El Taufiki.		‘Aga Bridge. Road No. 32 on El Mansūriya Canal.		Ka’frel Hadamās Br. on El Mansūriya Canal.		Gamalia Bridge.	
From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
4.15 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		
12.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.40 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.00 "	11.45 "		
2.0 "	3.20 "	3.00 p.m.	3.30 "	4.00 "	5.00 "	2.00 p.m.	2.45 p.m.		
						4.00 "	5.00 "		

Time of
opening
not yet
settled.

Qalyūbiya Province.

Rayah El Taufiki Bridge at Benha. Road No. 2 on Rayah El Taufiki.		Benha Nile Bridge. Road No. 6		Barshūm Bridge.	
From	To	From	To	From	To
4.35 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	10.25 a.m.	10.30 "	11.00 "	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
1.20 p.m.	2-10 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	4.00 "	5.00 "

Bridges under Construction:—Abkhaz Bridge Road No. 94.
* In winter season.

<i>Sharqiya Province.</i>				<i>Assiut Province.</i>		<i>Behera Province.</i>	
Hehya Bridge, Road No. 13 on Bahr Moes.		Mhyet el Qamh Bridge, Road No. 41 on Bahr Moes.		Manfalout Bridge on Ibrahimia Canal.		Aflaga Bridge Road No. 29 on Klandak el Sharki Canal.	
From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	9.25 a.m.	10.05 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	12.00 noon	10.30 "	11.30 "	8.30 "	9.00 "	1.20 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	11.15 "	12.45 "		
				4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.		

Gharbiya Province.

Nashart Bridge, Road No. 25 on Bahr Nashart.		Nabaroh Bridge, Road No. 19 on Bahr Shebin.		Kafr Hogazi Bridge Road No. 72	
From	To	From	To	time of opening not yet settled.	
6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.25 a.m.		
10.30 "	11.00 "	3.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.		
2.40 p.m.	2.30 p.m.				
5.00 "	5.30 "				

Bridges under Construction:—

Sanalara, Kafr Shishta, Kasr Nasr El Din and El Dalgamoun.
Kafr El Dawar Bridge and Abu El Rish Bridge at Damanhour.

Cairo Bridges.

Zamalek Bridge on River Nile.		English Bridge on River Nile.		Abbas II Bridge on River Nile.		Kasr El Nil Bridge on River Nile.		Shoubra Bridge on Ismailia Canal.	
From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
11.29 a.m.	12.00 noon	12.15 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	every saturday it is opened		8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
2.30 p.m.	3.15 p.m.			3.15 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.]	7.00 a.m.	12.00 noon	12.45 p.m.
								3.00 p.m.	3.45 "

N.B. (1) Zamalek Bridge is not opened the last opening on Sundays.

(2) Bridges are to be opened the last opening only on:—

- (a) First and second days of Holy Feasts,
- (b) Sham El Nessim.

**GOVERNMENT REST-HOUSES
IN EGYPT.**

GOVERNMENT REST-HOUSES IN EGYPT.

Applications for the use of rest-houses should be made to the Department concerned, as follows:—

Irrigation: To the Inspector of the Circle.

Direct Taxes: To the Local Inspector.

Ministry of the Interior: To the Local Hidra Inspector.

Frontiers Department: To the Director-General.

State Buildings: To the Inspector of the Division.*

Customs: To the Inspector within whose Directorate the rest-house is situated.

Ports and Light-houses: To the Director-General.

REST-HOUSE.	MARKAZ.	ADMINISTRATION.	ACCOMMODATION.
Stanley Bay	Alexandria.	Frontiers Department	10 rooms.
Abu Qir	Alexandria Gov.	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	2 bedrooms.
	Ramleh Qism	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom, 1 sitting-room and 1 mess.
El Amani	Alexandria Gov.	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	1 bedroom.
Damietta	Damietta Gov.	Ministry of Interior	3 " " " 1 sitting-room and 1 mess.
"	"	Ports and Light-houses Administration	2 bedrooms, 1 mess-room and kitchen in the light-house
"	"	"	1 bedroom in the Office for Male Officials only.
Immehin	Canal Gov.	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	2 " " and 1 mess.
"	"	State Buildings (East Division)	2 " " " "
"	"	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	1 bedroom.
"	"	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Port Said	Canal Gov.	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom.
"	"	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	1 bedroom.
Port Taufiq	"	State Buildings (East Division)	1 bedroom.
Suez	"	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	2 bedrooms.
<i>Niutaria</i> <i>Quesir</i> , <i>Suez</i>	"	"	"
<i>Elba</i>	"	Customs Administration	1 bedroom.
	"	Coastguards and Fisheries	1 bedroom.
	<i>Bahariya</i> Gov.	"	"
Helwan.			
Abu Hummus	Abu Hummus	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
El SAF Rashid	Mahoutia	Irrigation (3rd Circle)	" " " 1 "
Dumkhar	Rosetta	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	" " " 1 "
El Dingt	Dwanbar	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms.
Ihli	El Dingt	Irrigation (3rd Circle)	" " " 1 "
Hoah Jia	Rosetta	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms.
Kafr Bala	Abu Hummus	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	2 bedrooms.
Kafr Beldi	Kom Hamada	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Kafr el el	Kafr el Dauiwa	Irrigation (3rd Circle)	1 bedroom " 1 "
El Khandaba	Kom Hamada	Ministry of Interior	2 " " and 2 mess-rooms
Kom al Haraq	Kafr el Dauiwa	Irrigation (3rd Circle)	1 bedroom " 1 "
Kom Hamada	Kom Hamada	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
El M'adhiya	Rosetta	Irrigation (3rd Circle)	1 markaz room.
Minidlet el Amir	"	Coastguards and Fisheries Service	2 bedrooms.
Bobet Khayri Pasha	El M' el Barod	Irrigation (3rd Circle)	" " " 2 "
Abul Matnair	Abu Hummus	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom.
	Abu Hummus	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom.

* The regulations regarding rest-houses belonging to the State Buildings Department are as follows:—

(1) Officials are not allowed to use rest-houses without an express authorization from the Inspector concerned.

(2) Applications by telegram for the use of a rest-house should be forwarded always *double*, "*reply prepaid*," in order that an answer may be sent to the applicant and instructions given to the farrash in charge of the rest-house, in the event of the required permission being granted; and to the sender only of the telegram if permission is not granted.

(3) Applications for general Rest-Houses should be addressed to the Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Cairo. It is advisable to apply several days in advance.

GOVERNMENT REST-HOUSES IN EGYPT—continued.

REST-HOUSE.	MARKAZ.	ADMINISTRATION.	ACCOMMODATION.
El Manshira...	...	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
El Kharazina...	...	Irrigation (Zifta Circle)	1 bedroom.
Mit Ghannir...	...	State Buildings (East Division)	3 bedrooms.
Simbi lawein...	...	Irrigation (Zifta Circle)	1 bedroom.
Diab N'iem...	...	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 mess
Matari...	...	" " " "	1 " " "
Bent Ebeid...	...	" " " "	1 bedroom.

Daqahliya (continued).

El Manshira...	...	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
El Kharazina...	...	Irrigation (Zifta Circle)	1 bedroom.
Mit Ghannir...	...	State Buildings (East Division)	3 bedrooms.
Simbi lawein...	...	Irrigation (Zifta Circle)	1 bedroom.
Diab N'iem...	...	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 mess
Matari...	...	" " " "	1 " " "
Bent Ebeid...	...	" " " "	1 bedroom.

Sharqiya.

Abu Kahir	Kafr Saqr	Direct taxes	1 bedrooms
Bilbeis	Bilbeis	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
Faius	Faius	Irrigation (1st Circle)	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Kafr Saqr	Kafr Saqr	Irrigation (1st Circle)	1 " " "
El Sahya	Faius	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom
El Tel el Khar	Faius	Irrigation (1st Circle)	2 " " "
Tell Rak	Zagazig	Ministry of Interior	1 bedrooms
Zagazig	Kafr Saqr	Inspector-General of Irrigation	1 bedroom.
Zagazig	Zagazig	Ministry of Interior	1 " "
Zagazig	Kafr Saqr	General Rest-house (Finance)	9 rooms including 2 for East Division and 1 for Interior.
Helwa	Helwa	Irrigation (1st Circle)	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Herakhiya	Herakhiya	Ministry of Interior	1 bedrooms.

Ministry.

Ashmun	Ashmun	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms, 1 sitting-room.
Bilbeis	Minia	Irrigation (2nd Circle)	2 " " " " sitting-room
Bilbeis el Safr	Qawsina	Irrigation (2nd Circle)	3 " " " " for use by high officials.
Bul el Kabab	Minia	Ministry of Interior	3 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Deira Barage	Asman	Irrigation (1st and 2nd Circles)	3 bedrooms, 1 sitting-room.
El Shuhada	Shibin el Kham	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
El Shuhada	Qawsina	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Minia	Qawsina	Irrigation (2nd Circle)	1 sitting-room.
Mit Bira	Minia	Ministry of Interior	2 " " and 1 mess.
El Qarameh	Shibin el Kham	General Rest-house (Finance)	4 " " " " sitting-room.
El Qarameh	Shibin el Kham	Direct taxes	4 rooms including 2 bedrooms.
Shibin el Kham	Tala	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
Tinab	Ashmun	" " " "	1 " " "
Nifagfiya	Shibin el Kham	" " " "	1 " " "
Sobk	Minia	" " " "	2 bedrooms.
Tala	Tala	Irrigation (2nd Circle)	2 bedrooms.

Qalyubiya

Benha	Benha	Irrigation (1st Circle)	4 bedrooms.
El Mang	Shibin el Qanadir	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
Mas-enriyat el Dawidi	Tukh	" " " "	1 " " "
Naxa	Shibin el Qanadir	" " " "	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Qaha	Tukh	Bedroom	1 " " "
Shibin el Qanadir	Shibin el Qanadir	" " " "	2 bedrooms
Tukh	Tukh	" " " "	" " " "

REST-HOUSE.	MARAZ.	ADMINISTRATION.	ACCOMMODATION.
Abu Ghālibh...	Imbaha	Irrigation (El Giza Circle)	2 bedrooms (3rd Class),
Abūh	El Saif	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
El Akhass	Imbaha	"	" " " "
El Burambel	El Saif	"	" " " "
El 'Ayat	El 'Ayat	"	" " " "
El Badmahūh	El Giza	Irrigation (El Giza Circle)	1 house (2 bedrooms),
El Saif	El Saif	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms,
Helwan	El Giza	Irrigation (El Giza Circle)	and 1 mess.
Kair 'Annair	El 'Ayat	"	bedrooms and 1 mess.
Marghaha	El 'Ayat	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms
Assim	Imbaha	"	Third class rest-house.
El Basha	El Saif	Irrigation (El Giza Circle)	1 bedroom and 1 "
El Kamed el Kinyūn	El Giza	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms
Wardan	Imbaha	"	1 bedroom,
El Hawandeh	Giza	"	"
El Dayssam	Saif	Irrigation (El Giza Circle)	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
		Ministry of Interior	Second Class rest-house.
			1 bedroom and 1 mess.

COMMUNICATIONS.

El Faiyūm.

Abu Gaudir	Isa	Irrigation Circle	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Abūshāh	Shimārīs	Irrigation (El Faiyūm Circle)	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
El Ghargh el Sulhān	Isa	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
El Lūhān	El 'Ayat	Ministry of Interior (Giza Circle)	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
El Boka	Shimārīs	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.

El Ghargh el Sulhān	Isa	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
El Faiyūm	El Faiyūm	State Railways (Giza Circle)	1 bedroom
El Ghargh el Sulhān	El Faiyūm	Irrigation (El Faiyūm Circle)	2 bedrooms, 1 mess and 1 wall
Giza Regulator	Shimārīs	"	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Shimārīs	Shimārīs	Ministry of Interior	" " " "
Quar el Gūālī	Isa	Irrigation Circle	1 bedroom and 1 mess.

Beni Suef.

Abu Sir el Mahūq	El Waste	Irrigation (4th Circle)	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Abu Sir el Mahūq	"	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
Biba	Biba	"	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Beni Suef	Beni Suef	Ministry of Interior	1 "
"	"	Ministry of Interior	" " " "
Biba	Biba	Irrigation (4th Circle)	3 bedrooms, 1 mess and 1 sitting room.
Dardān	Beni Suef	"	3 bedrooms,
Bashūt	Biba	Ministry of Interior	1 wooden kiosk (2 bedrooms),
Assim	Biba	Irrigation (4th Circle)	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
Shimārīs	Beni Suef	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 "
El Waste No. 2	El Waste	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
Awāwira	Beni Suef	Irrigation (4th Circle)	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
			2 rooms (wooden kiosk) and 1 mess.

GOVERNMENT REST-HOUSES.

El Minya.

Abu Qurqūs	Abu Qurqūs	Ministry of Interior	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Beni Mazar	Irrigation (4th Circle)	"	1 room.
El Shokh Fādī	Ministry of Interior	"	1 bedroom.

GOVERNMENT REST-HOUSES IN EGYPT—continued.

REST-HOUSE.	MARKAZ.	ADMINISTRATION.	ACCOMMODATION.
Beni Mazar, ...	Beni Mazar	...	...
Madi	"	...	...
Debi Mazar, ...	"	...	...
El Fashin	El Fashin	Ministry of Interior (4th Circle) ...	3 bedrooms in the isolated rest house.
El Abhadia	El Muzair	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
El Sherki Mas'ud	Maghadia	Ministry of Interior ...	2 rooms.
El Fashin	El Fashin	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
Hanan Dasha	Samatut	Ministry of Interior ...	2 rooms and 1 sitting room.
Maghadia	Maghadia	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
(for 43 and 474)	"	...	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Mazra'a	"	Ministry of Interior ...	3 rooms.
Madi	Beni Mazar	Direct Taxes ...	2 rooms and 1 mess.
El Minya	El Minya	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	1 house, 2 bedrooms.
Saf el Khammr	El Minya	Ministry of Interior ...	1 house (3 rooms).
Samatut	Samatut	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	1 bedroom.
"	"	Ministry of Interior ...	1 room, 1 sitting room.
"	"	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	1 room, nearly always occupied.
Sapaha	"	"	1 bedroom.
Sharabim	Beni Mazar	Ministry of Interior ...	Room in Muckhaz.
Shurim	El Fashin	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	3 rooms over the D.E.'s Office.
Also Basya	El Minya	Ministry of Interior ...	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Kom el Ahmar	Beni Mazar	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Sadat el Qibed	Samatut	Ministry of Interior ...	2 rooms.*
Floating house	El Minya	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	1 bedroom.
"	Beni Mazar	"	Kiosk (2 bedrooms).
"	Beni Mazar	"	1 bedroom.*
"	Beni Mazar	"	Kiosk (2 bedrooms).
"	Beni Mazar	"	Room (1 bedroom).

* Not fit for use.

COMMUNICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT REST-HOUSES.

Abu Tig	Abu Tig	...	...
Asyut	Asyut	Irrigation (Girga Circle) ...	2 bedrooms, unalt occupied.
"	"	Irrigation (Asyut Barrage Circle) ...	3 bedrooms, 1 mess, and 1 sitting room.
Dairut	Dairut	Direct Taxes ...	1 room, 1 sitting room, 2 bedrooms.
El Badari	El Badari	Ministry of Interior ...	1 bedroom.
El Badari	Mahawi	Irrigation (Asyut Barrage Circle) ...	1 " " "
El Zarah	Mahawi	Ministry of Interior ...	1 " " "
Indez	Mahawi	Ministry of Interior ...	1 " " "
Manfalut	Manfalut	Ministry of Interior ...	1 bedroom.
Beni Qurra	Abu Tig	Irrigation (4th Circle) ...	1 " and 1 mess.
Um Safrira	Mahawi	Irrigation (Asyut Barrage Circle) ...	2 rooms and 1 mess.
El Sogit Qhib	El Badari	Irrigation (Asyut Barrage Circle) ...	7 bedrooms " 1 " "
Modyris Palms	Asyut	Ministry of Interior ...	1 " " "
El Delgawi	Manfalut	Irrigation (Asyut Barrage Circle) ...	2 " and 1 mess.
El Bahari	El Bahari	Girga Circle ...	1 bedroom.
Sidfa	El Badari	"	1 " " "
Hassan Darwish	El Badari	Ministry of Interior ...	1 " " "
El Ertanob	Abnoob	"	1 " " "
Beni Mohammed	Abnoob	"	1 " " "

Girga.

El Bahyana	El Bahyana	Irrigation (Girga Circle) ...	2 bedrooms, and 1 mess.
El Felayan	"	Ministry of Interior ...	1 bedroom, and 1 mess.
Girga	"	Irrigation (Girga Circle) ...	2 bedrooms. " 1 " "
Tabta	Tabta	Ministry of Interior ...	2 " and 1 mess.
"	"	"	3 bedrooms and 1 mess.

REST-HOUSE.	MARKAZ.	ADMINISTRATION.	ACCOMMODATION.
Nazlet Sinaïn	Tshia	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom.
Taha	"	Migration (Girga Circle)	2 bedrooms, much occupied.
"	"	"	2 bedrooms.
Sohag	Sohag	State Buildings (South Division)	1 sitting-room.
"	"	Direct Taxes	3 rooms including 2 bedrooms,
El Maragha	"	Ministry of Interior	2 rooms and 1 mess.
El Assraf	Girga	"	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
El Farfa	Bahana	"	"
El Bahya	Girga	"	1 bedroom.
Yacoub	"	"	"
Awlad Aly	"	"	"
El Kushi	El Bahyana	"	1 bedroom.
El Hawes	"	"	3 bedrooms.
Saï	"	"	2 bedrooms.
El Hahwah	"	"	1 bedroom.
El Ahawa	"	"	1 bedroom.
El Araya	"	"	2 bedrooms.
El Bahat	Sohag	"	2 bedrooms.
Taha	Taha	"	2 bedrooms.
El Agna	"	"	1 bedroom.

Girga (continued).

Girga	"	"	1 bedroom.
"	"	"	2 bedrooms.
"	"	"	1 bedroom.
"	"	"	3 rooms including 2 bedrooms,
"	"	"	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	1 bedroom.
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	1 bedroom.
"	"	"	2 bedrooms.
"	"	"	2 bedrooms.
"	"	"	1 bedroom.

Qena.

El Dabha	Sag' Hammadi	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
Abu Shisha	"	Irrigation (Gh Circle)	1 bedroom and 1 mess.
Armut	"	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom.
El Yakhya	Lor	Ministry of Interior	1 bedroom.
Dshama	"	"	3 bedrooms and 1 mess.

El Dabha	"	"	1 bedroom.
El Dabha	"	"	1 bedroom.
Lor	"	"	2 bedrooms.
Sag' Hammadi	"	"	2 bedrooms and 1 mess.
Qift	"	"	2 bedrooms.
Qis	"	"	2 bedrooms.
El Qasr	"	"	2 bedrooms.
El Bahya	"	"	1 bedroom.
El Shaghab	"	"	1 bedroom, and 1 mess.
Hegaza	"	"	2 bedrooms.

Aswân.

Aswân	Aswân	Const-Guard Administration	2 bedrooms.
Idû	"	Ministry of Interior	"
El Dier	"	"	3 bedrooms.
Darw	El Dier	Irrigation (Gh Circle)	1 bedroom, and 1 mess.
Safra	"	"	"
Tushka	El Dier	"	1 " and 1 mess.
Khôr Bahma	"	"	1 " and 1 mess.
Slwa	Idû	Irrigation (Gh Circle)	2 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms
Reservoir	Aswân	Aswân Reservoir	and 1 mess (4th Class).
"	"	"	4 bedrooms and 1 mess.

FRONTIERS REST-HOUSES.

LOCALITY.	CLASS.			NUMBER OF ROOMS.	NUMBER OF BEDS.	REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.			
WESTERN DESERT PROVINCE.						
Baharia Oasis	—	1	—	3	2	
Burg El Arab	1	1	—	2	4	
Wadi El Natrân	—	—	1	2	2	
Matrîh	1	1	—	2	2	
Dabaa	1	1	1	8	10	
Siwa Oasis	1	—	—	4	4	There exists also an hotel "Prince Farîq Hotel" at Siwa.
Barrani	1	1	—	8	7	
Solloum	1	1	—	7	10	
Amriya	—	—	1	—	—	
El Hamînam	—	1	—	—	—	
SINAI PROVINCE.						
El Arîsh	1	—	1	5	5	
Rafah	—	—	1	2	1	
Kosseima	—	—	1	2	2	
Kuntilla	—	—	1	1	2	
Nekhl	—	—	1	2	2	
Hassana	—	—	1	4	4	
Tor	—	1	—	—	1	
Kantara	—	—	1	4	4	
Abu Zenîma	1	—	—	—	—	Is being established.
SOUTHERN DESERT PROVINCE.						
Kharga Oasis	1	1	1	2	4	
Dakhla Oasis	1	—	1	3	3	
RED SEA DISTRICT.						
Ghobbet El Bus (Southern District)	1	—	—	2	2	
Hurglada	—	1	—	—	—	
Kosseir	—	1	—	—	—	
Safaga	—	—	1	—	2	

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

The GENERAL POST OFFICE is at Alexandria. There are 3,599 urban and rural post offices throughout Egypt. This number includes urban post offices and rural, Nile stations, and stations served by travelling post offices; a complete list of these, showing the services to which they are admitted, is contained in the "Postal Guide."

CAIRO POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(1) The principal trains carrying mails from Cairo are as follows:—

Alexandria line: 9.30 a.m., 12.30, 3.30 and 11.30 p.m.

Port Said line: 7 a.m., 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

Upper Egypt line: 7, 8.30 a.m., 3, 5, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.

In order to be carried by the above trains, *ordinary* letters should be posted at the Central Post Office at least half an hour before the times of departure.

(2) Mails from the *chief* urban and hotel post offices are despatched generally in accordance with the trains shown above. The clearances of urban offices and street-boxes are arranged, however, in accordance with the importance of the district in which they are situated, and residents should assure themselves of the hours of clearance by the notices posted in the offices and on the street-box plates.

(3) The offices of the Helwân line despatch mails by the 9.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. trains for Alexandria; the 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. trains for Port Said; and the 8.30 a.m., 5 and 7.30 p.m. trains for Upper Egypt.

(4) The offices of the Marg line despatch mails by the 9.30 a.m., 12.30 noon, 3.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. trains for Alexandria; 7 a.m., 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. trains for Port Said; and the 8.30 a.m., 5 and 7.30 p.m. trains for Upper Egypt.

