BOURSE DES VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE.

COTE OFFICIELLE.
des Cours du Terme et du Comptant.
28 FEVRIER 1919.

FONDS D'ETAT.

Dette Unifiée £	92 1/2
Dette Privilegiée £	78 1/2
5 o/o National War Bonds 1919 o/o	£100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1923	£100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1923	£100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1928	£100
Lots Turcs Frs.	240 V.

SOCIETES DE CREDIT.

Agricultural Bank £	6 25/32
" " Priv. £	—
" " Oblig. 3 1/2 o/o	86
Banque d'Athènes Frs.	110 V
Banque d'Orient Frs.	125
Crédit Foncier Egyptien Act. Frs.	773
" " Oblig. 1888	419 1/2
" " Oblig. 1911	312 1/2
" " Oblig. 1911	283 3/4
Crédit Franco-Egyptien Act. Frs.	155
" " Fond. Frs.	—
Land Bank £	7 5/16
National sBnk £	23.—
Caisse di Sconto Frs.	103 3/4
Cassa di Sconto Act. Prv. Frs.	112
Banque d'Athènes Frs.	96
Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte	1 7/16

SOCIETES DES EAUX

Alexandria Water Cy. £	12 5/16
Eaux du Caire Act. Ord. Frs.	104
" " Jouissance Frs.	180
" " Oblig. 4 o/o	85 1/2

SOCIETES FONCIERES.

Building Lands £	1 13/16
Ste. du Behera Act. Ord.	3 1/8
" " Priv. £	4 29/32
" " Obligation	96
Union Foncière £	3 13/32 1/64
" " Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o £	— —
Cheikh Fadl Fr.	103 1/4 A.
Aboukir Cy. Act. Sh.	— —
Société Anonyme du Wadi Kom Ombo.	
" " Act. £	5 1/2
" " Act. N.E. £	5 1/4 V.
" " c.F. £	36.—

SOCIETE IMMOBILIERES.

Entr. Urbaine et Rurales £	3 3/4
Gabbari Lands £	29/32
Société des Immeubles £	6 1/4
Société Foncière d'Egypte £	8 5/16

SOCIETES DES TRANSPORTS.

Tramw. d'Alexandrie Prv. Frs.	110
" " Div. Frs.	162
Khedivial Mail Act. Pref. £	4 3/8
Ordinary Khedivieh Sh.	96/9
Ez. Delta Light Railw. £	7 23/32

SOCIETES INDUSTRIELLES.

Ez. Nungovich Hotels	7 13/16
" " Oblig. serie