(5) Mails are made up for abroad by all mail steamers leaving Port Said, Alexandria and Port Taufiq. Ordinary correspondence should be handed in at the Central Post Office 40 minutes before the departure of the train (*see above*); 1 hour and 30 minutes for registered correspondence; and 2½ hours for money orders and insured articles. Parcels should be handed in 24 hours before departure.

* Published in two editions, English and Arabic, and obtainable at any post office from 50 millimes.

Cairo Post Office Hours.

	Week Days.		Sundays and Public Holidays.	
	From	To	From	To
Sale of Stamps	7.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.	8 a.m.	7 p.m.
Delivery (Ordinary & Registered Articles)	7.30 a.m.	8 p.m.	10 a.m.	noon.
Government Service in arrival				
Special letter boxes	5 a.m.	8 p.m.		
Registration and Government Service in departure				
Cash Office: Money Orders & Savings Bank	7.30 a.m.	8* p.m.	Opens from 8 to 10 a.m. on official holidays falling on Saturdays & Mondays (except Sham el Nessim).	
Specie & Collection Orders	9 a.m.	6 p.m.		
Ordinary	3 p.m.	6 p.m.		
Insured and C.O.D.	8.30 a.m.	6 p.m.		
† Parcels Office: Insured and C.O.D.	8.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	Closed the whole day.	
Payment of trade charges on C.O.D.	8.30 a.m.	6 p.m.		
Payment of trade charges on C.O.D.	3.30 p.m.	5 p.m.		
Inquiry Office	8.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.		
	3	6 p.m.		

On the arrival of mails the Delivery and Registration (in arrival) windows are closed during sorting operations. Should mails by train No. 36 arrive at the office later than 9 p.m., their delivery will take place the next morning.

Mails from Europe arriving in the evening will be delivered the same night, provided that they arrive at 9 p.m. at the latest.

* Open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. during official holidays falling on Saturdays or Mondays.

† Closed at 5.30 p.m. during the winter season.

‡ Insured letters window is open from noon till 1 p.m. (in addition to the original hours) during cotton season only.

ALEXANDRIA POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(1) The principal trains carrying mails from Alexandria are as follows:—

Cairo line: 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m. and 11.30 p.m.

Port Said line: 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 11.30 p.m.

Upper Egypt line: 3 p.m. and 11.30 p.m.

In order to be despatched by the above trains, ordinary letters should be posted at the Central Post Office at least half an hour before the time of departure, except in the case of the 11.30 p.m. train, when they should be posted at 10.15 p.m.

(2) Mails are made up by the chief urban offices for despatch generally in accordance with the trains shown above. The clearances of urban offices and street boxes are, however, arranged in accordance with the importance of the district in which they are situated, and residents should assure themselves of the hours of clearance by reference to the notices posted in the offices and on the street-box plates.

(3) The offices of the Ramleh line send out mails *via* Sidi Gaber for despatch by the 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. trains for Cairo; the 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. trains for Port Said, and the 3 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. trains for Upper Egypt.

(4) The offices of the Abu Qir line send out mails *via* Sidi Gaber for despatch by the 9 a.m., 12 noon and 11.30 p.m. trains for Cairo, the 9 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. trains for Port Said, and the 3 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. trains for Upper Egypt.

(5) Mails are made up for abroad by all mail steamers leaving Alexandria, Port Said, and Port Taufiq. When the steamer leaves Alexandria, ordinary correspondence should be posted at latest one hour before the advertised time of sailing. Two hours should be allowed in the case of registered correspondence. When the steamer leaves from Port Said, ordinary correspondence should be posted at the Central Post Office half an hour before the departure of the train (*see above*). One and a half hours should be allowed for registered correspondence. In both cases, money orders and insured articles should be posted before noon. Parcels should be handed in at 6 p.m. on the previous day.

Alexandria Post Office Hours.

	Week Days.		Sundays and Public Holidays.	
	From	To	From	To
Sale of Stamps	7.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.	8 a.m.	11 a.m.
Delivery (Ordinary)	8 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	11 a.m.
Delivery (Registration in arrival)	8 p.m.	8.30 p.m.		
Special letter-boxes	8 a.m.	8.30 p.m.		
Registration (Despatch)	7.30 a.m.	8.30* p.m.		
Cash Office: Money Orders & Savings Bank	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	Opens from 9 to 11 a.m. on official holidays falling on Saturdays and Mondays (except Sham el Nessim).	
Specie and Collection Orders	3 p.m.	6 p.m.		
Ordinary	8.30 a.m.	6 p.m.		
Insured and C.O.D.	8.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.		
Parcels Office: Insured and C.O.D.	3.30 p.m.	6 p.m.	Closed the whole day.	
Payment of trade charges on C.O.D.	8.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.		
Payment of trade charges on C.O.D.	3.30 p.m.	5 p.m.		
Inquiry Office	8.30 a.m.	1 p.m.		
	3	5.30 p.m.		

On the arrival of mails the delivery windows are closed during the time necessary for sorting operations.

In case the arrival of a mail from Europe takes place before 9 p.m., it is delivered the same evening.

* Open from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. during official holidays falling on Saturdays or Mondays.

SUDAN AND UPPER NILE MAILS.

Mails are made up every day at the Central Post Office, Cairo, and are sent to Shellál, where they await the departure of the Sudan Government mail steamers, which as a rule sail twice a week†

† All except the mail steamers leave Shellál on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the latest dates for posting in Cairo are therefore Tuesdays and Fridays at the hours mentioned above. The Agency, War Office, Cairo.

Ordinary letters must be posted at the Central Post Office before 6.30 p.m.; registered letters before 5.30 p.m.; and parcels before 3 p.m.

There is a mail train service between Khartoum and Sennâr on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, continuing to Kosti and El Obeid on Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamers run as follows between Khartoum and the South :—

Day of Month.	Destination.	Day of Month.	Destination.
1st	Bahr el Ghazal (Mehraf' el Req.)	27th (June to November).	Gambella
6th, 21st	Rejaf.	8th, 18th, 28th	Kosti.

There is also a fortnightly service (June to December) by steamer between Sennâr and Roseires, leaving the former place on alternate Wednesdays. In the intervening weeks a service by land leaves Sennâr on Tuesdays. Between Kareima and Kerna (Dongola Province) there is a mail service in connection with the trains leaving Cairo on alternate Wednesdays and Mondays (see railway time-tables).

All mail services are liable to alteration.

INLAND AND FOREIGN POSTAL CHARGES.

Category	Exchanged in the Interior of Egypt and for the Sudan.	For Countries in the Postal Union.
Letters	5 millimes for each unit of 30 grammes or fraction.	15 mill. first 20 grammes and 10 mill. each succeeding 20 grammes or fraction.
Post cards (Reply paid)	3 millimes.	10 millimes.
Newspapers and periodicals.	6 millimes. 1 millime per number or copy.	20 millimes. Newspaper and printed matter— 2 mill. for each 50 grammes or fraction up to 2000 grammes.
Non-periodicals and printed matter and newspapers and periodical printed matter originating from abroad and posted in Egypt.	2 millimes for each 50 grammes or fraction up to 2000 grammes.	Printed matter for the blind 2 mills. per 1000 grammes or fractions up to 3 kilos.
Visiting cards	For commercial papers the minimum charge is 2 millimes.	Commercial Papers. 4 mill. for each 50 grammes or fraction up to 2000 grammes for Commercial papers and 500 grammes for samples
Commercial papers		The minimum charge for commercial papers is 15 mills.; 4 mills. for each 50 grammes or fractions up to 500 grs.; the minimum charge for samples is 8 millimes.
Samples	2 millimes for each 50 grammes or fraction up to 500 grammes. Minimum charge 2 mill.	

Letter postage to Great Britain and her Colonies is 10 millimes for every 20 grammes or fraction thereof and 5 millimes for each Postcard.

NOTE.—The charge for registration is 10 millimes for Egypt and the Sudan, and 15 millimes for countries in the Postal Union.

An acknowledgment of receipt for a registered article can be obtained on payment of 10 millimes for the interior; for the foreign service the fee is 15 millimes if demanded at the time of posting; if after posting, the fee is 20 millimes.

Express correspondence is charged on delivery double the usual rates, and insufficiently paid correspondence double the deficiency. The minimum tax is 4 millimes for unpaid mail correspondence double the deficiency.

Newspapers, printed matter, commercial papers, and samples, for countries in the Postal Union, must be prepaid, fully. Those for inland should be at least partially prepaid.

For list of articles prohibited by letter post, see "Postal Guide," Appendix III and IV

TARIFF FOR INSURED LETTERS.

Inland: 5 millimes for every L.E. 10 or fraction, with a minimum charge of 5 millimes per letter plus postage and registration fees; maximum insurance L. E. 400 United Kingdom: 20 millimes for every 300 francs or fraction; maximum insurance 1,000 francs.

The Sudan is not admitted to the Insured Letter Service.

For letters addressed to Foreign Countries, the amount of insurance varies according to the country of destination (see "Postal Guide," Appendix IV).

PARCEL POST TARIFF.

	Not exceeding 1 kilo.	Exceeding 1, not exceeding 3 kilos.	Exceeding 3, not exceeding 5 kilos.	Insurance Fee per L.E. 10 or fraction.	Maximum Insurance.
	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	
Inland	30	40	50	5	L.E. 400
For Dakhla Oasis	40	50	—	—	—
Sudan	65	95	125	5	L.E. 20
Great Britain, (Via Port Said) and Gibraltar	115	150	185	20	£stg. 400
				per 300 fcs. or fraction	

The minimum insurance tax collected on insured parcels exchanged with the interior of Egypt or despatched to the Sudan is 50 millimes. For those emanating from the Sudan, the minimum insurance commission is only 5 millimes.

For Foreign countries, see "Postal Guide," Appendix X.

CASH ON DELIVERY PARCEL SERVICE.

The Cash on Delivery (*contre remboursement*) Parcel Service exists both in the inland service and between Egypt and most European countries, and Egypt and Great Britain, and Egypt and the Sudan.

By this means the value of a parcel is collected from the addressee and remitted by the post office to the sender, less the usual commission on a money order if the parcel is for the interior, less the fixed charge (10 mills) and the usual commission on a money order if it is for or from the Sudan.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY.

Ordinary Money Orders. (1) *Inland.*—Forms to be filled up are obtainable at post offices. The order is transmitted to the payee by the sender. Maximum amount L.E. 100.

(2) *Foreign.*—Special forms are obtainable at post offices. The orders are transmitted direct by the post office to the payee. Maximum amount varies according to country to which they are addressed (see Postal Guide, Appendix VII).

Telegraphic Money Orders are drawn up by the postmasters according to indications furnished by senders, but telegrams must be worded in accordance with Post Office regulations. The cost of the telegram is payable in addition to the ordinary money order commission. Maximum amount L.E. 40 inland and Sudan; for foreign countries the maximum varies (see Postal Guide, Appendix VII).

Egyptian Postal Orders are obtainable at all post offices admitted to the money order service. Values from P.T. 5 to L.E. 1. Stamps to the value of 40 milliemmes may be attached in extension of value. These orders are only for use in Egypt and Palestine; they are payable at all post offices throughout Egypt and Palestine, but not in the Sudan.

British Postal Orders from 6d. to 21/-, and to which stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed in extension of value, are issued at the following places:—

Cairo.—Central P.O., 'Abbásiya, Bulâq, Dâher, Citadel, Continental, Cook's Office, Dawâwin, Faggâla, Gezira, Giza Branch, Heliopolis, Helwân, Exbet el Zeitin, Me'adi, Qasr el Dubâra, Shepherd's Hotel, British Barracks, Ahrâm, Abu Za'bal, Qubba Palace, Sayeda Zeinab, Shubra (Cairo), Sabtiya, Bab El Louq, Manshiat el Bakry, and Zein el Abidin.

Alexandria.—Central P.O., Abu Qir, Bacos, Bulkeley, Camp Cesar, Customs (Alexandria) Hadra, Ibrâhîmiya (Ramlah), Mec, Mina el Basal, Moharrem Bey, Montaza Gabbâry, Râs el Tin, San Stefano, Sidi Gâber, Seamen's Home, Salâh el Din Attarine, and Sultan Hussein.

Luxor.—At the Central Office. Open in winter only: Luxor Winter Palace Hotel.

Aswân.—At the Central Office, Aswân Reservoir. Open in winter only: Cataract Hotel.

Also at the Offices of Damanhûr, Tanta, Benha, Kafr el Sheikh, Mahalla el Kobra, Zila, Mansûra, Mit Ghâmr, Zagazig, Bilbeis, Faqûs, Shihin el Qanâter, Ismailia, Sibhin el Kôm, Kafr el Zaiyât, Minûf, Beni Suaf, Minya, Asyût, Mallawi, Sohâg, Ima, Saïaga, El 'Arish, Port Said, Port Taufiq, Suez, Qantara, Hurghâda, Abu Zenina, Abu Sweir, Taftish Attia, Mouscar Ismailia, Port Fouad, Ombugma and Quarter Nag Hamadi.

All other offices admitted to inland money order service are authorized to pay such postal orders issued from abroad when presented to them.

These orders are only for use from the United Kingdom and British Colonies to Egypt and vice versa. They are not current in Egypt itself.

COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE.

All post offices in Egypt at which money order business is transacted are open to this service, both inland and foreign.

The sum of 10 milliemmes is prepaid on each inland invoice and 12 milliemmes on each invoice for abroad in addition to the ordinary money order commission in respect of each order collected.

Collection orders are forwarded under registered cover, the postage being the same as that on an ordinary letter, in addition to a registration fee of 10 milliemmes (inland) and 15 milliemmes (foreign).

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT SERVICE.

This service facilitates the postal transactions of banks, commercial houses and individuals, by enabling them to maintain a current cash account at a Post Office (or offices) to which sums due from the depositor to the post office, or by the post office to the depositor, may be debited or credited as the case may be, by means of correspondence, thus avoiding loss of time in calling personally at the post office or sending a messenger for the purpose; by its use, the considerable risk attendant upon the transport of funds by hand is entirely eliminated.

There is no limit to the amount which a depositor may place to his credit, but a minimum credit balance of L.E. 2 must be maintained on each deposit account. This service is at present confined to Alexandria and Cairo Central Post Offices and Ghûriya (Cairo).

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

(i) *Inland Service (Post Offices)*

Deposits.—No deposit of less than 50 milliemmes can be made.

A depositor may not deposit more than L.E. 50 in any year after deduction of amounts with drawn, and not more than L.E. 200 in any number of years exclusive of interest.

A depositor may only hold one deposit book.

Rate of dividend.—Not exceeding 3 per cent per annum.

Withdrawals.—All withdrawals not exceeding L.E. 5 from offices north of Assiut and not exceeding L.E. 10 from offices in and south of Assiut and Gabal el Tor Mersa Matrüh, Sollüm, Abu Zeneima, Om Bogma and El Arish are paid on demand.

For withdrawals exceeding these sums, depositors must fill in a special form provided by the Administration, which is transmitted to the General Post Office.

An authorization for payment is sent by the General Post Office directly to the depositor.

Miscellaneous.—The state guarantees deposits and also the repayment of capital and dividend.

All the principal post offices transact savings bank business. Deposits in the Savings Bank cannot be sequestered. Savings Bank agents are strictly forbidden to give any information to third persons regarding the accounts of depositors.

Small Savings.—Postage stamps on a special form supplied by the Post Office may be used.

When the face value of the form amounts to 50, 100 or 150 mill. it will be accepted as a deposit.

Annual Verification.—The Head office calls in once a year all deposit books in order that they may be checked, and also that the dividend due may be credited.

Head Office for verification and posting of dividends.

(ii) Rural Service.

A rural Savings Bank service was inaugurated in 1912. This service now extends to all the country districts in Upper and Lower Egypt and is carried out by the sarrafs (tax-collectors) of the Direct Taxes Department, who act as agents of the Post Office. The number of these rural agencies is 1,623, dealing with 3,412 villages.

The rules and regulations for the Post Office Service hold good for that of the rural banks, with the following differences:—

(a) The minimum deposit is 10 milliemes instead of 50 milliemes.

(b) Withdrawals up to L.E. 30 may be effected by the sarraf without previous authorization of the General Post Office, on a certificate of urgency from the 'Omda of the locality.

In addition to the *sarrafiya* banks, there is during the cotton season, i.e. from September to February, a rural Savings Bank agent in every Government cotton market (*halaqa*).^{*} The latter accepts deposits only and is not authorized to effect withdrawals. The number of these *halaqas* is 94.

(iii) Savings Bank Service with the Sudan.

A system of transfer of Savings Bank accounts between Egypt and the Sudan and withdrawal (including withdrawal by telegram) in one country of sums deposited in the Savings Bank of the other was inaugurated on May 1, 1916. A commission of 5 milliemes for every L.E. 2 or fraction is chargeable for a transaction of this nature.

^{*} For *halaqas*, see also page 214.

(iv) Foreign Service.

Accounts issued in Great Britain and Italy may be transferred to Egypt and *vice-versa*, also withdrawals from accounts held in Egypt or Italy may be effected in either country.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Administration of the State Telegraphs and Telephones system is incorporated with that of the State Railways.

REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO INLAND TELEGRAMS.

Tariff.

The charges on ordinary telegrams are 20 milliemes per telegram for the first 6 words and 5 milliemes for each additional word with a minimum charge of 20 milliemes.

URGENT TELEGRAMS.

The charges on urgent telegrams are triple the ordinary rates. Urgent Telegrams are given priority of transmission and delivery at destination if they bear the word "Urgent" immediately before the address and are paid for three times the ordinary tariff.

TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.

Receipts showing the charges collected and the date are given free to the senders on handing in their telegrams at all offices.

DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS.

Urgent, Government, Press and Foreign telegrams are sent out for delivery by night as well as by day provided they are not for an address subject to portage.

Ordinary telegrams are not sent out for delivery between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. except those the text of which is recognised to be important.

The delivery of telegrams to places liable to portage is limited to such hours as admit of the messenger starting and returning between sunrise and sunset.

Telegrams unclaimed or not delivered are kept by the office of destination for ten days in case of inland telegrams and for 42 days in case of foreign telegrams.

The messenger who delivers a reply paid telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he is not detained for that purpose more than 5 minutes.

PORTERAGE CHARGES.

Telegrams are delivered free at all places within two kilometres of a Telegraph office. Telegrams addressed to places over two kilometres distant from the Telegraph office are subject to portage charges according to the following scale:—

25	mill.	to places at a distance over 2 kilometres to 4 kilometres.
50	"	" " " 4 " " 8 "
100	"	" " " 8 " " 12 "

Telegrams for places over 12 kilometres from a Telegraph office are not accepted. Telegrams addressed to persons on board a ship at Port Said; Tor or Atieh in Suez, Suez or Suez Docks are delivered free if the ship is berthed alongside the quay, if otherwise, an extra charge of 100 milliemes in Alexandria and 50 milliemes in the two others, is made for delivery.

Foreign telegrams to localities over 2 kilometres distance are delivered by a special messenger and an extra charge should be cashed from the addressee.

If the sender fails to give a sufficient address and so evades the portrage charge, his telegram will be detained en dépôt.

Full details regarding portrage charges liable on localities served by the Egyptian State offices and the Sudan offices will be found in the "Portrage Book" (price P.T. 10, which can be obtained on application to the Secretary, State Telegraphs and Telephones, Cairo.

REDIRECTION OF TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams can be redirected to a second address either by an employee of the Telegraph Department or by an Agent of the Addressee.

When official redirection of telegrams is required a notice to that effect must be given. The person making the request for redirection is held responsible for all charges that may arise therefrom.

Redirected telegrams are liable to an additional charge of P.T. 2 if the two addresses are within the same town; but if the addressees are in different towns the full inland rate is charged for the redirection.

For official redirection after one month a fee of P.T. 100 per annum is charged, in addition to the redirection charges on each telegram.

Standing instructions for the redirection of fully addressed telegrams during fixed hours are registered on payment of P.T. 100 per annum. The telegrams are subject to the usual redirection charge if any additional service is performed.

ADDRESS.

The address of a telegram should be sufficiently full to enable it to be delivered without any difficulty and to avoid delay.

The name of the office of destination should be written as spelt in the list of Telegraph offices and must be the last word in the address. It can be followed only by the name of the country or the territorial subdivision or by both of them if necessary, and in the latter case the name of the territorial subdivision must come first after the name of the office of destination.

TEXT.

All telegrams without text are not admitted. The text must be of even one single word at least.

SIGNATURE.

The true signature and address of the sender (which are not charged for or transmitted) must always be written at the foot of the telegram in the space provided for that purpose.

The name and address of the sender are only charged for if they are to be transmitted. In this case they should be written after the text of the telegram.

The sender of a telegram is bound to prove his identity if requested to do so by the office of origin.

PROHIBITED TELEGRAMS.

The Administration has the right to refuse to receive, transmit or deliver any telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or which may be contrary to the laws of the Country, to public order or decency.

CHARGEABLE WORDS.

All that the sender writes upon the form to be transmitted to the addressee, is counted and charged for.

The name of the office of origin, the number of the telegram, the number of words, the date and time at which the telegram is booked, and all signs added by the Telegraph office are not charged for. The Sender may insert the particulars referred to wholly or in part in the text of his telegram but in this case they will be charged for.

THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF A WORD.

In Plain Language the maximum length of a word is 15 letters, any excess being counted as an additional word. But the name of office of destination when written in the address as spelt in the list of offices is counted as one word only whatever may be the number of letters or words it is composed of.

Words in Code Language must not be longer than 10 characters each. In telegrams of which the text is written in plain and code languages, the words are counted at the rate of one word for each 10 characters, plus one word for the excess.

Cipher Language: Groups of figures or of letters are counted at the rate of one word for each 5 figures or letters they contain, plus one word for any excess. The mixture, in the same group, of figures and letters having a secret meaning is not admitted except in the case of commercial marks and numbers of dwelling houses.

The combination counts as one letter in plain language but as two letters in code and letter cipher languages.

PROHIBITION OF COMBINATIONS OR ALTERATIONS OF WORDS.

Combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted.

REGISTRATION OF ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.

Telegrams addressed in an abbreviated form are not sent out for delivery unless this abbreviated address is registered with the Administration.

The registration fee for every abbreviated address in one locality is P.T. 150 for a period not exceeding seven years. Should it be desired to utilise the same abbreviated address for different localities, each address must be registered separately and paid for.

An abbreviated address may be used in either Arabic or European Telegrams when it is of the same pronunciation in both languages; but if it is translated to a word that differs in pronunciation, it should be considered as two separate abbreviated addresses and paid for accordingly.

The word chosen must be a dictionary word containing not more than 10 letters taken from one of the following languages: English, French, or Arabic and it is subject to an arrangement between the addressee and the Administration.

Proper names, names of professions, trades and numbers may not be registered.

TELEGRAMS SENT TO DESTINATION BY POST.

When the sender of a telegram desires to have it transmitted by Telegraph to any office which he specifies and thence by post to its final destination, the address must be written in the following form:—

= Post=Johnson and Co, London, Alexandria. or

= Post=Hassan Pacha, Suakin, Suez.

The name of the terminal Telegraph office being written as the last word in the address.

Telegrams to be posted are subject to a charge of 5 millimes for postage to the Interior and Sudan, 10 millimes to Great Britain, British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates and 15 millimes to all other Countries.

Telegrams to be posted as registered letters are subject to an extra charge of 10 millimes per telegram for registration for the Interior and Sudan and 15 millimes for Foreign Countries.

Telegrams addressed to be kept at the Post Office (Poste Restante) are subject to an extra charge of 5 millimes for postage when marked=G.P.=(Poste Restante) or 15 millimes when marked=G.P.R.=(Poste Restante Recommandée) in Case of inland telegrams. For foreign telegrams 15 millimes are to be charged when bearing the instruction=G.P.R.=(Poste Restante Recommandée); and when addressed=G.P.=(Poste Restante) only no postage fee is to be charged.

TELEGRAMS FORWARDED TO MESOPOTAMIA, PERSIA AND THE TERRITORIES OF BALUCHISTAN, KARACHI, PUNJAB AND SIND IN INDIA BY THE AIRMAIL POST.

Telegrams addressed to the above mentioned countries may be posted from Cairo by the airmail post to Mesopotamia and thence by the ordinary mail route to the other countries. The indication=PAV=(Post-Avion) or=PVR=(Poste Avion Recommandée) must be inserted immediately before the address, counted and charged for.

The airmail leaves Cairo every Wednesday every week, and last time fixed is 3 p.m. for ordinary and 2 p.m. for registered telegrams.

Senders desiring their telegrams to catch the airmail post may send them at the urgent rate and in such a case the indication=Urgent= must be added before the indication=PAV= or =PVR.= The charge to be collected on these telegrams is the usual local ordinary or urgent rate as the case may be, plus the postage fee indicated below:—

	Ordinary. Registered	
	Mills.	Mils.
Mesopotamia and Persia	30	45
Karachi and the 3 other territories in India	25	40

The word "Cairo" must be written the last word in the address of such telegram after the name of the town or country of destination.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

There are at certain offices special Telegraph forms with decorations on them, provided for congratulatory telegrams especially in connection with occasions such as feastdays, marriages, weddings, birthdays, promotions, bestowal of decorations, elections, passages of thanks or any other sentences whatever couched by the public.

The sender of such a telegram when addressed to any of these offices may have it delivered to the addressee on this special form if he writes immediately before the address the instruction "CGM" which is to be counted and charged for.

Congratulatory telegrams are surcharged with 20 millimes per telegram not exceeding 25 words and an additional charge of 20 millimes for each extra 25 words or portion thereof.

These special forms are used for the present at the following nine offices only, viz. Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Tanita, Mansura, Zagazig, Minya and Aeyüt.

Congratulatory telegrams are accepted at any State Telegraph office provided they are addressed to any of the above-mentioned Telegraph offices.

Information as to what Telegraph offices are open for "CGM" telegrams can be given at any State Telegraph office.

PREPAID REPLIES.

The sender of a telegram may prepay a reply by writing the instruction=RP= or =RP.. words= immediately before the address. In the first case the charge is made for a telegram of 6 words, and in the second case the charge is made for the number of words required. This instruction is counted and charged for.

Prepaid replies are charged as being of the same class as the original telegram unless the sender specifies otherwise.

PREPAID REPLY VOUCHERS.

At destination of a reply paid telegram, the Telegraph office delivers to the addressee a voucher which entitles him to send free of charge, from any State Telegraph office and within the value prepaid, a telegram to any destination. If the reply costs more than the value of the voucher, the sender of the reply must pay the difference in cash. The voucher is available for only 60 days (date of issue included), after which it lapses. Should the addressee not avail himself of the voucher, its value may be refunded to the sender, on his forwarding the voucher to the Inspector-General within the period for which it is valid.

COLLATED TELEGRAMS.

Collation is the repeating back of a telegram immediately on its receipt by each office concerned in its transmission.

The sender of any telegram can require it to be collated to ensure correctness. In this case he should write immediately before the address the instruction=TC= which is charged for as one word. The charge for collation is an extra payment of half the original tax with rounded figures.

Government telegrams written in secret language are invariably collated free of charge.

If the addressee of a telegram doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated by paying the full amount paid for its transmission to him. Should he require only a portion of the message to be repeated, a payment must be made at the full rate sufficient to cover the words required to be repeated, with a minimum charge of 20 millimes (even if for a single word). This charge may be, wholly or in part, refunded if the repetition proves that all or some of the words repeated suffered mutilation in transmission in the original message.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

The sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. He should write immediately before the address the instruction =DC= which is charged for as one word. The charge of an advice of delivery is the cost of a telegram of 6 words.

TELEGRAMS TO FOLLOW (*Faire Suivre*).

When the sender is not certain whether the addressee will be found at the place to which he directs the telegram, he may request, by writing immediately before the address the instruction =FS=, which is charged for as one word, that the receiving office shall cause the telegram to follow the addressee to another station given also by the sender.

The charge for a "Faire Suivre" telegram is double the ordinary rate paid in advance by the sender.

Should the telegram be delivered at the first address, a refund of half the amount will be made to the sender on application to the Inspector General of State Telegraphs and Telephones.

Faire Suivre telegrams emanating from Administrations authorized to send telegrams on account are charged single rate only, and if telegrams are retransmitted to another address the cost of retransmission is included in the accounts.

All telegrams addressed to officials of Administrations authorized to send telegrams on account, are retransmitted to the station at which the official happens to be if his address has been left at the Telegraph office. The cost of such retransmission is recovered through the accounts.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

The sender should write on the form, immediately before the address, his special instructions (if any) regarding delivery, prepayment of reply, advice of delivery, repetition, etc. The special instructions should be written in the abbreviated forms given below and should be placed between double dashes thus = =, which are not charged for, and so written they are counted as one word only. If the sender fails to write them in the authorised abbreviated form the counter clerk must not fail to do so.

In a multiple telegram the sender must write these instructions before each address to which they relate. In an urgent multiple telegram or deferred multiple telegram or a collated multiple telegram, however, it is sufficient for the corresponding instructions to be written once only before the first address.

The special instructions and conventional signs are:—

English.	Abbreviated Form.	French.
Urgent.	Urgent or=D=	Urgent.
Reply paid (6 words "Inland telegrams").	RP	Réponse payée (6 mots "Pour l'Intérieur").
Reply paid × words (in Foreign telegrams).	RP ×	Réponse payée × mots (Pour l'Extérieur).
Repetition.	TC	Répétition.
Telegram with telegraphic advice of delivery.	PC	Télégramme avec accusé de réception télégraphique.
To follow Addressee.	FS	Faire Suivre.
To be sent by Post.	Post	Poste.
Post registered.	PR	Poste Recommandée.
To be kept at the Telegraph office till called for.	TR	Télégraphe Restant.
To be kept at the Post Office till called for.	GP	Poste Restante.
To be kept at the Post Office registered.	GPR	Poste Restante Recommandée.
Place to follow.	MTF	A suivre.
Communicate all addresses.	CTA	Communiquer toutes adresses.
×Addresses.	TM ×	×Addresses.
Congratulatory telegrams.	CGM	Télégrammes de félicitations.
To be sent by Air-Post.	PAV	Poste-Avion.
To be sent by Air-Post registered.	PVR	Poste-Avion recommandée.
Partial Urgent	PU	Partiellement Urgent.
Deferred telegrams in French.	LCF	Télégramme différé en langue française.
Deferred telegram in language of or notified by country of origin.	LCO	Télégramme différé en langue du Pays d'origine ou désignée par ce pays.
Deferred telegram in language of or notified by country of destination.	LCD	Télégramme différé en langue du Pays de destination ou désignée par ce pays.
Telegram with postal notice of delivery.	PCP	Télégramme avec accusé de réception postal.
Telegram with Urgent Telegraphic notice of delivery.	PCD	Télégramme avec accusé de réception télégraphique urgent.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

A multiple telegram may be addressed, either to several persons in the same locality or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, or to the same person at

several addresses in the same locality or in different localities served by the same Telegraph office, if the sender writes immediately before the address the instruction =TMX= which enters into the number of words charged for. The name of the office of destination appears only once, namely, at the end of the address.

In telegrams addressed to several addresses instructions regarding delivery must appear after the name of each address. Similar instructions regarding delivery must appear at several addresses, his name must appear before each address.

For multiple telegrams in addition to the charge per word, a charge of 20 mills is collected for each copy not containing more than fifty words. For copies containing over fifty words the charge is 20 mills per fifty or fraction of fifty words.

For urgent telegrams the charge of 20 mills per copy is increased to 40 mills. The number of copies is equal to the number of addresses less one.

RECORDS.

The originals and copies of telegrams are preserved for the following periods:—

- Inland telegrams for three months from the date of transmission.
- Foreign telegrams for 10 months from the month following that in which the telegram was handed in
- Radio and Wireless telegrams for 15 months from the month following that in which the telegrams were handed in.

SECRECY.

The originals or copies of telegrams can only be shown to the Sender or to the Addressee after proof of identity, or to the authorized representative of either of them. Originals may be handed over on the requisition of a Judicial Authority in Criminal Cases. Copies may be handed over to Officials of the Parquet when required in Criminal Cases, but originals can only be handed to them on production of the written authorization of a Summary Judge.

COPIES.

The sender or the Addressee of a telegram or the authorized representative of either has a right to be furnished with a certified true copy of the original telegram, or of the copy delivered at destination, on application to the Inspector-General, State Telegraphs and Telephones, Cairo, within the period of preservation for records.

A fixed charge of 60 mills is made in advance for every copy furnished if the telegram does not exceed 50 words. Over 50 words this fee is increased by 20 mills for each 50 or fraction of 50 words.

Copies of cash-receipts are also furnished at a uniform fee of 60 mills, charged in advance, per copy.

Copies cannot be supplied unless the applicants furnish the necessary information to enable the telegram or receipt to which their requests refer to be found without difficulty.

Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Clearing House Staff to find at once the documents applied for, the Administration has the right to demand in advance a fee of 100 mills, for searching through one day's documents of a single Telegraph office.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE ADDRESS.

To facilitate delivery and avoid delays in handing over telegrams, the Administration requests the public to write the address of their telegrams sufficiently full.

RESPONSIBILITY.

The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from delay in transmission or delivery, non-transmission or non-delivery, omissions or errors of any nature whatsoever. In the same time the Administration should like to hear of any complaint.

In any of the above cases the responsibility of the Telegraph Administration is limited to the refund, to the sender, of the tax of the original telegram.

NOTHING TO BE PAID TO MESSENGERS ON DELIVERY.

Messengers delivering telegrams are on no account whatever to ask for or take money from the Public except for certain specified Service reasons already mentioned. Any such irregularity should be brought at once to the notice of the Inspector-General, State Telegraphs and Telephones, Cairo.

LIST OF THE STATE TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN EGYPT.

†Abu-el-Wakf Station	Abou Kebir	Amria
†Abu-el-Wakf Town	Abou Kerkaa	†Amrous
†Abasssh (Cairo)	Abou Kir (Egypt)	Arish
†Abin Palace (Cairo)	†Abou Simbel	Armat Station
†Abou-el-Hamman	Abou Sweir (Sharkia)	Armat Town
†Abhawia	Abou Tig	†Ashmant
Abou Choucha	†Abou Tuht	Ashmoun
†Abou-el-Akhdar	Abou Zaabal Quarries	†Ashmoun-el-Romman
Abou-el-Chekonk	†Abou Zaabal Town	†Ashrubr
Abou-el-Gharr	†Abouxa	†Assirat
Abou-el-Matamir	Abou Zenina	Assiout
†Abou-el-Nomres	Aga	Asswan Reservoir
†Abou Gandir	†Agamyion	Asswan Station
†Abou Ghaleb	†Ahmassia-el-Medina	Asswan Town
Abou Hammad (Abou	Alkhimin	Ataba-el-Khadra (Cairo)
Hamad Sharkia)	Alexandria (Manshia)	†Awlad Anr
Abou Hommos	Allahry	†Awlad Sakr (Sharkia)

N.B.—Offices not marked are open for Correspondence in Arabic or Latin characters. Offices marked (†) are open for Correspondence in Arabic characters only.

LIST OF THE STATE TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN EGYPT (contd.).

Ayat	Biba	Delta Barrage Town
†Azzazi	Bilbesis	†Denders
Bab-el-Guedid (Alex.)	Birket-el-Sab	†Denshal
Bab-el-Khalk (Cairo)	†Bir Shams	†Denshawai
Bab-el-Louk (Cairo).	†Bishtami	Derr
†Badari	Bordein (Sharkia)	Deshna
Badreshein	†Borgaia	Dessouk
Bagour	†Borg-el-Arab Station	Dessoums
†Bagoura	Borg-el-Borollos	Dikrinis
†Bakha	Boulac Cairo	†Dondcit
†Balafoura	Boulac Dacrour	Ebchan
Balana	†Buha	Edfina
†Ballas	Bush	Edfou Station
Baltim	†Busrat	Edfou Town
†Baramoun	†Busseii	†Edkou
†Bardis	Cairo Station	†Eidwa
†Barkein	Caloub	†Elkiad
†Bashbish	†Caloub Town	†El Cap
Bassioun	Citadel (Cairo)	El Pant
Batamoun	Customs (Alex.)	†El Idara Edaña
†Batna (Gharbia)	†Dabaia	†El Kafr El Gedid
†Behig	†Dabba Baharia	†El Kiman
†Beleida	Daher (Cairo)	†El Kourdi
Belkas	Dalgamoun	†El Monayar (Sharkia)
Benha	Damallou.	†El Nakhas
†Beni Adiat	Damanhour	†El Saff
†Beni Ahmed	†Damietta Station	†El Sirw (Dakahlia)
†Beni Bekhit	Damietta Town	Embaba
†Beni Hodeir	†Damsbir	Esa Station
†Beni Hussein	Danasur	Esa Town
Beni Korra	†Daraw	†Elidlem
Beni Mazar	†Darawa (Menoufia)	†Etsa Minyavia
†Beni Saleh	Defra	†Etsa Fayoumia
Beni Souf	†Deir Moss	†Ezbet Khourshid
†Berkash	†Deirut Kibli	†Ezbet Saft El Orafa
Bessandila	†Delingat	†Fayed
†Bishmo	Biala-Barari	Facous
Biala (Egypt)	Delta Barrage Station	†Farascour New Station

N.B.—Offices not marked are open for Correspondence in Arabic or Latin characters.
Offices marked (†) are open for Correspondence in Arabic characters only.

†Dalgamoun and El Nakhas State offices accept telegrams in Arabic characters only.
Telegrams in Latin characters may be accepted and delivered by the Delta office.

LIST OF THE STATE TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN EGYPT (contd.).

Farascour Town	Helouan-les-Bains	†Khattara
Fashout	Helwassi	†Khizam
†Farukia	†Hu	†Khour Rahma
Fashn	Hurghada	†Kift
†Faw	Ibrahimieh (Sharkia)	†Kofour
Fayoum	†Ibrim	†Kolosna
†Fidimine	†Ibwani Idafia	†Kom Abu Rabi
Finance (Cairo)	†Inshas	†Kom Dafash
Towa	Ismailia	†Kom el Noor
†Gafaria	†Kafra Allam	†Kom el Tawil
†Galal El Silsila	Kafr Ammar	Kom-el-Wahal
Gabares Behera	Kafr Daoud	†Kom el Zoheir.
Gablary	†Kafr Deima.	Kom Hamada
†Gamalia Dakahlia	Kafr-el-Battikh	Kom Ombo
†Gehena Girgawia	Kafr-el-Ghanamieh	Konayesseh
†Gemmeiza	Kafr-el-Sheikh	Korashia
Gezira (Cairo)	Kafr-el-Dawar	†Korosko
†Geziret Elewa	Kafr-el-Zayat	Koubbeh Palace (opens
†Geziret El Kabab	†Kafr Mahfouz	during residence of
(Dakahlia)	Kafr Sakr	H.M. the King)
†Ghaba	†Kagoug	Kouesna
†Ghaayim	Kaha	Kousia
†Gharak	†Kalamshah	Kutur
Girgeh	Kalline	†Lahoun
Giza Madiria	Kamshoush	Luxor
Giza Town	Kantara	Luxor Town (opens in
†Gibbia	Kantara East	Winter)
†Godayda	Kara	†Maadia
Hadara	Karibein	Maadi
Hannam Mariout	†Kafr-el-Gobali	Maamurah (Alex.)
Hannou	Kassasin	†Masaaret Sawy
Hawamdieh	†Katta	†Masaaret Naasan
Hawara	Kena Station	Maghaha
Hawatka	Kena Town	Maghraby, Cairo
Hay el Arab (Port Said)	Khanka	Mahamid
Hidia	†Khanak	Mahmoudia
†Heller	Kharga	Mahsma
	Khatabba	

N.B.—Offices not marked are open for Correspondence in Arabic or Latin characters.
Offices marked (†) are open for Correspondence in Arabic characters only.

† Mahallet Abu Ali Govt. office accepts telegrams in Arabic characters only.
Telegrams in Latin characters may be accepted and delivered by the Delta Office.

LIST OF THE STATE TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN EGYPT (contd.)

Mallawy	†Mit Assem	Old Cairo
†Mamal-el-Gizaz	†Mit Bera	Om Bugma
†Manachi	†Mit El Kholi Abdallah	†Oussim
Manfalout	†Mit El Kholi Moumen	Pont de Koubbeh
Mangabad	†Mit El Kommos	Port Said Station
†Mansafis	†Mit El Korrash	Port Said Town
†Manshiet Sultan	†Mit el Nassara	Public Works (Cairo)
Mansoura Station	†Mit Faris	
Mansoura Town	Mit Ghamr Station	
Manzala (Dakahlia)	Mit Ghamr Town	
†Maragha	†Mit Kenana	
Marz	†Mit Salsil	
Marza Matrouh	†Mittertaris	
†Mashtoul	Mit Yazid	
†Mataana Station	Moadda	
Mataana Town	Moharram Bey (Alex.)	
Matay	Montazah	
Matania	Montazah Palace (opens	
Mataria (Cairo)	during residence of	
Matariet-el-Dakahlia	H.M. The King)	
Mazghouma	Morasbein	
Medina (Cairo)	†Moshtohor	
Mehalla Kebir	†Motia	
†Mehallet Abu Ali	Mousky (Cairo)	
†Mehallet Damana	Nag Hamadi	
†Mehallet Injak	Nag Hamadi Barrage	
†Mehallet Moussa	†Nakada	
Mehallet Roh	†Nashart	
†Melig	†Nawa	
Mena House (Gizh)	†Nawai Kibil	
Menout	Nazali Ganoub	
Menshah	†Nazleh Balad	
†Meshta Girgawia	†Nazlet Emara	
†Mex	†Nazlet Shawish	
Minet-el-Bassal (Alex.)	Nefisha	
Minet-el-Gamh	†Negla Behera	
Minia Station	†Nekheila	
Minia Town	Nekla-el-Enab	
†Minet-el-Heit	†Nigir	
†Mir Kibil	†Noweira	
†Mishla (Menoufia)	Oasis Junction	
†Mit Ali		
†Mit Assas		

N.B.—Offices not marked are open for Correspondence in Arabic or Latin characters.
Offices marked (†) are open for Correspondence in Arabic characters only.

LIST OF THE STATE TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN EGYPT (contd.)

Sallia	Shubin El Kom	Tanta Town
Salloum	Shibrikit	†Tarb
†Samadoun	†Shohada Station	Tawfikieh Behera
Samalout	†Shohada Town	†Tawfiche Attia
Samanoud	Shoubra (Cairo)	Teh El Baroud
†Samata	Shoubra El Kebira	Teirieh
†Samsa	Shoubra El Namia	Tel El Kebir
†Sandsfa El Far	†Siala Fayoumia	†Telmak
†Sanhour Behera	†Sidi Bastrani	Tema Girgawia
Sannours	Sidi Bishr Station	†Tema-el-Amidid
Santa (Gharbia)	Sidi Gaber	Terbana Alex.
Sapia (Cairo)	†Sroufin Bey	†Tobhar
†Sawalem	†Sawalem	†Tonub
†Sawama	Simbellawein	Tor (Gabal El Tor)
†Sayala Nubia	†Sindioun	†Toshki
Sayed Zeinab (Cairo)	†Sirag	Toura-el-Heit
Sbeyyich	†Sirs El Layana	Toukh
†Sefia	†Siris Menoufia	†Toukh-el-Nasara
†Sedz	†Siva	
†Senaro	Sohag	†Wadi-el-Arab
†Serapeum	†Soufieh	Waked
†Shaarawi	†Soubk	Wardan
Shabas	Suez Docks	Wasta
†Shaghab	Suez Town	
Shalal		Zagazig Station
†Shanawan	†Taha El Aameda	Zagazig Town
†Shandawi	Tahta Girgawia	Zankaloun
†Shatanouf	Tala Menoufia	†Zaraby
†Shawa	Talkha	†Zawiet El Bakli
†Shawashna	†Tambou	Zeitieh Suez
Shelanga	†Tania Fayoumia	Zeitoun (Ezbet El
Shen	†Tammouh Gizawia	Zeitoun)
†Sheteh Fall	†Tanah	Zifta Station
†Sheikh Mobarek	†Tanda Assoutia	Zifta Town
Sherbin	Tansa Beni Soufia	
Shibin El Kanater	Tanta Station	

N.B.—Offices not marked are open for Correspondence in Arabic or Latin characters.
Offices marked (†) are open for Correspondence in Arabic characters only.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED WITH OFFICES OF THE DELTA LIGHT RAILWAY CO.

The Telegraph offices of the Delta Light Railway Co. do not deal with telegrams addressed to or received from the Sudan or Foreign Countries, do not deliver telegrams on which portage is chargeable or for delivery by post, do not accept congratulatory telegrams or telegrams addressed to places liable to portage charges or for delivery by post.

LIST OF EGYPTIAN DELTA LIGHT RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES

Abu Badawi	†Farsis	Kofour Nigm
†Atu Massoud	Fisha	Kom El Akhdar
Abu Samadi	Fom El Bohia	Kom El Birka
Alu Sir (Gharbia)	Fom El Sefouri	Kom El Hanash
Ariamoun		Konassa Behera
†Atamis	Gamgamoun	Lacanh
	Gangara	
	Goddaba	
Bana Abusir	†Hafez Pasha	†Maania
Banoub	†Haganaya	Mehallet Diari
Baramkin	†Hala	Mehallet El Kantara
Barhamtouceh	Halk El Gamal	Mehallet El Kassab
†Barshoum	Hamul Barari	Mehallet Malek
Bassionn Regulator	Hanoun	Mehallet Menouf
Bayoum (Dakahlia)	Hawaber	Mehallet Ziad
†Beltag	Hefa	Messir
Beltan	†Helles	Messir
Beni Helal	Horein	Miniet Ganag
Bibin (Behera)	Hesh Issa	Miska
Birmah		Mit Abu Khaled
†Bishla	Itthead	Mit Badr Halawa
Boghdaddy Pasha		Mit Gaber
Borg El Nour		Mit Naghy
		Mit Samanoud
Damanhour El Wahsh	Kabrit	Mit Sudan
Damat (Gharbia)	Kafr Abu Hommar	Mit Yabiche
†Daoud	Kafr Dawar and Gang	Mohitamadia
†Debig	Kafr El Agami	Nabaroh
†Derrut (Behera)	Kafr El Arab	†Nagori
Derin	Kafr El Gobba	†Navassa El Gheit
Diarb Nigm	Kafr El Masharga	†Nediba
	Kafr Guineidi	Negrit
Ebiar	Kafr Sirem	†Nekita
El Agazia	Kafr Sharki	Nimra El Bassal
El Amar	Kafr Shokr	Nubar
El Gosak	Kafr Soliman	Oleiba
El Lebna (Dakahlia)	(Gharbia)	Oleila
El Markeb	Kafr Tamboul	
El Riko	Kanayat	
Equa	Karanshon	
Ezbet Beshara	Khassha	
	Kherbata	

N.B.—Offices not marked are open for Correspondence in Arabic or Latin characters.
Offices marked (†) are open for Correspondence in Arabic characters only.
The working hours of Delta Offices are from 7-30 a.m.—1 p.m. and 3—7-30 p.m.
except Mit Badr Halawa from 10—10-30 a.m. and from 2-30—5-30 p.m.

LIST OF EGYPTIAN DELTA LIGHT RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICE (contd.)

Ouryin	Shalshalamoun	Teda Bahari
	Shenou	Telbana (Sharkia)
	Shernoub	Tesfa
Elad Pasha	Shobak	Teira
	Shonbra El Nakhla	Tod (Behera)
Saft (Dakahlia)	(Sharkia)	Tonamel
Sahragt	Shoubra El Yaman	
Sahagar	Shoubrah (Dakahlia)	Zaafaran
Salmis	Sidi Ghazi (Behera)	Zarqun
Sarafa	Sidi Salem	Zifta Barrage
Sanaya (Dakahlia)	†Sandesia	Zizinia
†Santimay	Siufi Bey	
Shagayieh	Sombat	
Shalma	Tallein (Sharkia)	

N.B.—Offices not marked are open for Correspondence in Arabic or Latin characters.
Offices marked (†) are open for Correspondence in Arabic characters only.
The working hours of Delta Offices are from 7-30 a.m.—1 p.m. and 3—7-30 p.m. except Mit Badr Halawa from 10—10-30 a.m. and from 2-30—5-30 p.m.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE SUDAN.

Telegrams for the Sudan are of two classes: Urgent and Ordinary.
Urgent telegrams are charged at the rate of 30 mills, per word with a minimum charge of 180 mills, per telegram.
Ordinary telegrams are charged at the rate of 10 mills, per word with a minimum charge of 60 mills, per telegram.

LIST OF SUDAN TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Abri	Dongola	Geteina
Abu Hamed (Sudan)	El Damer	Hag Abdalla
Abu Zabad	El Dueim	Hassa Heissa
†Alobo	El Fasher	
Arge	Ehri	Jebelain
Arma	El Obeid	
Athara	El Odayya	Kabushieh
Awei	Erkowitz (opens in Summer Season)	Kadughi
Bara (Sudan)		Kaka
Burakat		Karmin
Beber		Kareina
Bor		Kassala
	Callabat	†Ketketia
	Gambela	Kerma
	Gebeti (opens in Summer Season)	Khandak
Debba (Sudan)	Gedaref	†Khartoum
Delgo	†Geneina (Sudan)	
Dilling (Sudan)		

LIST OF SUDAN TELEGRAPH OFFICES (contd.)

Khartoum North	Om Durman	Sinkat
Kodok	Port Sudan	Suakin
Kongor	Port Sudan Quays	Talodi
Korti		Tendelti
Kosti White Nile	Qalat el Nakhl	Tokar
Makwar		Um Kedada
Malakal	Rahad	Um Ruaba
Melut	Renk	
Merowi	Roseires	Wadi Halfa
Mesra El Rek	Rufaa	Wad Medani
Mongalla	Rumbek	Wau
Nahud		†Zalingi
†Nasser (Sudan)	Shendi	Zeidab
†Nyala	Sherei	
	Singa	

N.B.—All Telegraph Offices in the Sudan are open for Correspondence in Arabic or Latin characters.

Telegrams to Office Marked † are only accepted when marked urgent and they are charged at the urgent rate. The word urgent is to be added to the address, counted and charged for.

TARIFF PER WORD TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES *Via HALFA*

Countries.	Ordinary.		Deferred	
	Lower Egypt.	Upper Egypt.	Lower Egypt.	Upper Egypt.
	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.
(1) <i>Via Halfa</i> —Kassala :—				
Abyssinia (European only)... ..	33	28	—	—
Benadir, or Italian Somaliland (European only)	35	30	—	—
Erythrea (European only)	29	24	15	12
(2) <i>Via Halfa</i> —Port Sudan :—				
Aden (European only)	65	60	33	30
British Somaliland :—				
Berbera (European only)... ..	89	84	45	42
Bulhar (" ")	89	84	45	42
Djibouti (European only)	79	74	40	37
Perim (European only)	65	60	33	30
Hedjaz :—				
Jeddah and Mecca (in both languages)	69	64	—	—
Taif, Ahla, Wejh, Medina, Yambo,				
Ebha, Deba, Konfudah, Rabegh				
(in both languages)	110	105	—	—

REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO FOREIGN TELEGRAMS ONLY.

The same regulations for inland telegrams are also applied here with the following observations :—

TARIFF.

Foreign telegrams are charged at the rates, per word, for the different routes by which they may be transmitted.

These rates are specified in the Tariff lists kept by the Telegraph offices.

Foreign telegrams despatched from Upper Egypt are charged 6 mills. extra per word.

TELEGRAMS SENT TO DESTINATION BY POST.

Telegrams addressed to be kept at the post office are subject to an extra charge of 15 millimes when they are registered only. When they are to be kept as ordinary no charge is to be collected. Telegrams to be sent to their destination by post within the country of the office of destination are also subject to an extra charge of 15 millimes when registered only. Other telegrams to be sent by post to another country other than the country of the office of destination are liable to an extra charge of 15 millimes when they are ordinary and 30 millimes when registered.

PREPAID REPLIES.

The sender of a telegram can prepay the reply which he requests from his correspondent by writing before the address the special instruction =Rp=, followed by the amount in gold francs and centimes he wishes to pay for the reply.

REPLY PAID VOUCHERS.

The voucher carries the right of sending within the limit of its value and within 6 months from the date of its issue, a telegram to any destination whatever, from any office of the Administration whose office has issued the voucher. When the charge for a telegram, paid for by a voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the difference must be paid in cash by the sender of the reply. When the addressee has not made use of the voucher the money deposited for the reply can be refunded to the sender if he applies for same before the expiration of the period indicated above.

URGENT TELEGRAMS.

Urgent telegrams are charged triple the ordinary rates.

Government Foreign telegrams are charged single rate only even if marked =urgent= and in this case the word =urgent= should be erased by the Counter clerk.

Urgent telegrams are not accepted to some countries which are indicated in the Telegraph Guide.

TELEGRAMS IN SECRET LANGUAGES.

Telegrams written in secret language (Code or Cipher) are admitted for all countries except some countries which are indicated in the Telegraph Guide. Code and Cipher telegrams despatched by the Government and Diplomatic Agents are admitted by all countries.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

The notice is sent by telegraph if the sender writes immediately before the address the special instruction =PC= and if he pays a charge equal to that of a telegram of 5 words for the same destination by the same route. It is sent by Post if the sender writes before the address the special instruction =PCP=, and pays a charge of 15 mills. for postage.

TELEGRAMS FOR PALESTINE.

The tariff for telegrams for Palestine is as follows:—
60 mills. for the first six words and 10 mills. for each additional word with a minimum charge of 60 mills.

TELEGRAMS FOR TRANSJORDANIA.

The tariff for telegrams for Transjordanía is as follows:—
90 mills. for the first six words and 15 mills. for each additional word with a minimum charge of 90 mills.

The telegrams are transmitted *via* Jerusalem.

TELEGRAMS FOR SYRIA AND TURKEY IN ASIA.

The tariff per word for Syria is 21 milliemes from Lower Egypt; 27 milliemes from Upper Egypt.
The tariff per word for Turkey in Asia *via* Beyrouth is 46 milliemes from Lower Egypt; 51 milliemes from Upper Egypt.

RADIO TELEGRAMS.

Radio telegrams written in European languages are accepted at sender's risk at State telegraph offices for transmission from Alexandria and Port Sudan wireless stations, to ships within a distance of about 400 miles from Alexandria and within about a distance of 250 miles from Port Sudan.

Radio telegrams for ships are also accepted by these offices for transmission through Foreign Coast stations.

A list of the names of Coast stations and ships equipped with wireless apparatus and charges are kept at the more important offices. Radio telegrams may, however, be accepted for a ship not shown in the list on the senders assurance that such a ship is supplied with Radio apparatus.

Radio telegrams must bear in the address: "Alexandria Radio" or "Port Sudan Radio."

WIRELESS TELEGRAMS.

Wireless telegrams to England and the Continent of Europe can be handed in at any Egyptian telegraph office from which telegrams in European languages are sent. Such messages should be clearly marked with the words "Via Egypradio."

The rate per word to England is:—

From Lower Egypt:	ordinary	37	milliemes,	deferred	19	milliemes.
" Upper Egypt	"	43	"	"	22	"

The rate per word to the Continent is:—

From Lower Egypt:	ordinary	44	milliemes,	deferred	22	milliemes.
" Upper Egypt	"	50	"	"	25	"

TRAFFIC BETWEEN EGYPT AND EUROPE BY WIRELESS *via* BEYROUTH.

Telegrams to all countries in Europe, including Algeria and Tunis, may be accepted *via* "Radio Syria." The rate is:—

Great Britain	{	From Lower Egypt	37	milliemes	per word.
		" Upper Egypt	43	"	"
Algeria, Tunis,	{	" Lower Egypt	44	"	"
		" Upper Egypt	50	"	"
Other Countries in Europe	{	" Lower Egypt	44	"	"
		" Upper Egypt	50	"	"

Urgent telegrams are charged triple rate. Deferred telegrams to countries which admit them may be accepted at half-rate.

The sender should specify by writing "*via* Radio Syrie." This indication is transmitted free.

ABROAD.

General.—A uniform rate of 48 mills. per word is charged on messages from Lower Egypt to Europe, *via* the Eastern Telegraph Company. If despatched from Upper Egypt 6 mills. per word extra is charged, and if despatched from Sudan 16 mills. per word extra.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS

Telegrams in purely plain language may be accepted at half rates for certain countries.

These telegrams must be written in French, English or Arabic (in Latin characters) or in the language of the country of destination or the country of origin. Full information regarding these telegrams may be obtained from telegraph offices.

N.B.—Full information regarding telegrams will be found in the Telegraph Guide (Part 5) which can be obtained on application to the Secretary, State Telegraphs, Cairo.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Tariff.—The tariff in millimes per word from Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port Taufiq, and Port Said to the principal countries of the world is as follows:—

To	Ordinary.	Deferred.
	Mills.	Mills.
Europe.		
Albania, Bulgaria, Switzerland and Yougoslavia	53	27*
Austria	54	27
Azores	71	36
Belgium, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Greece (Mainland, Poros and Eubea), Malta, Portugal and Rhodes	48	24*
Czecho-Slovakia and Faroe Islands	59	30
Danzig, Hungary and Roumania	58	29
Denmark, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and Sweden	60	30
Estonia	68	34
Finland and Lettonia	63	32
France and Irish Free State	51	26
Germany	56	28
Greek Islands (except Poros and Eubea), Italy and Spain	50	25
Holland	55	28
Iceland	61	31
Luxemburg and Sarre	52	26
Russia (U.R.S.S.)	72	—
Turkey	57	—
Africa.		
North—		
Algeria and Tunis	51	26
Libya (Cyrenaica and Tripolitania)	48	24
Morocco—Tanger	48	24
" Spanish Offices, <i>via</i> Spain	54	27
" French Offices	57	29
EAST COAST AND ADJACENT ISLANDS—		
Abyssinia, <i>via</i> Port Sudan	56	—
British Somaliland	101	51
Erythrea, <i>via</i> Port Sudan	52	26
French Somali Coast (Djibouti)	123	—
Italian Somaliland	58	29
Kenya and Uganda	141	71
Madagascar, Comoro Islands	174	87

* Except for Bulgaria, Rhodes and Yougoslavia.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (contd.).

To	Deferred.	Ordinary.
	Mills.	Mills.
Africa (contd.).		
EAST COAST AND ADJACENT ISLANDS (contd.).		
Mauritius Rodriguez and Seychelles	145	73
Port Sudan	35	—
Portuguese East Africa—Buzi, <i>via</i> Beira	101	26
Nyasas Company's Offices	189	92
Trans-Zambesia Railway Offices	185	93
All other Offices	179	90
Tanganyika—Darassalaam	141	71
" Other Offices	143	72
Zanzibar	125	63
" Pemba Island	133	—
SOUTH AND CENTRAL—		
Union of South Africa and South-West Africa	129	65
Southern Rhodesia	137	69
Northern Rhodesia—Abercorn, Fort Jameson, Kasama	152	76
" Other Offices	148	74
Nyasaland	148	74
Belgian Congo { <i>Via</i> Banana	179	90
and { " Rhodesia	179	90
Ruanda-Urundi { " Darassalaam	162	81
" Mombasa	164	82
WEST COAST AND ADJACENT ISLANDS—		
Ascension and St. Helena	145	73
British West Africa—Bathurst	145	73
Gold Coast { Accra, Sekondi, Lagos, Bonny	169	85
and Nigeria { Other Offices	176	88
Sierra Leone—Freetown, Cline Town, Water Street	145	73
" Other Offices	152	76
Charities	58	29
Fernando Po, <i>via</i> Lagos Radio	213	107
French West Africa—Camerouns	163	82
Dahomey, Ivory Coast and Togo	153	77
Equatorial Africa—1st and 2nd Zones	168	84
" 3rd Zone	176	88
French Guinea	128	64
Senegal, Mauritania, Niger and French Soudan	109	55
Liberia (Monrovia)	186	93
Madeira	73	37
Portuguese West Africa—Cabinda	178	89

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (contd.).

To	Ordinary.	Deferred.
	Mills.	Mills.
North America.		
Canada—		
Quebec, Ontario, Novo Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick	87	44
Manitoba	108	54
Alberta, British Columbia (1st Zone), Vancouver Island and Saskatchewan	114	57
Labrador	94	47
Mexico	137	69
Newfoundland and St. Pierre and Miquelon... ..	87	44
UNITED STATES—		
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey (Hoboken, Jersey City and Union City), New York City and Yonkers, Rhode Island, Vermont	87	44
Columbia (District), Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey (other Offices), New York State and Pennsylvania	94	47
Alabama, Florida (Pensacola), Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana (New Orleans), Michigan, Minnesota (Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winona), Mississippi, Missouri (St. Louis), North and South Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin... ..	102	51
Arkansas, Colorado, Dakota (North and South), Florida (except Key West and Pensacola), Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana (except New Orleans), Minnesota (except Duluth, etc.), Missouri (except St. Louis), Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming... ..	108	54
Arizona, California, Florida (Key West), Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington State... ..	114	57
Alaska	164	82
South America.		
Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay	181	91
Bolivia—Wireless Offices, <i>via</i> Viacha... ..	229	115
“ Other Offices... ..	181	91
Brazil—Pernambuco (Recife)	174	87
“ Amazon Stations (1st Zone)	231	116
“ “ (2nd Zone)	289	145
“ Acre District, <i>via</i> Belem	270	135
“ Other Offices	174	87

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (contd.).

To	Ordinary.	Deferred.
	Mills.	Mills.
South America (contd.).		
Chili... ..	181	91
“ Punta Arenas, <i>via</i> Wireless	204	102
Falkland Islands—Port Stanley	237	119
“ “ South Georgia	285	143
Para—Wireless Offices... ..	229	—
“ Other Offices	200	100
Via NORTH ATLANTIC CABLES.		
British Guiana (Georgetown)	195	98
Columbia—Buenaventura and Cartagena	170	85
“ Bogota... ..	174	87
“ Other Offices	181	91
Dutch Guiana, <i>via</i> Barbados Radio	179	90
Ecuador... ..	170	85
French Guiana, <i>via</i> Barbados-Paramaribo	235	—
Venezuela, <i>via</i> Trinidad Radio	208	104

Telegrams marked “*via* Eastern” can be handed in at any office of the State Telegraphs.

Tariffs from Lower Egypt same as above

Tariffs from Upper Egypt 6 millieimes per word extra

Tariffs from Sudan 16 millieimes per word extra.

Deferred Telegrams.—These are accepted at half the ordinary charge for all countries which admit such telegrams, on condition that they are written solely in French or English or in the language of the country of destination, and that they are transmitted only after telegrams charged for at full rate. They must be written on forms which are supplied by the Company on application.

The Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez offices are always open; the Port Said office is open every day from 6 a.m. till midnight, and Port Taufiq 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Abbreviated addresses can be registered free of charge, such addresses to be fixed after consultation with the receiving office.

The Company's office in Cairo is in St. David's Buildings, Sharia 'Emad el Din.

EGYPTIAN STATE TELEPHONES

The Telephone Company of Egypt was purchased by the State as from January 1, 1918, and the following towns now possess telephone equipment: Cairo (and branches, namely Helwân, Ma'âdi, Bastân, Mellîna, Ataba, Pyramids, Meadi, Zeitoun, Barrage and Qalyûb), Alexandria (and Branches, Ramleh), Port Said, Suez, Ismailia, Zuesrig, Ibrahimîya (Sharkîya), Mansûra, Tanta, Minya, Beni-Suef, Faiyûm, Asyût, Kafr el Zaiyût, Damanhûr, Kafr el Dawar, Benha, Fâqûs, Mahalla el Kubra, Shîbin el Kôm, Bilbeis, Mit Ghamar, Zifta, Sennûres, 'Amriya, Abu Qir, Abu Kobir, Beni Mazâr, Damietta, Kantara, Kôm el Nûr (Mit Ghamar), Maghâgha, Millig (Shîbin el Kôm), Mallawi, Minûf, Mina el Qamh, Quwesna, Samallût, Smannûd, Santa, Simbillâwen, Tala, Ityâi el Barûd, Tûkh, Wâsta, Girza, Belqâs, Aby Qurqâs, Awân, Deirût, Dîsin, El Fashn, Fâriskur, Kafr el Sheikh, Qena, Luxor, Sohâg, Rosetta, El Bahyana, Shîbin el Kanûter, Tel el Kebir, El Saif, Abou Tig, Ashmoun, Baqour, Badrashein, Roda, Gasfâra, Chelkh Fadi, Tala (Menoufia), Gezîret Elewa, Talta, Farshout, Kous, Kom Ombo, Kom Hamada, Matay, Minshah, Nag Hammadi, Gharbania, Mandara, Burg El Arab, Mahtoul, Fuka, El Manzala (Daqahliya), Shubrakhît, Basyûn, Shirbin, Ras el Bar, Abu Hamad, El Atf, Edfîna, Mit Kanana, Abnûb, El Badâri, Birkit El Sâb, Eba (El Faiyûmia), Dikirnîs, Hehia, Ibshawây, Inshâs, Kafr Saqr, Manshiet, Sullân, Mahallet El Damâna, Mahallet Rôh, Mushohor, Sâhel Salim, Tûkh el Nasîra, Abu el Matamir, El Shallâl, and Abul Gharr, Beba, Abou Hommos, Aga, Edkou, Mansalout, Kalline, Shohada, Fidimîne, Beni Korna, Dîlingat, Qousia, Temar, Mataria (Daqahliya), Mîr, Nazâlî Gantûb, Negila (Behera), Sentris, Tewfikieh, Ayat, Abul Shekuk, Saft el Meluk, Armane and Girza, all of which are intercommunicating at the tariffs as established on pages VI to VIII of the State Telephone Directory.

Details of Trunk tariffs can be obtained at any of the Administration's Offices. Fees are altered in accordance with length between the office from which the call is originating and other offices.

To communicate over trunk lines, a permanent deposit is left by each subscriber, which sum is returned when he no longer desires to continue the use of trunks. Payment for calls effected is made monthly. See pages IV and V of the State Telephone Directory. For the convenience of the general public there are about 200 call office instruments throughout the country, where, by payment of the established fee, communication can be obtained, either local or long distance. Official tariffs are posted up at each call office.

A permanent day and night service is maintained at all important agencies in connection with trunk lines.

A system of private branch exchanges exists throughout the Provinces connecting up the principal villages and all police outposts with their Markaz and the Mudriya.

EGYPTIAN ARMY AND
FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The Egyptian Army consists of about 11,500 men, and is recruited from Egyptian subjects between 19 and 27 years of age, who are liable to military service (unless exempt for any of the reasons recognized by Decree, which are briefly as stated below).

Exemption.

- (a) Government employees on the cadre and certain other categories of Government employees. Sons of officers, sons of 'omdas and sheikhs who are in the service or discharged after ten years' standing.

Brothers of officers serving or on disponibilit  (see Article 44, Army Recruiting Regulations).

- (b) Only sons; eldest living son of his father when the latter is dead or incapable; eldest living son of his mother when the latter is a widow or has been divorced and has not remarried; every person who is under an obligation to contribute to the support of one or more grandparents.

Next brother to the one recruited or to the eldest brother who is unable to earn a living in place of his deceased father or for himself.

Students in all religious institutes and a few industrial schools.

- (c) Certain religious officials, including ulemas, sheikhs, priests, imâms, fiqis, etc.

Exemption may be purchased by any person as under:—

- (a) By payment of L.E. 20 at any time before his name is included in the ballot, or if for special reasons he had been exempted and this conditional exemption ceases—within three months from the date of the ceasing of this exemption.
- (b) If having failed to attend or not having been represented at the ballot—by payment of L.E. 40 at any time between the inclusion of his name in the ballot and his medical examination.
- (c) If medically examined—by the payment of L.E. 100 at any time between his medical examination and enlistment.

LIST SHOWING DESCRIPTION OF BADGES OF THE DIFFERENT UNITS
OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

UNIT OR CORPS.	NAME.	BADGE.
Headquarters Staff ...	Markaz Ri-ásat El Geish ...	Gorget Patches.
Cavalry—	El Sawári—	
2 Egyptian Squadrons	Buluk Sawári ...	"س" on shoulder.
Artillery:—	El Tobgiya:—	
4 Mule Batteries ...	Battaria Bagháli ...	} "ط" on shoulder.
1 Garrison Company ...	Buluk el Muháfza ...	
1 Motor Machine Battery	Battaria Sayarat Khaífá	
Infantry Battalions:—	Orat Biáda Masriya:—	
1st ...	Bringi Orta ...	Battalion's No. on shoulder.
2nd ...	Ikingi Orta ...	"
3rd ...	Uchingi Orta ...	"
4th ...	Deuringi Orta ...	"
5th ...	Beshingi Orta ...	"
6th ...	Altingi Orta ...	"
7th ...	Sab'aagi Orta ...	"
8th ...	Tamaniasi Orta ...	"
9th ...	Tis'aagi ...	"
10th ...	'Asharagi ...	"
11th ...	Hásharagi ...	"
Bands:—	El Músáqát:—	
Egyptian Infantry ...	El Músáqát el Biáda el Masriya.	Nil.
Prison Staff ...	Idárat el Sign ...	"
Cairo District ...	Qism el Mahrusah wa Idárat el Lewaat ...	"
1st Infantry Bridge ...	Al Lewa el Beáda al Awal	" 1 J on shoulder.
2nd " " " "	" " al Tani	" 2 J " "
3rd " " " "	" " al Talt	" 3 J " "
Military Works Department.	Idárat el Ashghál el 'Askariya.	" 4 M on shoulder.
Lines of Communication Company.	Buluk el Murasalat ...	"
Supplies Department ...	Maslahet el Ta'yinát ...	Brass trefoil with curved stem on shoulder.
Mechanical Transport ...	Hamla El Mikanikiya ...	" 5 M on shoulder.
Workshops and stores ...	Werash wa Makházin.	
Veterinary Department ...	El Qism el Bitari.	Shoe on arm.
Department of Ordnance Services	Maslahat el Asliha w'lmuhiimát.	" 6 M on shoulder.
Medical Corps ...	El Qism el Tibbi ...	Crescent and star on arm.
Military School, Cairo ...	El Madrasa El Harbiya ...	Cord, shoulder, gold for N.C.O.s and worsted red for other cadets.



EGYPTIAN FLAG.

EGYPTIAN FLAG.

The Egyptian national flag consists of one white crescent and three stars on a green ground, the horns of the crescent being directed away from the flagstaff. Flags for all branches of the Army are green bunting with one white crescent and three Stars in centre and white crossed swords in the top left hand corner.

RANKS.

EGYPTIAN RANK.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT.	BADGES OF RANK.
Mushir	Field-Marshal	Crown, 2 stars, crossed sword and baton.
Sirdar	Commander-in-Chief	Crown, 1 star, crossed sword and baton.
Perik	General	Crown, crossed sword and baton.
Lewa	Lieut.-General	1 star, crossed sword and baton.
Miralai	Major-General	Crown and 3 stars.
Kaimakam	Colonel Commandant	Crown and 2 stars.
Bimbashi	Colonel	Crown and 1 star.
Saghkolazhasi	Lieut.-Colonel	Crown.
Yurbashi	Major	3 stars.
Mulazim Awal	Adjutant-Major*	2 "
Mulazim Tawil	Captain	1 star.
Sol Ta'filin	Lieutenant	4 reversed chevrons surmounted by crown on both lower arms.
Sol Ta'yin	2nd Lieutenant	4 reversed chevrons surmounted by star on both lower arms.
Bashkawish	Sergeant-Major	4 chevrons surmounted by crown, on upper right arm, sometimes on both.
Balak Amin	Quarter-Master-Sergeant	3 chevrons surmounted by star on upper right arm, sometimes on both.
Wakil Balak Amin	Company Sergeant-Major	1 chevron surmounted by star on upper right arm, sometimes on both.
Shawish	Lance Corporal Clerk	3 chevrons on upper right arm.
Wakil Shawish	Sergeant	3 " " "
Onbashi	Lance-Sergeant	2 " " "
Wakil Onbashi	Corporal	1 chevron " "
Yakar (pl. Anfar)	Lance-Corporal	Nil.
Buqi	Private	Bugle.
Trombetagi	Bugler	Drum.
Baltagi	Drummer	Crossed axes.
	Pioneer	

* There is no corresponding rank in the British Army.

THE FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.

The Frontiers Administration, depending from the Ministry of War, is charged with the administration of the Egyptian desert territory and the Oases lying between the frontiers of Egypt and the Nile Valley.

The areas under its control are divided as follows:—

1. *Western Desert Province*, consisting of the Country lying west of the Nile Valley, the Nubariya Canal and Mariut Lake as far as Sollum and the Tripoli-Cyrenaica Frontier and from the Mediterranean Sea southwards to the borders of the Southern Desert. This area is mostly a barren desert with the exception of the Mediterranean Sea coast where rain crops are cultivated and the Oases of Siwa, Bahariya, Farafra.

With exception of the Oasis, all the population is nomad and is estimated at a rough figure of 50,000. The capital of the Province is Mersa Matruh where the Province Headquarters are stationed. The Oases of Siwa and Bahariya belong thereto. The remainder of the Western Desert Territory is divided into three Districts, viz:—

- (a) Sollum-Barrani District.
 - (b) Matruh District.
 - (c) The Eastern District extending from Hammam on the West to Akher El Aradi Post on the East.
2. *Sinai Province*, consisting of the Territory lying between the Suez Canal, the Suez Gulf, Palestine and Gulf of Akaba. This Province contains Manganese Mines at Abou Zneima 75 miles from Suez. Oil prospecting is being carried on in various parts by private companies under Government licences. The inhabitants of Sinai Peninsula are mostly nomads with the exception of those of El Arish who are urban and are estimated roughly at 6,000, also the inhabitants of Kantara and Tor. The population of the Peninsula is estimated roughly at 15,000 besides 21,000 of Nomadic Arabs. The capital of this Province is El Arish where the Province Headquarters are stationed.

3. *Southern Desert Province*, consisting of the Oases of Kharga and Dakhla and their subordinate villages. The following villages belong to Kharga Oases: Kharga, Baris, Bulaq and Ganah.

The following villages belong to Dakhla Oases: El Gedidah, Esamant, El Qasr, El Galamun, E Rashda, Balat, Budukhlu, Teneida, El Mushia Mat, El Maasara and El Hindaw.

Palm trees, fruit, rice and some other cereals are cultivated in the Oases. They are irrigated by springs.

Kharga Oases is reached by narrow gauge railway line extending from the Oases Junction Station from which the train goes once a week.

Some public motor cars for passenger service are now run by some notables of Bahla between this Oasis and Kharga. The distance which used to be made in five or six days journey on camel back has now been reduced to about nine hours.

The population of the Oases is urban and is estimated roughly at 29,000. The Capital of the Province is Kharga village, in the Kharga oases.

4. *The Red Sea District*, consisting of the Country lying between the Nile Valley the Red Sea and the Old Suez Road on the north and the Sudan frontier on the South. This territory is important on account of its mines of oil and phosphate which are being extracted by several companies the most important of which are: the Anglo-Egyptian Oil Fields Company at Hurgghada lying on the Red Sea Coast 220 miles south of Suez, the Italian "Société Egiziana per l'Estrazione dei Fosfati" at Koseir and the English Company extracting phosphate at Safaga.

The population of this Territory is nomad and is estimated roughly at 5,000.

This District is independent, under the immediate control of the Administration's Headquarters at Cairo. Its capital is Hurgghada.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Besides the Egyptian Army Troops in garrison at Solloum on the Western Frontier and at El Arish in Sinai, the Frontiers Administration has a special regular force consisting of 8 sections, four Light Car Patrols, and a drilling section at Khanka.

While on this duty, this part contributes with the rest of the force towards the repression of contraband and help the Administrative Authorities in the maintenance of public security.

The Administration has also, in its provinces, a special locally enlisted police force, about the third of which are mounted.

THE STORES AND WORKSHOPS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Administration has its stores and Workshops at Alexandria each under a Director. The Stores are charged with the issue of equipment, articles and clothing required by both the Frontiers and Coast Guard Administrations.

The Workshops are charged with making some of the necessary articles and carrying out repairs for both Administrations including the repairs of boats and launches belonging to the Coast Guard Administration.

LIST SHOWING SCHOOLS EXISTING AT PRESENT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.

Locality.	Primary.	Elementary.	Compulsory.
<i>Sinai Province.</i>			
El Arish	1	—	1
Kantara	—	—	1
<i>Western Desert Province.</i>			
Matruh	—	1	—
Sollum	—	1	—
Siva	—	1	—
Amria	—	1	—
Burg el Arab	—	1	—
Mandisha (Bahria)	—	1	—
Bawiti (Bahria)	—	—	—
<i>Southern Desert Province.</i>			
Kharga	—	1	—
Government Buildings, Kharga	—	1	—
Boulaie, Kharga	—	—	1
Baris, Kharga	—	1	—
Mot, Dakhla	—	—	1
Gedida	—	—	1
Qasr	—	—	—
Qalamoun	—	—	—
<i>Red Sea District.</i>			
Hurghada	—	1	—
Koseir	—	1	—
Safaga	—	1	—
<i>Camel Corps and Car Patrols.</i>			
Khanka	—	1	—
TOTAL	1	15	6

HOSPITALS AND SANITARY OFFICES.

There are hospitals and Sanitary offices at the following localities:—

Western Desert Province.—Hospitals at: 'Amriya, Mersa Matrüh, Barráni, El Sollüm. Sanitary offices at: El Bahariya and Siva.

Sinai Province.—Hospitals a : El 'Arish, Sanitary offices at: Tor, Kantara East, Rafa.

Southern Desert Province.—Hospitals at: El Kharga, El Dakhla.

Red Sea Dist.—Sanitary offices at Hurghada, Safaga and Koseir.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

The headquarters of the Government of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are at Khartoum, where the Governor-General resides.

The Sudan Government is represented in Cairo by the Sudan Agent, whose office is situated at No. 8, Sharia Tawfiq, where all information concerning the Sudan and copies of all Sudan Government publications may be obtained.

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Permits for the importation of firearms and ammunition into the Sudan are granted by the Sudan Agent, 6, Sharia Tawfiq, Cairo.

Applications for permits should give full details as to the maker's name, class of gun, size of bore, and number or other distinctive mark on the gun, and also the number of pounds of ammunition.

The maximum amounts of ammunition allowed to be imported into the Sudan are as follows:—

- 1,000 shot gun cartridges.
- 1,000 rusk rifle cartridges.
- 600 ball (rifle) cartridges. (If the visit is for less than four months, only 400 cartridges are allowed.)
- 100 revolver or pistol cartridges (except .450 and .455).
- 5 kilos. of loose gunpowder.
- 30 kilos. loose shot.
- 1,000 percussion caps.

Note.—The importation of .303 rifles and ammunition and of .450 and .455 revolvers and ammunition are absolutely prohibited, and the importation of automatic pistols is only permitted in special cases and with the approval of the Civil Secretary, Khartoum or the Sudan Agent, Cairo.

Liquors.

Permits for the importation of alcoholic liquors into the Sudan are granted by the Sudan Agent, 6 Shari'a Tawfiq, Cairo, the applications for which should contain full particulars as to the kind of liquor, number of bottles, etc.

PERMITS TO ENTER THE SUDAN.

All persons entering the Sudan are required to obtain a *visa* (P.T. 5) on their passports, from the Sudan Agent, 6, Shari'a Tawfiq, Cairo.

SCIENTIFIC,
CHARITABLE AND OTHER SOCIETIES.ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE
DU CAIRE

Under the Patronage of H.M. the King of Egypt.

The Association was founded on May 13, 1907, on private initiative, with the object of rendering first aid in urgent cases, and of carrying injured persons either to the hospital or to their houses, free of charge.

The service is performed by volunteers of all nationalities and the doctors who are there during both day and night. During the night there is one doctor and a body of twelve volunteers in attendance at headquarters. Terms of enrolment can be obtained on application.

On January 23, 1927, a Surgical outpatient has been opened for all nationalities. Treatment free; an X-Rays Department is also attached to the Service. The Association rendered 177,000 services during 1927.

The Association is supported by the subscriptions of contributing members, a periodical lottery, and voluntary donations. The minimum subscription is P.T. 120 a year.

In all cases of need for urgent assistance the public is asked to apply to the headquarters of the Association, Shari'a Fu'ad El Auwal. Telephone 20-17 Medina, P.O.B. 300. Heliopolis branch telephone 313 Zeitûn and Helwân branch telephone 194 Helwân. The dispensary is open day and night. Telephone 27-70 Medina. The Secretary's office telephone 2014 Medina.

During the year 1927, the Association Cairo has attended to 177,000 cases.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO
ANIMALS IN EGYPT.

The Society started operations in 1894, working under an Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior drawn up for its use in order to cope with cruelty to animals in Egypt. Prior to the enactment of this Decree the poorer and more ignorant classes did not recognize the fact that animals have a claim for consideration and for better treatment. They were subject to torture and constant ill-usage, and it was impossible, having regard to the law, to effect any amelioration. It has been the object of the Society from the date of its birth, trusting to the support of the lovers of animals, to endeavour to teach the care and better treatment of animals.

The aim of the Society is the relief of the suffering dumb animals which are too often to be seen in the Cairo streets. The cause of this suffering is very often ignorance on the part of owners and drivers. In cases of this sort, the Society endeavours, whilst looking after the animal, to give the owner or driver the necessary instructions for his better future treatment. On the other hand, where suffering has been caused by culpable brutality on the part of owners or drivers, the Society undertakes that the animal receives the necessary treatment and the driver or owner is punished according to the gravity of the offence.

The Society is governed by a general committee and an executive committee which latter controls directly expenditure, upkeep, and work.

The Society's infirmary is situated in Sharia Sâhel el Ghelâl, Bulâq, Cairo. Complaints of cruelty should be addressed to the Commandant of Police, or to the Honorary Secretary S.P.C.A., Bulâq, Cairo.

Separate branches of the S.P.C.A. are maintained at the following places:— Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Benha, Luxor, Aswân, Zagazig, Mansûra, Asyût, Tania, Falyûm, Minya, Girga, Shibin el Kôm, Beni Suef, Qena, and Damanhûr.

INSTITUT D'ÉGYPTÉ.

The *Institut Egyptien* was founded in 1859 on the initiative of Jomard, who was the last surviving member of the original *Institut d'Égypte*, by a group of savants and litterateurs resident in Alexandria, amongst whom were Koenig Bey, Secretary of the Viceroy Mohammed Saïd Pasha, Auguste Mariette, who had just founded at the time the *Service des Antiquités Égyptiennes*, Mr. Thurburn, an English merchant and economist, and Dr. Schnepf, the French sanitary delegate at Alexandria.

The first meeting was held on May 6, 1859, and the *Institut* was definitely constituted with forty-seven members on the 20th of the same month.

It continued to meet in Alexandria until January 9, 1880, when it was removed to Cairo.

In November, 1918, the *Institut Egyptien* recovered its original name *Institut d'Égypte*.

The principal object of the *Institut* is the study of all that concerns Egypt and the surrounding countries, from the literary, artistic, and scientific point of view. It is composed of fifty members resident in Egypt, who are elected by a majority of votes given by the existing members in a secret ballot. There are also honorary members (maximum 100) and correspondent members.

It is governed by a committee composed of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-General, a Librarian and Treasurer, and an Assistant Secretary. The President and the two Vice-Presidents retire yearly and cannot be re-elected for two consecutive years. The Secretary-General is elected for five years, the Treasurer for three years and the Assistant Secretary for one year.

The meetings are held regularly on the first Monday of each month from November until May, both months included. They are public and any one presented by a member may make communications.

The proceedings are published in an annual *Bulletin* comprising the papers read before the *Institut* and reports of the discussions, etc. Special *Mémoires* on important questions are also published. French is the official language, but papers and communications may be prepared in any other language, provided that the language in which they are written can be set up in type of Roman characters and that an abridgment in French is given.

The library contains more than 27,700 volumes, and is open every day from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., except Sundays and holidays.

The Egyptian Government grants an annual subsidy to enable the *Institut* to meet its general expenses and the cost of publishing the *Bulletin* and *Mémoires*.

Address: The Secretary General, Institut d'Égypte, 1 Sharia El Sheikh Rihân, Cairo.

SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE GÉOGRAPHIE D'ÉGYPTÉ

(Founded 1875, by Khédivial Decree.)
(Reorganized by Decree of H.H. the Sultan, of August 11, 1917)
(23 Shaawal 1335.)

Address: M. le Secrétaire de la Société Royale de Géographie, Bureau de Poste de Kasr el Dibara Le Cairo.

Publications: Publishes bulletins and memoirs at intervals.

The Ethnological Museum is open to visitors every day from 9 a.m. until noon with the exception of official holidays and summer vacation.

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE DU CAIRE.

(Founded 1880.)

Director: M. Pierre Jouguet.

Secrétaire-Bibliothécaire: M. St. Paul-Girard.

Address: M. le Directeur, Palais El Munira, Le Cairo.

Membership: Five members and a number of associates or attachés.

Publications: Publishes Rapports de feuilles Mémoires, Bulletins, and "Bibliothèque d'Étude (égyptologique, copte et arabe)."

The headquarters are situated at the Munira Palace, Sharia El Munira, No. 37, Cairo.

CAIRO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

(Founded 1898.)

Address: The Secretary, Cairo Scientific Society, School of Medicine, Cairo.

Publications: Publishes its proceedings in "The Cairo Scientific Journal."

Meetings are held fortnightly, on Thursdays, during the winter, at the School of Medicine, Qasr el 'Aini.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF EGYPT.

(Founded 1902.)

Address: The Honorary Secretary, 70 Department of Public Health, Cairo.

Publications: Annual Bulletin.

Date of Annual Meeting: Last Friday in February or first Friday in March.

SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE ENTOMOLOGIQUE D'ÉGYPTÉ.

(Founded 1907.)

Under the patronage of the Egyptian Government by Royal Decree dated May 15, 1923.

President: H.E. Dr. Mohammad Shahin Pasha.

Vice-Presidents: Mtro. Giovanni Ferrante and Dr. Bronislaw Debeki.

Secretary-General: Anastase Alfieri.

Treasurer: Richard Wilkinson.

Address: M. le Secrétaire-Général, Société Royale Entomologique d'Égypte, Boite Postale 430, Le Cairo.

The Society is governed by a general committee and an executive committee which latter controls directly expenditure, upkeep, and work.

The Society's infirmary is situated in Sharia Sâbel el Ghelâl, Bulâq, Cairo. Complaints of cruelty should be addressed to the Commandant of Police, or to the Honorary Secretary S.P.C.A., Bulâq, Cairo.

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(Reorganized by Decree of H.H. the Sultan, of August 11, 1917)
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Publications: Publishes bulletins and mémoires at intervals.

The Ethnological Museum is open to visitors every day from 9 a.m. until noon with the exception of official holidays and summer vacation.

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(Founded 1880.)

Director: M. Pierre Jouguet.

Secrétaire-Bibliothécaire: M. St. Paul-Girard.

Address: M. le Directeur, Palais El Munira, Le Cairo.

Membership: Five members and a number of associates or attachés.

Publications: Publishes Rapports de feuilles Mémoires, Bulletins, and "Bibliothèque d'Etude (égyptologique, copte et arabe)."

The headquarters are situated at the Munira Palace, Sharia El Munira, No. 37, Cairo.

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(Founded 1898.)

Address: The Secretary, Cairo Scientific Society, School of Medicine, Cairo.

Publications: Publishes its proceedings in "The Cairo Scientific Journal."

Meetings are held fortnightly, on Thursdays, during the winter, at the School of Medicine, Qasr el 'Aini.

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Publications: Annual Bulletin.

Date of Annual Meeting: Last Friday in February or first Friday in March.

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Secretary-General: Anastase Alfieri.

Treasurer: Richard Wilkinson.

Address: M. le Secrétaire-Général, Société Royale Entomologique d'Égypte, Boite Postale 430, Le Cairo.

Publications: Memoirs and Bulletins.

Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 6 p.m. (except July to end of September) at the *Institut Egyptien*.

SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE D'ÉCONOMIE POLITIQUE, DE STATISTIQUE
ET DE LÉGISLATION.
Sharia Malka Nadi, Cairo
(Founded 1919.)

Address: Société Royale d'Economie Politique, Boîte Postale N° 732, Le Caire
Telephone No. 27-97.

Membership: 650.

Publications: "L'Égypte Contemporaine."

Meetings are generally held on Fridays from November to May.

SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE D'ALEXANDRIE.

President: H. Garcia De Herberos.

Secrétaire Général: E. Breccia.

Treasurer: G. Desvernois.

Requests for admission to the Society, exchange of publications, and correspondence should be addressed to M. E. Breccia, the Society's Secretary at Alexandria.

For the Bulletins, application should be made to Dr. E. Breccia, Director of the Museum, Alexandria.

A stilt of the Society's publications can be had on application.

THE EGYPTIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Founded 1915).

Patron:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: His Excellency LORD LLOYD OF DOLOBRAN, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc.

Vice-Presidents: H.E. ISMAIL PASHA SIDKY.

SIR FREDERICK ROWLATT, K.B.E.

H.E. THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

MR. J. HOME.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF CAIRO.

H.E. THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE.

H.E. MOHAMMED PASHA ABOUL FETOUH.

Honorary Treasurer: MAHMOUD BEY ABAZA.

Secretary ... SHUKRY EFE SADEK, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo.

Publications.—The Horticultural Review is published three times a year. The Society organises flower shows in the Autumn for Chrysanthemums in December and April for Roses and in March for Chrysanthemums in the Experimental Garden in Gezira, adjoining the Zohria Gardens of the Ministry of Agriculture.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The Government Press, which stands on the eastern bank of the Nile, north of Balla bridge, was founded by the Great Mohamed Ali Pasha, about the year 1820, to carry out the printing of Government publications.

Since 1832 (1248 A.H.) the Government Press undertook the issue of the *Journal Officiel* which is known to be the oldest paper in the country. The attributions of the Press were extended so as to include the printing of literary books, chiefly those of a religious or educational nature. A Literary Section* was instituted for this purpose; and the activities displayed in that direction helped to widen the circulation of Arabic literature.

The Press started with a few hands and limited plant. Since then it has undergone continual improvements and is now regarded as the largest printing establishment in the East. Its work can favourably be compared with that of European printing offices. The present Arabic type is considered to be the most beautiful of its kind in the world. It was chosen and designed by a committee composed of *littératif* and technical experts.

The plant comprises over 150 machines. Some 600 workmen are employed, including a class of apprentices in possession of educational certificates who are being trained in the various shops. Missions of these apprentices are sent to Europe for developing their technical knowledge with a view to replace non-Egyptians on their gradual retirement.

The premises include the following shops:—

(1) CASE ROOMS, ARABIC AND EUROPEAN.

The Arabic composing section turns out the greater part of work. 125 compositors are now employed to cope with the increasing demand for Arabic publications.

The European section commenced with a small staff of non-Egyptians. 84 compositors are now employed, almost all natives.

The hand composing was improved by the introduction of the mechanical process—Monotype and Linotype. The former serves the double purpose of setting and casting European matter; the latter deals with Arabic composing.

(2) PRESS ROOM

This shop is equipped with 50 up-to-date machines of different sizes, all run by electricity, including lithographic and ruling machines. 150 printers are employed. In 1926 a letterpress machine was installed to hold 64 pages measuring 145×110 cms. which is assumed to be the largest size brought forth.

(3) BINDING ROOM.

This shop is furnished with a plant of 90 machines, worked up by 165 binders. The plant includes a machine for gathering 15 pamphlets at a time and another for cutting cloth, the unique of its kind in the country; as well as other machines for adding, embossing, numbering, perforating, etc.

* This Section is now attached to the Egyptian Library

(4) THE FOUNDRY.

19 casters run by electricity are used for type casting, stereotype and copper plates work.

(5) POWER HOUSE.

Three Diesel generating engines are installed for supplying electric power and light.

The Government Press is occupied with the printing and binding of: the *Journal Officiel*, parliamentary work, Official Bulletin, Recueil des Lois et Documents Officiels, school and exercise books, the Calendar, the Almanac, periodicals, administrative, technical and postal bulletins, registers, forms, statistical returns, budget, circulars, etc. Colour printing is also perfectly carried out.

14,000 requisitions were executed during the year 1926 involving the consumption of 2,000 tons of paper, 37,000 metres of cloth, and 112,000 kilos of cardboard approximately.

It is worthy to record that an ideal impression of the Holy Quran, most accurate and authenticated, was printed for circulation in the Islamic world.

The Government Press was awarded the gold medal in the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in Cairo in 1926 as a token of the skill and good art acquired by its experts.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

All publications of the Egyptian Government—with the exception of those of the Ministries of Education and of War and of the State Railways Administration—may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the "Sales Boom," Ministry of Finance. Correspondence relating to these publications should be addressed to the Government Press, Bâlaq, Cairo.*

MAPS

The topographical, cadastral, and other maps issued by the Survey of Egypt may be obtained from the headquarters of that Department at Giza. All enquiries concerning maps should be addressed to the Surveyor-General, Survey of Egypt, Giza (Mudriya).

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

A full list of all Government Publications is issued by the Government Press, and can be obtained on application. The following are some of the more important:—

* Copies of the "Journal Officiel" for the current year and two preceding years only are kept in stock. Back copies can always be consulted at the Government Archives, Citadel.
Price per copy for current year, 13 milks; for the two preceding years, 100 milks, for the former and 50, milks, for the latter.

EGYPT & THE SUDAN 1929

(A SEVENTY-TWO-PAGE
ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE)

is obtainable FREE on application to:—

- (1) TOURIST ENQUIRY OFFICE,
CAIRO STATION.
 - (2) EGYPT INFORMATION BUREAU,
3, Regent Street,
LONDON, S.W. 1.
 - (3) DAILY MAIL TRAVEL BUREAU,
5, Rue Scribe,
PARIS.
 - (4) CHICAGO TRIBUNE TRAVEL
BUREAU,
1, Rue Scribe,
PARIS.
 - (5) RUDOLPH MOSSE,
46-49, Jerusalem St.,
BERLIN, S.W. 19.
- OR ANY TOURIST AGENCY.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Note by the Financial Adviser on the Budget (English, Arabic, or French, annual) P.T. 2 each.

Budget of the Egyptian Government (English or Arabic, annual). P.T. 30.

Final Account (English or Arabic, annual). P.T. 25.

Customs Administration.

* Foreign Trade of Egypt (Monthly Summary P.T. 10, and Annual Statement P.T. 35).

Government Publications Office.

Journal Officiel (E.-F. and A., Mondays and Thursdays).

15 mills a copy. For the interior: P.T. 120 a year and P.T. 70 for six months. For abroad: P.T. 200 a year and P.T. 120 for six months.

Recueil des Documents relatifs à la Guerre.

With the exception of the balance sheets of banks and other financial institutions, the *Journal Officiel* does not publish notices for the public other than those which are required by law, i.e. articles of association, procurations, etc.

Cost of insertion of public notices is P.T. 12 per line.

Articles of association are published in either English or French and Arabic, the fixed charge being L.E. 40.

Index Alphabétique du "Journal Officiel" (E.-F. or A., annual). P.T. 3.

Catalogue of Publications (E. and A. annual). Free.

Government Almanac (E. or A.). P.T. 1.

Wall Almanac: Gregorian, Mohammedan, Coptic dates (E.-A.). P.T. 5.

Arab Pocket Almanac (*Natigal*): Mohammedan year, 10 mills.

Chemical Department.

Annual Report. P.T. 10.

Statistical Department.

Annuaire Statistique de l'Égypte (F. and A.). P.T. 50.

Weekly Return of the Weather, Births, Deaths, and Infectious Diseases (E. and A.). P.T. 2.

Annual Return of Births and Deaths in the principal towns of Egypt (E. and A.). P.T. 10 each.

Monthly Agricultural Statistics of the principal Egyptian Commodities (E. and A.). P.T. 5; P.T. 50 a year for the interior; for abroad 14s.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

Police Gazette (*Nashra el Idaria*) (A., once a fortnight). P.T. 1.

Lenacy Division.

Annual Report. P.T. 5.

* Yearly subscriptions in Egypt P.T. 100; abroad £2.

The combination of *kasra* and *yé* يِ, is = i: e.g. قَلِين *Qallin*; القَلِين *El Naggárin*.

The combination of *fat-ha* and *wau* و, is = ó (originally "au"): e.g. حَوْضُ نَجِيح *Hód Nagih*; رَوْضُ الفَرَج *Ród el Faraj*; شَيْبَانُ الكَوْمِ *Shibán el Kóm*.

The combination of *damma* and *wau* وُ, is = ú: e.g. طَوْحُ *Tákh*; اثْمُونُ *Ashmún*.

The *hamzated alif* when combined with *fat-ha* = a, with *kasra* = i, and with *damma* = u: e.g. أَمْرِيح *Asrígh*; أَبْحَاصُ *Ibkhás*; أُمَّ حَنَانٍ *Umm Khinán*.

The *fat-ha* preceding a doubled *ay* or *ay* combines with the leading letter in each case to form respectively the diphthongs "ai" and "au."
The second letter becomes a consonant: e.g. كَفْرُ الزَّيَّاتِ *Kafr el Zayyát* and كَفْرُ الدَّوَّارِ *Kafr el Dawwár* (see note 6, page 340).

CONSONANTS.

ب = b	ز = z	ف = f
ت = t	س = s	ق = q
ث = <u>t, s</u> or <u>th</u> (in that order)	ش = sh	ك = k
ج = g or j	ص = s	ل = l
ح = h	ض = d	م = m
خ = kh	ط = t	ن = n
د = d	ظ = z	ه = h
ذ = <u>z</u> , <u>d</u> or <u>dh</u> (in that order)	ع = e	و = w
ر = r	غ = gh	ي = y

The hamza ء (which is probably a small ع) denoting a slight break in the word is represented by sign ء; e.g. فَوَائِدُ *fa'wá'id* (benefits); استئناف *isti'náf* (appeal).

ت is pronounced t, s or th. Thus as t in أَتْرَافِي *Atar el Nafí*; as s in تَابِتٌ *sábit* (fixed); and sometimes as th in desert names.

ح is pronounced hard as "g" in *get* in the cultivated area generally; soft as "j" in the deserts and parts of Upper Egypt.

In transliteration "g" is employed for names falling within the cultivation, "j" for desert names.

ذ is pronounced as z, d or dh. Thus as z in تَذَكُّرَةٌ *tazkara* (ticket); as d in ذَهَبٌ *dahab* (gold); and sometimes in desert names as dh, resembling th in that.

ظ is sometimes pronounced as d, thus ظَهْرٌ *duhr* (noon) and مَنَاطِرٌ *manádir* (spectacles) but usually as z as مَنَاطِرَةٌ *nizárah* (directorate).

ق is pronounced like hamza in the majority of the cultivated area, while in the deserts and parts of Upper Egypt it is pronounced as a hard "g."

GENERAL POINTS.

1. The use of the dashes and dots shown above under the English equivalents of ح, ط, ص, ذ, ج, و, and ظ to differentiate these from the otherwise similar equivalents of other letters is optional. It will be given effect to on the standard series of maps of the country, but not in book text, owing to the difficulties introduced in typesetting.

2. When the initial of the following word is a "sun" letter the *l* of the article is slurred or elided in pronunciation. This slurring is not reproduced in transliteration. The sun letters are ص ش س ز د ذ ث ت and sometimes ج. They are so called from the type word *شمس*, in contradistinction to the moon letters from the type word *قمر*.

3. All long vowels are marked with a circumflex, except in a few cases where to do so would suggest a pronunciation not in common use: e.g. بَنَاهَا *Benhá*, بَيْبَا *Bibá*, تَنْتَا *Tantá*, and not *Benhá, Bibá, Tantá*, etc.

4. The final *hé* in names having the feminine termination is omitted: e.g. عَجِيْبَةٌ *agílah* (curious), not *agíbah*; نَازِلَةٌ *Nazlah*, not *Nazlah*.

But it is pronounced and written as "et" when the noun is followed by another in the Genitive: e.g. جزيرة بَدْرَانَ *Geziret Badrān*; زَاوِيَةُ أَبُو شَوْشَةَ *Zāweyet Abu Shāshā*; نَزْلَةُ النَّصَارَى *Nazlet el Nasāra*.

5. Where t, k, g, and s are followed by "h" without forming one letter with it (i.e. where "gh" is not غ, etc.), they should be separated from it by a hyphen: e.g. أَجْمُورُ فَخِّ اللَّهِ *Ag-hūr Fat-halla*; اِصْحَاقُ *Is-hāq*.

6. The *tashdīd* or *shadda* should be given effect to by doubling the letter over which it stands: e.g. مُحَمَّدٌ *Muḥammad*, not *Muḥamad*; or in the case of تِي and سِي by prolonging the previous vowel: e.g. غَمَالِيَّةٌ *Gamāliya*, not *Gamālla*; in the case of تِي and سِي by writing the diphthongs "ai" and "au" (see para. 5th, page 338). When the doubled letter is itself represented by two letters: e.g. شِش and كِخ, a hyphen will be introduced thus النَّخَّاسُ *El Nakh-khās*; الْقَشِيشُ *El Qash-shīsh*

7. The definite article should be written with a capital letter only at the beginning of a name: e.g. الْكَافِرُ الْقَدِيمُ *El Kafr el Qadīm*.

8. Before ب (b) the letter ن (n) is transliterated by "m": e.g. شِمْبَارَةُ *Shimbāra*; سَمْبِلَاوِينُ *Simbillāwēin*.

9. The letters و and ی should be always consonantal and written "w" and "y" when they begin a syllable, i.e. after a *sukūn*: two consecutive vowels should not occur in Arabic, except in diphthongs: e.g. أَبْيَضٌ *abyad* (white), not *abiad*; الْمَغَايِزَةُ *El Magāyza*, not *Magayza*; مَرْوَةٌ *Marwa*, not *Marua*.

10. The following standardized equivalents or conventionalized spellings of certain place-names will be retained unaltered:—

Alexandria (for El Iskandariya).	Luxor (for El Uqsur).
Beheira (for Buheira).	Nile (for El Nīl).
Beni Suef (for Beni Suweif).	Port Said (for Bōr Sa'īd).
Benha (for Banha).	Qena (for Qina).

Cairo (for El Qāhira).	Ramleh (for El Raml).
Damietta (for Dumyāt).	Rosetta (for Rashīd).
Egypt (for El Qutr el Masrī).	Sinai (for Sina).
Gabbari (for El Qabbāri).	Sohág (for Suhág).
Helwan (for Hilwān).	Suez (for El Suweis).
Ismailia (for Ismā'iliya).	Zagazig (for El Zağāziq).

11. The following rendering of other name terms will also be retained:—

And (for wa).	Muhammad (for instances where local pronunciation is Mihammad or Mahammad).
Awlad (for Awlād).	
Beni (for Bani).	
Bey (for Bek).	Pasha (for Bāsha).
Effendi (for Afandi).	Sulimán (for Sulaimán, instances where local pronunciation is Silimán).
Gedid (for Gadid).	Tell (for Tall).
Husein (for Husain, instances where local pronunciation is Hisein).	Yúsef (for Yūsuf).

CONVERSION TABLES.

The following tables are based on the legal tender values of the English pound sterling at 975 millimes and the French 20-franc piece at 71.5 millimes.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING EGYPTIAN MONEY INTO STERLING POUNDS AND MILLIMES

L.E.		£	Mill.	L.E.	£	Mill.	L.E.	£	Mill.
1	1	0 25	10	10	2 50	100	102	5 50	
2	2	0 50	20	20	5 00	200	2 05	12 5	
3	3	0 75	30	30	7 50	300	3 07	0 75	
4	4	1 00	40	41	0 25	400	4 10	2 50	
5	5	1 25	50	51	2 75	500	5 12	8 00	
6	6	1 50	60	61	5 25	600	6 15	3 75	
7	7	1 75	70	71	7 75	700	7 17	0 25	
8	8	2 00	80	82	0 50	800	8 20	5 00	
9	9	2 25	90	92	3 00	900	9 23	0 75	
10	10	2 50	100	102	5 50	1000	1 02 5	6 25	

TABLE FOR CONVERTING EGYPTIAN INTO FRENCH MONEY AND VICE VERSA.

Piastres.	Francs.	Piastres	Francs.	Francs.	Piastres.	Francs.	Piastres.
100	25.92353	600	155.54115	100	385.75	600	2314.50
200	51.84705	700	181.46468	200	771.50	700	2769.25
300	77.77058	800	207.38820	300	1157.25	800	3286.00
400	103.69411	900	233.31173	400	1543.00	900	3471.75
500	129.61763	1000	259.23528	500	1928.75	1000	3857.50

Example: To convert L.E. 628.904 into francs.

L.E.	Francs.
600	= 15554.115
20	= 518.4705
8	= 207.388
0.9	= 23.331
0.004	= .104
	16303.408

Result: L.E. 628.904 = 16303.41 francs.

More extended tables will be found on the following pages.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING EGYPTIAN MONEY INTO ENGLISH MONEY.

Mill.	L.E.			£			L.E.			£		
	£	s.	d.	Mill.	£	s.	d.	Mill.	£	s.	d.	
1	—	—	0.3	60	—	1	2.8	1	1	0	6.2	
2	—	—	0.5	70	—	1	5.2	2	2	1	0.3	
3	—	—	0.7	80	—	1	7.7	3	3	1	0.5	
4	—	—	1.0	90	—	1	10.2	4	4	2	0.6	
5	—	—	1.2	100	—	2	0.6	5	5	2	6.8	
6	—	—	1.5	200	—	4	1.2	6	6	3	0.9	
7	—	—	1.7	300	—	6	1.8	7	7	3	7.1	
8	—	—	2.0	400	—	8	2.5	8	8	4	1.2	
9	—	—	2.2	500	—	10	3.1	9	9	4	7.4	
10	—	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	10	10	5	1.5	
30	—	—	4.9	600	—	12	3.7	20	20	10	3.1	
30	—	—	7.4	700	—	14	4.3	30	30	15	4.6	
40	—	—	9.8	800	—	18	5.5	40	40	1	6.2	
50	—	1	0.3	1000	1	0	6.2	50	51	5	7.7	

TABLE FOR CONVERTING ENGLISH MONEY INTO EGYPTIAN MONEY.

s.	d.	Mill.	s.	d.	Mill.	£	L.E.	Mill.	£	L.E.	Mill.
—	1	4.1	6	—	292.5	1	—	975	60	58	500
—	2	8.1	7	—	341.2	2	1	950	70	68	250
—	3	12.2	8	—	390.0	3	2	925	80	78	0
—	4	16.2	9	—	438.8	4	3	900	90	87	500
—	5	20.3	10	—	487.5	5	4	875	100	97	750
—	6	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7	28.4	11	—	536.2	6	5	850	200	195	0
—	8	32.5	12	—	585.0	7	6	825	300	292	500
—	9	36.6	13	—	633.8	8	7	800	400	390	0
—	10	40.6	14	—	682.5	9	8	775	500	487	500
—	11	44.7	15	—	731.2	10	9	750	—	—	—
1	—	48.8	16	—	780.0	20	19	500	700	682	500
2	—	97.5	17	—	828.8	30	29	250	800	780	0
3	—	146.2	18	—	877.5	40	39	0	900	877	500
4	—	195.0	19	—	926.2	50	48	750	1000	975	0
5	—	243.8	20	—	975.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE FOR CONVERTING EGYPTIAN MONEY INTO FRENCH MONEY.

Mills.	Fcs.	Cms.	Mills.	Fcs.	Cms.	L.E.	Francs.	Cms.	L.E.	Francs.	Cms.
1	—	2·6	60	1	55·5	1	25	02·4	60	1,638	41·2
2	—	5·2	70	1	81·5	2	51	84·7	70	1,314	61·7
3	—	7·8	80	2	7·4	3	77	77·1	80	2,073	83·2
4	—	10·4	90	2	33·3	4	103	69·4	90	2,333	11·7
5	—	13·0	00	2	59·2	5	129	61·8	100	2,592	35·3
6	—	15·6	200	5	18·5	6	155	54·1	200	5,184	70·5
7	—	18·1	300	7	77·7	7	181	46·5	300	7,777	05·8
8	—	20·7	400	10	36·9	8	207	38·8	400	10,369	41·9
9	—	23·3	500	12	96·2	9	233	31·2	500	12,961	76·3
10	—	25·9	000	15	55·4	10	259	23·5	600	15,554	11·5
20	—	51·8	700	18	14·6	20	518	47·1	700	18,146	05·8
30	—	77·8	800	20	73·9	30	777	70·6	800	20,738	82·0
40	1	3·7	900	23	33·1	40	1,036	34·1	900	23,331	17·3
50	1	29·6	1000	25	92·4	50	1,296	17·6	1000	25,923	52·6

TABLE FOR CONVERTING FRENCH MONEY INTO EGYPTIAN MONEY.

Cms.	Mills.	Cms.	Mills.	Francs.	L.E.	Mills.	Francs.	L.E.	Mills.
1	0·4	60	23·1	10	—	385·8	600	23	145·0
2	0·8	70	27·0	20	—	771·5	700	27	092·5
3	1·2	80	30·9	30	1	1157·2	800	30	869·0
4	1·5	90	34·7	40	1	1543·0	900	34	717·5
5	1·9	Francs.	—	50	1	1928·8	1000	38	575·9
6	2·3	1	38·6	60	2	314·5	2000	77	150
7	2·7	2	77·2	70	2	709·2	3000	115	725
8	3·1	3	115·7	80	3	1093·9	4000	154	300
9	3·5	4	154·3	90	3	1478·8	5000	192	875
10	3·9	5	192·9	100	3	857·5	6000	231	450
20	7·7	6	231·4	200	7	715·0	7000	270	085
30	11·6	7	270·0	300	11	572·5	8000	308	600
40	15·4	8	308·6	400	15	430·0	9000	347	175
50	19·3	9	347·2	500	19	287·5	10000	385	700
		10	385·8	500	19				

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By Law No. 9 of 1914* the metric equivalents of the following fundamental Egyptian weights and measures were defined:—

1 dirac baladi	=	0 metre	58 centimetres.
1 dirac ma'mari	=	0 metre	75 centimetres.
1 qasaba	=	3 metres	55 centimetres.
1 dirhem	=	3 grammes	12 centigrammes.
1 ardeb	=	198 litres	

The dirac baladi is used for textiles, the dirac ma'mari (or pic) is used by architects, and the qasaba is used for agricultural land.

The units derived from them with their metric equivalents, as given in heavy type in the following tables, were also declared legal. The equivalents shown in ordinary type were not given in the law but are inserted here for convenience.

LENGTH.

<i>Egyptian:—</i>			
1 girat barsum	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ habba sha'ir	= 0·087 centimetre = 0·034 inch
1 habba sha'ir	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ dirac ma'mari	= 0·521 " = 0·205 "
1 habba	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ " "	= 3·125 centimetres = 1·230 inches
1 qabdah	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	= 12·5 " = 4·921 "
	=	1 dirac ma'mari	= 0·75 metre " = 29·53 "
1 haa	=	4 dirac ma'mari	= 3 metres = 2·461 feet
1 dirac baladi	=	0·58 metre	= 22·83 inches = 3·281 yards
1 qasaba	=	3·55 metres	= 11·65 feet = 3·882 yards
1 hindash	=	0·656 metre	= 25·83 inches = 2·152 feet

Metric:—

1 metre	=	100 centimetres	= 3·281 feet	= 0·281 qasaba
1 kilometre	=	1000 metres	= 1093·6 yards	= 281·7 qasabas
			= 0·6214 mile	

English:—

1 foot	=	12 inches	= 0·025400 metre
1 yard	=	3 feet	= 0·914399 metre
1 mile	=	1760 yards	= 1609·34 metres = 0·2576 qasaba
			= 453·3 qasabas

* See the *Journal Officiel*, No. 129, September 30, 1914.

† 1 geographical or nautical mile = 1·15 statute miles = 2,027 yards. A knot = one nautical mile, or one nautical mile per hour; e.g. 20 knots = 20 nautical miles (or 23 statute miles) per hour.

LENGTH—continued.

Qasbas.	Metres.	Yards.	Metres.	Yards.	Qasbas.	Yards.	Metres.	Qasbas.
1	3·55	3·8823	1	1·09361	0·28169	1	0·9114	0·2576
2	7·10	7·7647	2	2·18723	0·56338	2	1·8228	0·5132
3	10·65	11·6470	3	3·28084	0·84507	3	2·7432	0·7727
4	14·20	15·2293	4	4·37446	1·12676	4	3·6576	1·0303
5	17·75	19·4116	5	5·46807	1·40845	5	4·5200	1·2829
6	21·30	23·2940	6	6·56169	1·69014	6	5·4824	1·5455
7	24·85	27·1763	7	7·65530	1·97183	7	6·4008	1·8030
8	28·40	31·0586	8	8·74892	2·25352	8	7·3152	2·0606
9	31·95	34·9410	9	9·84253	2·53521	9	8·2296	2·3174

Pic or dira/ ma'mari.	Metres.	Feet.	Kilom.	Miles.	Miles.	Kilometres.
1	0·75	2·4606	1	0·621372	1	1·60934
2	1·50	4·9213	2	1·242744	2	3·21868
3	2·25	7·3819	3	1·864116	3	4·82803
4	3·00	9·8425	4	2·485488	4	6·43737
5	3·75	12·3032	5	3·106860	5	8·04671
6	4·50	14·7638	6	3·728232	6	9·65605
7	5·25	17·2244	7	4·349604	7	11·26549
8	6·00	19·6851	8	4·970976	8	12·87474
9	6·75	22·1457	9	5·592348	9	14·48408

AREA.

1 sahtut	== $\frac{1}{16}$ sahm	== 0·304 sq. metre	== 78·50 sq. feet.
1 sahm	== $\frac{1}{16}$ qirât	== 7·293 sq. metres	== 314·01 "
1 daneç	== $\frac{1}{16}$ " "	== 29·172 "	== 628·02 "
1 habba	== $\frac{1}{16}$ " "	== 53·345 "	== 209·34 sq. yards.
1 qirât	== $\frac{1}{16}$ feddân	== 175·085 "	== 502·417 "
1 feddân		== 4200·833 "	== 1·038 acres.
1 sq. pic (dira' ma'mari)		== 0·5625 sq. metre	== 6·055 sq. feet.
1 sq. qasba		== 12·9625 sq. metres	== 135·65 "

Metric:—	1 sq. metre	== 10·7639 sq. feet	== 0·07935 sq. qasba.
	1 hectare	== 10,000 sq. metres	== 2·4711 acres
			== 2·8805 feddân.

English:—	1 sq. foot	== 0·0929 sq. metre.	== 0·06635 sq. qasba.
	0 sq. foot	== 0·89613 "	== 0·96334 feddân.
1 sq. yard	== 0 sq. foot	== 0·8085 sq. metres	== 616·54 feddân.
1 acre	== 4840 sq. yards	== 4046·85 sq. kilometres	== 616·54 feddân.
1 sq. mile	== 640 acres	== 2·59 "	== 2·59 "

Fods.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Qasbas.	Feet.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Qasbas.	Sq. Metres.	Feet.	Sq. Metres.	Feet.
1	4,200·83	333·333	6	25,205·00	2,000·000	1	233·018	6	1,428·288
2	8,401·67	666·667	7	29,405·83	2,333·333	2	476·036	7	1,666·536
3	12,602·50	1,000·000	8	33,606·67	2,666·667	3	714·141	8	1,904·384
4	16,803·33	1,333·333	9	37,807·50	3,000·000	4	952·192	9	2,142·132
5	21,004·17	1,666·667				5	1,180·240		

AREA—continued.

Sims.	Sq. Qasbas.	Sq. Metres.	Qirâts.	Sq. Qasbas.	Sq. Metres.
1	0·579	7·293	1	13·889	175·085
2	1·157	14·586	2	27·778	350·169
3	1·735	21·879	3	41·667	525·104
4	2·313	29·172	4	55·556	700·139
5	2·894	36·466	5	69·444	875·174
6	3·472	43·759	6	83·333	1,050·208
7	4·051	51·052	7	97·222	1,225·243
8	4·630	58·345	8	111·111	1,400·278
9	5·208	65·638	9	125·000	1,575·312
10	5·787	72·931	10	138·889	1,750·347
11	6·365	80·224	11	152·778	1,925·382
12	6·944	87·517	12	166·667	2,100·417
13	7·523	94·810	13	180·556	2,275·451
14	8·102	102·104	14	194·444	2,450·486
15	8·681	109·397	15	208·333	2,625·521
16	9·259	116·690	16	222·222	2,800·556
17	9·838	123·983	17	236·111	2,975·590
18	10·417	131·276	18	250·000	3,150·625
19	10·995	138·569	19	263·889	3,325·660
20	11·574	145·862	20	277·778	3,500·694
21	12·153	153·155	21	291·667	3,675·729
22	12·731	160·448	22	305·556	3,850·764
23	13·310	167·742	23	319·444	4,025·799
24	13·889	175·035	24	333·333	4,200·833

Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres.		
1	12·602	15·072	1	0·0793	1·196	1	0·8361	0·0663	1	0·5625	6·0547
2	25·205	30·145	2	0·1587	2·392	2	1·6723	0·1327	2	1·1250	12·1094
3	37·808	45·217	3	0·2380	3·588	3	2·5084	0·1990	3	1·6875	18·1641
4	50·410	60·290	4	0·3174	4·784	4	3·3445	0·2634	4	2·2500	24·2188
5	63·012	75·362	5	0·3967	5·980	5	4·1806	0·3317	5	2·8125	30·2736
6	75·615	90·435	6	0·4761	7·176	6	5·0168	0·3981	6	3·3750	36·3283
7	88·218	105·507	7	0·5554	8·372	7	5·8529	0·4644	7	3·9375	42·3830
8	100·820	120·580	8	0·6348	9·568	8	6·6890	0·5308	8	4·5000	48·4377
9	113·422	135·652	9	0·7141	10·764	9	7·5251	0·5971	9	5·0625	54·4924

CAPACITY.*

Egyptian:—

1 qirāt	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ qadah	=	0·064 litre	=	0·113 pint
1 kharuba	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ " "	=	0·123 " "	=	0·227 " "
1 tumma	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ " "	=	0·253 " "	=	0·454 " "
1 ruba	=	" "	=	0·516 " "	=	0·907 " "
1 nusf qadah	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	=	1·031 litres	=	1·815 pints
1 qadah	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ ardeb	=	2·062 " "	=	3·630 " "
1 melwa	=	2 qadahs	=	4·125 " "	=	0·967 gallons
1 rub	=	4 " "	=	8·250 " "	=	1·815 gallons
1 kela	=	8 " "	=	16·500 " "	=	0·454 bushel
1 wēba	=	16 " "	=	33·000 " "	=	0·907 " "
1 ardeb	=	6 wēbas	=	198·000 " "	=	5·444 bushels

Metric:—

1 hectolitre	=	1 litre	=	1·7598 pints	=	0·0606 kēla
1 cubic metre	=	100 litres	=	22·000 gallons	=	6·06 kēlas
	=	1000 litres	=	220·0 gallons	=	5·05 ardebs
			=	1·308 cubic yards.		

English:—

1 quart	=	1 pint	=	0·568 litre	=	0·0344 kēla
1 gallon	=	2 pints	=	1·136 " "	=	0·0689 kēla
1 bushel	=	4 quarts	=	4·546 " "	=	0·2296 ardeb
	=	8 gallons	=	36·35 " "	=	0·1837 ardeb

Ardebs.	Litres.	Gallons.	Bushels.	Litres.	Bushels.	Ardebs.	Bushels.	Litres.	Ardebs.
1	198	43·56	5·444	10	0·275	0·0505	1	35·37	0·1857
2	396	87·11	10·889	20	0·550	0·1010	2	72·74	0·3674
3	594	130·67	16·333	30	0·825	0·1515	3	109·10	0·5510
4	792	174·22	21·777	40	1·100	0·2020	4	145·47	0·7347
5	990	217·78	27·221	50	1·375	0·2525	5	181·84	0·9184
6	1,188	261·33	32·666	60	1·650	0·3030	6	218·21	1·1021
7	1,386	304·89	38·110	70	1·925	0·3535	7	254·57	1·2358
8	1,584	348·44	43·554	80	2·200	0·4040	8	290·94	1·4694
9	1,782	392·00	48·999	90	2·475	0·4645	9	327·31	1·6531

WEIGHT.

Egyptian:—

For Ordinary Use.

1 dirhem	=	3·12 grammes	=	48·149 grains
1 oqia	=	12 dirhems	=	37·44 " "
1 rotl	=	144 " "	=	449·28 " "
1 oke	=	400 " "	=	1248·00 " "
1 qantār	=	100 rotles (36 okes)	=	44·928 kilogrms.
			=	99·05 lbs.

* In Egypt, liquids are often bought and sold by weight, and there are no special Arabic liquid measures. The gallon is in ordinary use for measuring paraffin.

WEIGHT.—continued.

For Precious Metals and Stones.

1 qamhah	=	1 qirāt	=	0·04975 gramme	=	0·7533 grains
1 qirāt	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ dirhem	=	0·195 " "	=	3·009 grains
1 dirhem	=	" "	=	3·12 grammes	=	48·149 " "
1 magar	=	18 qirāts	=	3·51 " "	=	54·168 " "
1 mitqāl	=	24 " "	=	4·68 " "	=	72·228 " "

Metric:—

1 gramme	=	15·43 grains	=	0·3205 dirhem
	=	0·0353 ounces		
	=	1 kilogramme	=	3·226 rotls
1 metric ton	=	1000 kilogrammes	=	9·981 ton
			=	22·26 qantārs

English:—

Avoirdupois.

1 ounce	=	28·35 grammes	=	9·086 dirhems
1 pound	=	0·453592 kilogramme	=	1·01 rotls
			=	0·363 oke
1 quarter	=	28 lbs.	=	12·70 kilogrammes
			=	28·3 rotls
			=	10·18 okes
1 cwt.	=	4 quarters	=	50·80 kilogrammes
1 ton	=	20 cwt.	=	1016·05 kilogrammes
	=	2240 lbs.	=	1·131 qantārs
			=	22·61 qantārs

Troy.

1 grain	=	0·0648 gramme	=	0·0298 dirhem
1 ounce	=	480 grains	=	31·104 grammes
300 grains troy	=	1 lb. avoirdupois.	=	9·969 dirhems

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT OF AN "ARDEB" OF VARIOUS SEEDS.

Wheat...	150 kilos.	Beans...	155 kilos.
Barley...	120 " "	Lentils (whole)	160 " "
Sham...	140 " "	Lentils (split)	148 " "
Millet...	140 " "	Cotton-seed	270 rotls.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

Qantâr of Cotton (unginned)=315 rotls. Qantâr of Cotton (ginned)=100 rotls.

Okes.	Kilos.			Lbs.			Rotls.			Kilos.			Lbs.			Rotls.		
	Kilos.	Lbs.	Rotls.	Lbs.	Kilos.	Lbs.	Kilos.	Okes.	Rotls.	Kilos.	Lbs.	Okes.	Rotls.	Lbs.	Okes.	Rotls.		
1	2.248	2.751	1	0.990	0.449	1	0.454	0.363	1.010	1	2.205	0.801	2.226					
2	4.496	5.503	2	1.981	0.899	2	0.907	0.727	2.019	2	4.409	1.603	4.451					
3	3.744	8.254	3	2.971	1.348	3	1.361	1.090	3.029	3	6.614	2.404	6.677					
4	4.992	11.005	4	3.962	1.797	4	1.814	1.454	4.038	4	8.818	3.205	8.903					
5	6.240	13.757	5	4.952	2.246	5	2.268	1.817	5.048	5	11.023	4.006	11.129					
6	7.488	16.508	6	5.943	2.696	6	2.722	2.181	6.058	6	13.228	4.808	13.355					
7	8.736	19.260	7	6.933	3.145	7	3.175	2.544	7.067	7	15.432	5.609	15.580					
8	9.984	22.011	8	7.924	3.594	8	3.629	2.908	8.077	8	17.637	6.410	17.806					
9	11.232	24.762	9	8.914	4.044	9	4.082	3.271	9.086	9	19.842	7.212	20.032					

Qantârs.	Metric Tons.	English Tons.	Metric Tons.	English Tons.	Qantârs.	English Tons.	Metric Tons.	Qantârs.
10	0.449	0.442	1	0.984	22.26	1	1.016	22.61
20	0.899	0.884	2	1.968	44.52	2	2.032	45.23
30	1.348	1.327	3	2.953	66.77	3	3.048	67.84
40	1.797	1.769	4	3.937	89.03	4	4.064	90.46
50	2.246	2.211	5	4.921	111.29	5	5.080	113.05
60	2.696	2.653	6	5.905	133.55	6	6.096	135.69
70	3.145	3.095	7	6.889	155.80	7	7.112	158.30
80	3.594	3.537	8	7.874	178.06	8	8.128	180.92
90	4.044	3.980	9	8.858	200.32	9	9.144	203.54

Centimetres.	Inches.	Inches.	Centi- metres.	Metres.	Feet.	Feet.	Metres.	Square	Square	Square	
								Kilometres.	Miles.	Kilo- metres.	
1	0.39370	1	2.54	1	3.2808	1	3.048	1	0.38610	1	2.5900
2	0.78740	2	5.08	2	6.5617	2	6.096	2	0.77220	2	5.1800
3	1.18110	3	7.62	3	9.8425	3	9.144	3	1.15830	3	7.7700
4	1.57480	4	10.16	4	13.1234	4	12.192	4	1.54440	4	10.3600
5	1.96851	5	12.70	5	16.4042	5	1.5240	5	1.93050	5	12.9499
6	2.36221	6	15.24	6	19.6851	6	1.8288	6	2.31662	6	15.5399
7	2.75591	7	17.78	7	22.9660	7	2.1336	7	2.70272	7	18.1299
8	3.14961	8	20.32	8	26.2468	8	2.4384	8	3.08882	8	20.7199
9	3.54331	9	22.86	9	29.5276	9	2.7432	9	3.47492	9	23.3099

TABLES FOR CONVERSION OF PRICES.

Mill. per Oke.	Mill. per Kilo.	Pence per Pottnd.	Mill. per Kilo.	Mill. per Oke.	Pence per Pottnd.	Pence per Pottnd.	Mill. per Kilo.	Mill. per Oke.
10	08.013	0.8947	10	12.48	1.117	1	8.956	11.177
20	16.026	1.7893	20	24.96	2.232	2	17.913	22.355
30	24.038	2.6840	30	37.44	3.350	3	26.869	33.532
40	32.051	3.5786	40	49.92	4.466	4	35.825	44.710
50	40.064	4.4733	50	62.40	5.583	5	44.782	55.887
60	48.077	5.3680	60	74.88	6.699	6	53.738	67.065
70	56.090	6.2626	70	87.36	7.816	7	62.694	78.242
80	64.103	7.1573	80	99.84	8.932	8	71.650	89.420
90	72.116	8.0519	90	112.32	10.049	9	80.607	100.597
						10	89.563	111.774
						11	98.519	122.952
						12	107.476	134.129

Mill. per Rotl.	Pence per Pottnd.	Mill. per Rotl.	Pence per Pottnd.	Pence per Pottnd.	Mill. per Rotl.	Pence per Pottnd.	Mill. per Rotl.
10	2.485	70	17.396	1	4.024	7	28.167
20	4.970	80	19.881	2	8.048	8	32.191
30	7.455	90	22.366	3	12.072	9	36.215
40	9.941	100	24.852	4	16.096	10	40.239
50	12.426			5	20.119	11	44.263
60	14.911			6	24.143	12	48.287

TARIFFS FOR CABS, MOTOR CABS, ETC.

(Cairo City and Suburbs.)

CAB TARIFFS.

<i>By distance.</i>	P.T.	<i>Sgls. Ret.</i>	P.T. P.T.
For the first kilometre or part ... 3½			
For every additional 400 metres or fraction of 400 metres ... 1			
<i>By time.</i>			
(Day or Night. Driver must be notified.)			
For the first hour or part ... 12			
For every quarter of an hour after the first hour ... 2½			
For the day ... 85			
Waiting will be computed at the rate of P.T. 2½ for every quarter of an hour.			
<i>Special Fares.</i>			
(Computed from Opera Square and not including waiting.)			
	<i>Sgls. Ret.</i>	<i>P.T. P.T.</i>	
*Abbāsīya :—			
British Cavalry Barracks ... 16	27		
Egyptian Army Hospital ... 23	33		
French Hospital ... 11	18		
Italian and Greek Hospitals ... 14	22		
Polygon, New British Barracks ... 23	33		
El Wāyīl Police Station ... 14	21		
Serum Institute and Infectious Hospital ... 18	27		
El Malaka Nazli Road, El Qubetsi Police Station ... 8	14		
Bāb el Khalq Midān—Governorate ... 4	6		

<i>EL GEZIRA (continued).</i>	<i>Sgls. Ret.</i>	<i>P.T. P.T.</i>	<i>Sgls. Ret.</i>	<i>P.T. P.T.</i>
El Zamālek Government houses ... 9	14			
Race Course Grand Stand, <i>via</i> Qasr el Nil or Būlāq ... 11	16			
Anglo-American Hospital, <i>via</i> Būlāq Bridge ... 11	16			
Anglo-American Hospital, <i>via</i> Qasr el Nil Bridge ... 8	13			
Drive round El Gezira and return ... —	30			
<i>EL GIZA :—</i>				
Mena House Hotel, Pyramids	46	60		
El Giza Mudriya ... 11	16			
Pyramids Road, Railway Crossing ... 22	32			
Pyramids Road, Sheikh Naar el Din ... 25	36			
Zoological Gardens ... 13	18			
Heliopolis Race Course ... 30	40			
Helwān ... 86	125			
El Imām el Shāfi ... 17	23			
Qayed Bey, Tombs of Khalifs ... 13	20			
Qasr el Dubāra, British Residency ... 5	9			
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital ... 10	15			
Qubba les Bains ... 25	37			
M'a'rīf, British Recreation Club ... 4	7			
<i>EL MATARIYA, VIRGIN'S TREE</i>				
El Matariya, Virgin's Tree ... 35	53			
El M'a'dī Railway Station ... 37	54			
Ministry of the Interior ... 6	9			
<i>OLD CAIRO :—</i>				
Abbatōir ... 10	15			
'Abbās Bridge ... 14	24			
El Basātin ... 40	62			
New Protestant Cemetery ... 15	25			
Police Station ... 15	25			
El Saiyeda Zeinab Police Station ... 7	11			
El Sekka el Gedida, Nahnāsin Crossing ... 5	9			
<i>SHUBRA :—</i>				
Police Station ... 10	16			
Railway Institute ... 8	14			
Sāhel Rōd el Farag ... 18	26			
Taufiqia School ... 8	14			
Village ... 20	30			
<i>EL ZAHER :—</i>				
Abbatōir ... 8	14			
Midān el Sakakini ... 9	15			
El Zaitūn Railway Station ... 30	40			

HELWAN DISTRICT CAB FARES.

<i>By distance.</i>	<i>By day.</i>	<i>By night.</i>	<i>By day.</i>	<i>By night.</i>
	<i>P.T.</i>	<i>P.T.</i>	<i>Sgls. Ret.</i>	<i>Sgls. Ret.</i>
	<i>P.T. P.T.</i>	<i>P.T. P.T.</i>	<i>P.T. P.T.</i>	<i>P.T. P.T.</i>
For one kilometre or part ... 4	5			
<i>Helwan Station to :—</i>				
	<i>Sgls. Ret.</i>	<i>Sgls. Ret.</i>		
	<i>P.T. P.T.</i>	<i>P.T. P.T.</i>		
'Ezbet Helwān ... 5	7	6	9	
Golf Links ... 5	7	6	9	
Baths, or Hotel El Hayāt, or Race Course ... 4	6	5	8	
S. Giovanni Nile Bank ... 19	30	24	39	
Mohammedan Cemetery ... 6	10	7	12	
Observatory ... 8	12	9	14	
Wāida Pasha's Palace ... 30	28	22	36	
Wādy Hof ... 30	45	36	58	
Kafr El 'Elwi ... 23	34	29	43	
'Ezbet El Qibāya ... 6	10		12	

TARIFFS FOR CABS, ETC.

	By day. By night.		
	Sgl.	Sgl.	Ret.
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Ezbet El Bahariya ...	5	7	6 9
Wâdi Girâwi ...	35	53	42 68
Lonely Palm ...	17	27	21 35
Flying Corps Depot ...	5	7	6 9
<i>By time.</i>			
For one hour or less ...	10		
For every fifteen minutes after the first hour ...	2-5		

CAIRO MOTOR CAB TARIFF.

	P.T.
Reference Arrêté published in the Official Journal No. 36 dated July 19, 1928, the official Tariff as follows:—	
The tariff of Motor Cabs of seatings for six persons or more is:—	
For 1st kilometre or fraction of a kilometre...	5
For every additional 500 metres ...	2
For every 15 minutes wait ...	4½
The tariff of Motor Cabs of seatings for less than six persons is:—	
For 1st kilometre or fraction of kilometre...	4
For every additional 333 metres ...	1
For every 15 minutes wait ...	3

VARIOUS TARIFFS.

	P.T.
<i>Cairo Dragomen.</i>	
By the hour ...	8
All day in Cairo ...	20
All day outside Cairo ...	30
<i>Cairo Donkey Fares.</i>	
All day from sunrise to sunset ...	12
All day outside Cairo not returning the same day ...	18
<i>Giza Donkey Fares.</i>	
From Badrahein Station to Sakkara Pyramids ...	7
From Badrahein Landing Stage to Sakkara Pyramids ...	7½
By the hour:—	
For each of the first two hours ...	2
For each hour extra ...	1
<i>Giza Guides and Dragomen.</i>	
By the hour ...	6
By the day ...	25
<i>Pyramids Special Chaffirs and Guides.</i>	
Ascending the Pyramids (3 Chaffirs are included in this charge) ...	10

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	P.T.	<i>Pyramids Tariff for Camels and Donkeys.</i>	
		By hour.	By day.
		P.T.	P.T.
Entering the Pyramids ...	10	8	48
Visiting ruins ...	5	5	25
Ascending and entering Pyramids and visiting ruins ...	20	15	100

TABLE OF DISTANCES COMPUTED FROM OPERA SQUARE.

	Metres.	Metres.	
<i>Abâsiya:—</i>			
Cavalry Barracks ...	6,128	Government Stores, via Sharia El Saptiya ...	3,138
Egyptian Army Hospital ...	7,208	Government Stores, via Sharia Found I. ...	2,600
French Hospital ...	3,648	Midân El Sheikh Sa'id ...	2,468
Italian Hospital ...	4,728	Model Workshops, via Sharia El Saptiya ...	2,628
Polygon ...	7,198	Model Workshops, via Sharia Found I. ...	3,000
El Wâyii Police Station ...	4,928	Bûlâq Bridge ...	2,080
New British Army Headquarters, via Sharia El Maleka Nazli ...	5,830	Citadel Guardroom ...	3,100
New British Army Headquarters via Sharia El Zâher ...	5,960	Citadel Police Station ...	2,500
Serum Institute and Infectious Hospital ...	6,200	Darb el Ahmar Police Station ...	1,820
Guardroom of British Army Barracks, near Polygon, via Sharia El Maleka Nazli ...	6,810	Delta Barrage, New Railway Station ...	24,500
Guardroom of British Army Barracks, near Polygon, via Sharia El Zâher ...	6,940	Faggâla, Post Office ...	1,228
<i>EL MALEKA NAZLI ROAD:—</i>		Fumm el Khalig, Railway Crossing ...	3,836
El Qubeisi Outpost ...	2,800	<i>GEZIRA:—</i>	
Coptic Church (Betros Pasha) ...	4,000	Gezira Sporting Club—	
Bâb el Khalig, Governorate ...	1,020	Via Bûlâq Bridge ...	3,100
Bâb el Sha'riya Police Station ...	1,200	Via Qasr el Nil Bridge ...	3,600
Bâb el Hadid Railway Station ...	1,228	Midân el Gezira ...	2,220
Bâb el Lâq Railway Station ...	1,240	<i>Gezira House:—</i>	
Bâb el Nasr, via Bâb el Sha'riya ...	2,312	Via Qasr el Nil Bridge ...	3,820
<i>Bêtîq:—</i>		Via Bûlâq Bridge ...	3,820
Abul'Elia Bridge ...	1,060	Zamâlek Government houses...	3,300
Imbâba Bridge ...	3,588	Race course Grand Stand, via Qasr el Nil or Bûlâq Bridges	3,770

	Metres.		Metres.
Zamâlek Bridge and bank, by the new Avenue on the west side of the River and Pont des Anglais	9,300	Khânka	25,000
GIZA :—		Ma'rûf, British Recreation Club ..	1,060
Mena House Hotel (Pyramids) ..	14,210	Matariya Village	10,778
Mudiriya	3,900	Matariya, Virgin's Tree	11,100
Bââq Dakrûr Railway Station ..	5,400	Matariya, Ostrich Farm	12,600
Sa'idiya School	5,400	Me'âdi Railway Station	12,000
Village	5,684	Ministry of the Interior	1,620
Pyramids Road, Railway Crossing	6,668	Mûsky Street, Tramway Crossing ..	900
Pyramids Road, Sheikh Nasr el Din	6,853	OLD CAIRO :—	
Zoological Gardens	5,124	'Abbâs Bridge	5,172
Helwân	28,200	Basâûn (El)	12,500
HELIOPOLES :—		New Protestant Cemetery	5,684
Preston Barracks	8,000	Police Station	5,892
Aerodrome Camp	9,000	Pont de Qubba, <i>via</i> Qubba Gardens	7,680
Bridge on the Suez Road over Railway line leading to the Tramway Depot, 2nd Oasis ..	11,000	Pont des Anglais, <i>via</i> Qasr el Nil Bridge	2,920
First Tower on the Suez Road after the overhead Bridge ..	14,500	Petrified Forest	14,300
North-East Corner of the Helio- polis Racecourse by road which passes Luna Park and runs along the east of the Racecourse	11,100	Savoy House	900
Racecourse	9,000	SALYEDA ZEINAB :—	
Greek Church	10,000	Police Station	2,380
Imâm el Shâfi'	4,500	Abattoir	3,460
Kald Bey, Tombs of Khalîfs ..	3,500	Sikka el Gedida, Nahâsîn Crossing	1,432
Qasr el Dubâra, British Residency ..	2,088	SHUBRA :—	
Qasr el 'Ainî Hospital	2,920	'Ezab Outpost (Old Qism)	3,728
Qasr el Nil Barracks	1,400	Railway Institute	2,768
Qubba les Bains	8,078	Sâhel Rôd el Farag	5,528
Qubba Gardens Outpost	5,680	Taufiqiya School	2,588
		Village	6,300
		ZAHER :—	
		Abattoir	2,748
		Midân El Sakakini	3,228
		Zaitûn Railway Station	9,822

Index.

PAGE.	PAGE.
A	
Accountancy and commerce, schools of	74
Adult Reformatory	138
Agricultural college, Giza	75
— provincial education	76
— roads	91, 273
Agriculture, Ministry of	198
— Consultative Council of	198
— Statistics Section	213
Agronomic Section	208
Al Azhar, university of	64
Alcohol, regulations relating to ..	132
— manufacture and sale of	132
Alexandria institute	64
— fire brigade	118
— Gas Company	127
— municipality	122
— Water Company	126
— postal arrangements	298
— Tramways	231
Amalgams, fever	133
Analyses, chemical	147, 200
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia	159
Anthracine Annexes	159
Anti-Malaria Work	146
Antiquities department	189
— museum of	183
— export of	184
— excavations for	184
— trading in	184
— inspectors of	183
Antirabic institute	150
Antisium	178
Arab monuments, preservation of ..	185
— architecture, periods of	185
— art, principal monuments	186
Arabian desert	40
Archologie Orientale du Caire	41
Asitit francis d'	311
Area and population of Egypt	57
— of lakes	57
Arms and ammunition, regulations ..	183
Army of occupation, special court ..	92
— Egyptian	81
Art, Faculty of	77
Assy offices	111
Assistance Publique, Association Internationale d'	339
Aswân dam	168
Aswât lunatic	165
— institute	65
— barrages	168
Aswât model workshops	74
Authorizations, Public Health	141
Automobiles, regulations for	132
Azimuth of sunrise and sunset	37
B	
Bacteriological examinations	147, 153
Bank notes	248
— holidays	247
Banks, principal	245
Barrages, Nile	168
Bee-keeping	206
Bilharzia, Ankylostoma and	159
Births, protection of	135
Births and deaths, registration of ..	144, 153
Boards, medical, London and Paris ..	151
Boats Service, Registration of	261
Botanical laboratory and experimental farm	202
Boys Reformatory	139
Breeding Section for animals and fowls	212
Bridges, roads and	273
— Cairo	279
— Provinces	281
Budget, 1927-1928	94
C	
Cab and motor tariffs (Cairo city and suburbs)	362
Cairo, population	55
— bridges	279
— fire brigade	117
— Gas Company	125
— health inspectorate	152
— scavenging and watering service ..	176
— Scientific Society	341
— Water Company	121
— Tauxin Department	175
— main drainage	178
— postal arrangements	297
— tramways	260
Calendars, 1928, 1929, 1930	6, 7
Calendar, monthly	8, 31

PAGE.	PAGE.
Canals and locks, list of ... 263	Courts personal statute ... 82, 80
— regulations 92	— special 92
Central Prisons 187	— vacations 94
Cesspits, emptying of 146	— wards (Magalé Hasawy) ... 90
Chemical analyses 147, 200	Crops, data of chief Egyptian ... 248, 219
— Department 110	Customs conventions 92
Chemin de Fer de la Basse Egypte.	— administration 104
Société Anonyme des 259	
Child Welfare Section 160	D
Children's dispensaries 162	Damanhûr main drainage 180
Cholera and plague regulations ... 167	Damietta institute 262, 263
Civil jurisdiction 83	— branch of the Nile 262, 263
Coastguards and Fisheries Service ... 248	— Dar of Ullam 73
Coins of legal tender 236	Data of chief Egyptian crops ... 218, 219
— between Egypt and Sudan ... 213	Death-tax 98
— Department of 226	Deaths and Births, registration of 144, 153
— schools of accountancy and ... 74	Debt, public, of Egypt 96
Commercial jurisdiction 207	Declination, magnetic 195
— Section 122	Delta, Nile valley and 38
Commissions, mixed 122	Delta Light Railways 258
— local 122	Deposit account service 303
— medical 151	Diagnosis service 147
— special, relegation law 93	Disinfection 155
Committee of State Legal Depart- ment 60	Dispensaries, general 159
— for preservation of monuments of Arab art 185	— Children's 162
Common notes for 1929 1	Distances from sea of towns on the Nile 267
Communications, Ministry of ... 256	— table of 265
Concordance of civil dates 34, 35	Disiq institute 66
Consultative council of agricultur- ists 198	Disiq regulations concerning ... 132
Conversion of years A.H. to A.D. ... 52	Domains, State 229
— tables 137	Drainage, main 178
Convict prisons 209	
Co-operative Section 188	E
Coptic monuments 67	Eastern Telegraph Company ... 234
— orthodox community 1	Eclipses, 1929 2
— era 1	Education, religious and 61
Corpses, exhumation and 145	Education, technical 74
— port 197	Educational mission in Europe ... 48
— Halahag 214	Egypt, geography of 58
— Research Board 207	— Parliament of 58
— seed distribution 202	— rules of 101
— tax farm 100	— Survey of 58
— tax 60	Egyptian Government 79
Council of ministers 83	Egyptian library 77
Courts, consular 81	Election university 84
— military, temporary 82, 88	Election petitions 120
— mixed 89	Electric supply, Helwan 174
— Mostem 81, 83-88	Electrical services (Maktabs) ... 72
— native 91	Elementary schools (Maktabs) ... 72
— non-Moslem religions 91	Engineering school of 69
	Engines, regulations and tests ... 177
	Entrance fees to the Zoo 108
	Excise tax 107
	Exports, duty on 107

PAGE.	PAGE.
	F
Faculty of Arts 77	Ferries, Nile 268
— Law 78	Fever hospital, Government ... 154
— Medicine 78	Finances, Government, 1927-1928 ... 94
— Science 78	Firearms and ammunition, Sudan ... 337
Fayûm Light Railways Company ... 258	Fire engine stations 113
Fests, list of, not Government holidays 4	Fisheries Service 333
Flag, the Egyptian 109	Flag, the Egyptian 333
Foundings homes 163	Foodstuffs, analyses 148
Frontiers Administration 394	Foreign Trade of Egypt 236
Fuad I. King of Egypt 58	Foundlings homes 163
Fumigation of fruit trees 204	Frontiers Administration 394
	G
Gas Company, Cairo 125	Geography of Egypt 38
— Alexandria 127	Geographie d'Egypte, Société ... 341
Geography of Egypt 38	Geological survey 103
Geographie d'Egypte, Société ... 341	— museum 103
Geological survey 103	Geira aquarium 178
— museum 103	Giniffess 190
Geira aquarium 178	Ginny control 204
Giniffess 190	Gin agricultural college 75
Ginny control 204	— and Geira waterworks 124
Gin agricultural college 75	— zoological gardens and museum ... 177
— and Geira waterworks 124	Golden number 1
— zoological gardens and museum ... 177	Government, the Egyptian 58
Golden number 1	— holidays 3
Government, the Egyptian 58	— petroleum refinery, Suez 112
— holidays 3	— press 343
— petroleum refinery, Suez 112	— publications 344
— press 343	— schools 68
— publications 344	— Workshops 174
— schools 68	Governments and dynasties ... 110
— Workshops 174	
Governments and dynasties ... 110	
	H
	Halahag, cotton 214
	Hal-marking of gold and silver ... 111
	Hall, importation and sale of ... 134
	Health inspectorate, Cairo 152

Health public, department of ... 141	
— — propaganda 146	
Helipolis tramways 261	
Helwan electric supply 125	
— Observatory 194	
— waterworks 125	
Higher schools 72	
Holidays, bank 247	
Holidays, Government 3	
Holidays, other 4	
— native and mixed courts 93	
Horses, importation and exporta- tion of 133	
Horticultural section, Ministry of Agriculture 205	
Horticultural Society 312	
Hospitals, general and Lock ... 156	
— Government 154, 163	
— infectious, and lock 156	
— Mental 185	
— ophthalmic 163	
— in Frontiers Areas 166	
House-tax 99	
Hydrological service 181	
	I
Imports, duty on 105	
Industries 224	
Infectious diseases, notification of 146, 153	
— — hospitals 158	
Ismaïia, hospitals for the 165	
Isoset collection 203	
Inspecting engineer in England ... 243	
Institutes:—	
— Alexandria 64	
— Asyût 65	
— Damietta 65	
— Disiq 66	
— Serum 212	
— Tanta 65	
— Vaccine 147	
— Zagazig 66	
— Institut d'Egypte 340	
Interior Administration 168	
Irrigation and Public Works ... 168	
Ismaïia fire brigade 119	
	J
Jewish era 1	
Jurisdiction, civil and commercial ... 83	
— penal 84	
— circumscriptions of 85-88	
Justice, courts of 81	

	PAGE.
K	
Kafr el Zaiyat main drainage	180
Khartoum mail services to and beyond	300
King Fuad's Museum of Hygiene	165
L	
Laboratory and assay office	111, 112
— botanical	202
— veterinary pathological	212
Lake Victoria, Lake Tsana, distances of principal places on Nile from	54, 55
Land-tax	97
Latitude and longitude of principal towns in Egypt	195
Law, Faculty of	78
— school of Mohammedan	78
Legal Department, Committee of State	60
Legal tender	248
Legislation	39
Lengths, Standard of, for Surveyors	190
Library, Egyptian	79
Libyan desert	39
Licences, See Mining and Police Regulations.	252-255
Lighthouses	129
Lighting, Municipal	338
Liquors, Sudan	122
Local commissions	262
Locks on canals, etc.	92
Locusis, prevention of	165
Lunacy Division	165
M	
Magâlis el Hasbiya	90
Magnetic declination	195
— values	89
Malikanas	122
Main drainage, Cairo, Fort Said, Mansura, Suez, Tanîa, Kafr el Zaiyat and Zagazig	178-180
Mansura main drainage	179
Mape, sale of	103
Markazes. See Mudiriyas.	216
Market days	81
Martial law	162
Maternity Schools	353
Measures, weights and, tables of	189
— Service	189

Mechanical Department	171
Medical Commissions	151
Medicine and pharmacy, Faculty of	78
Mental Hospitals	165
Meteorological service	192
Metropolitan railway	261
Military courts	81
Mines and Quarries, Department of	226
Mining and quarrying	224
— in Egypt	232
Ministers, Council of	69
Ministry of War	69
Mixed Commissions	122
Model Workshops, Asyût	74
Model Workshops, Cairo	74
Mohammedan era	1
Mohammedan Religious Institutions	61
Monetary units, various	249
Money, conversion tables for movement	243
Monuments, ancient, admission to	183
— coptic	188
Mortgage banks, principal	247
Moons, phases, rising and setting	8-31
Mosques and Suleimans	62
Mudiriyas and Markazes, list of	118
Municipal Commissions	121
Municipalities	121
— and Local Commissions, Department of	121
— partment of	122
Municipality of Alexandria	183
Museum of Antiquities	185
— Arab art	165
— Hygiene, King Fuad's	165
Museum, geological	103
Mushtahur intermediate school	75
— agriculture	75

N

Navigable waterways	262
Nile, the	42
— basin of, description	42
— hydrology	45
— mean discharge etc. table	47, 49
— climate of basin	52
— degrees of temperature, table	52
— humidity, table	53
— rainfall, table	54
— humidity, table	57
Nile banks, towns on	268
— ferries	92
— guarding of canal banks	92

	PAGE.
Nile, principal places on, and positions	54, 55
Notes, Common, for 1929	1
Notification of infectious diseases	146, 153
O	
Observatory, Helwan	194
Official extracts from registers	145
Opera House, Royal	195
Ophthalmic hospitals	163
Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	341
P	
Parliament	58
Passport	85
Paving Dues	106
Penal jurisdiction	84
Permits to Sudan	338
Petroleum borings	41
— refinery, Suez, Government	112
— research bulletins	103
Pharmacies	144
Physical Department	189
— Publications	194
Pilgrimage, health of	167
Plague regulations	167
Planets, phases	9-31
Plant Protection Section	292
— Quarantine	292
Poisonous drugs, trade in	143
Police	131
— orders	131
— districts and outposts	113
— gazette	131
— regulations	131
Population of Egypt	57
— chief foreign nationalities	57
Port Said, fire brigade	119
— main drainage	179
Ports and Lighthouses Administration	231
Postal Administration	297
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Society for	339
Press Bureau	133
— Government	343
Principal Banks	245
Prisons	187
Provincial Councils	129
— Council schools	76
— ophthalmic hospitals	163
— laboratories	150
— lighting	129

Provincial water supply	127
Public debt of Egypt	96
— establishments, regulations	132
— Health Administration	141
— Propaganda	146
Public Works	168
Publications, Government	344
— Ministry of Agriculture	212
Pumping Stations, Government	172

Q

Quarantine Board, Sanitary, Maritime and	166
Quarrying	230
Quay Dues	106

R

Railways	256
Reformatories	438
Registration of births and deaths	144, 153
— Boats Service	261
— servants	133
— river craft	261
Relegation law	93
Religion and education	61
Religious courts, non-Moslem	91
Religious institutions, Mohammedan	61
— statistics	61
Reserve, general	35
Rest-houses	234
Revenue in 1927-1928	94
Roads and Bridges Department	273
Roads, main and agricultural	273
Roseita branch of the Nile	262
Royal Agricultural Society, Note on	222
Rulers, past, of Egypt	58

S

Savings bank	303
Scavenging Service, Cairo	176
Schools	343
— Accountancy and commerce, higher and intermediate	74
— Agricultural	75
— Arts and Crafts	74
— Beaux Arts	75
— Bulak technical	73
— Dar El 'Ulûm	74
— Dar El 'Ulûm preparatory	71

PAGE.	PAGE.
Elementary	69
Engineering	72
Higher	72
— primary, for boys	69
— — girls	69
Maternity	162
Mohammedan law	75
Mushkuhr	65
Private	77
Provincial Councils	76
Sania Training	75
Secondary	71
—	75
Shihā el Kām	74
Trades, Mansura	73
Training College, Higher	71
— Secondary	75
Veterinary Medicine	78
Science, Faculty of	71
Secondary Education Certificate Examination	71
Seed distribution	207
— germination	204
Sera and vaccines	147
Serum institute	212
Servants, registration of	183
Shooting licences	135
Shipping	250
Sinai peninsula	38, 41
Slave trade repression	92
Société Anonyme des Chemins de Fer de la Basse Egypte	259
Societies, scientific, charitable and other	190
Standards of lengths	171
State Buildings Department	220
State Domains Administration	220
State Legal Department, Committee of	60
Statistical Department	104
Steam Engine Service	172, 173
Steam, schools, workshops, Frontier	336
— tier	143
Stupeficient drugs	337
Sudan Government	299
— and Upper Nile mails	250
Suez Canal	119
— — — — —	119
— — — — —	179
— — — — —	2
Sun, eclipses, 1928	8-31
— rising and setting	
Sunrise and sunset, corrections to times of	32
Sunrise or sunset, azimuth of	37
Survey of Egypt	101

Survey geological	103
— Department, formation of	102
— Desert	103
— publications	344
Surveyors, standards of length for	190

T

Table of distances	365
Tables, conversion, for money	352
Tanta Institute	65
Tanin drainage	179
Tanzim Department, Cairo	175
— fees	123
— regulations, towns subject to	123
Tariffs, cab and taximetre	362
— ferries	272
Taxes, land	97
— cotton	100
— date	38
— excise	108
— house	99

Technical, Industrial and Commercial Schools	74
Telegrams, Wireless	305
Telegraphs	305
Telephones	330
Testing of electricity meters	17
Time, civil	37
— — — — —	37
— standard	36
Tobacco and tobacco, culture of	137
— — — — —	107
Towns on Nile, distances from sea	267
— — — — —	72, 73
Training colleges	236
Trade	138
Trades, prisons	74
Trades schools	81
Trading with the enemy	260
Tramways	108
Transit, duty	108
— — — — —	212
Translation Section, Agric.	347
Transliteration system	145
Transport of corpses	82, 88
Tribunals, mixed	

U

University, Al Azhar	64
— Egyptian	77

PAGE.	PAGE.
V	
Vacations, courts	93
Vaccination	145, 158
Vaccine institute	147
Vaccines	147
Veterinary Service	211
— medicine, school of	75
— Pathological Laboratory	212
— Village councils	123

W

Wafq, Ministry of	61
— Ahly	61
— Khairi	61
— Mosques	62
— Hospitals and Asylums	63
— Schools and Orphanages	64
Water Company, Alexandria	124
— — Cairo	124
— examinations	147
— Service	147
— supply, Municipal	127
Watering Service, Cairo	176

Waterways, navigable	262
Waterworks, Giza and Gezira	124
Waterworks, Helwān	125
Weather reports	194
Weights and measures	355
— — — — — Service	189
Wireless, Telegrams	323
Workshops, Government	174

X

X-ray photography, Department of Public Health	160
--	-----

Y

Years A.H. to A.D., conversion of	2
---	---

Z

Zagazig Institute	66
— main drainage	180
Zoological Gardens, Giza	177

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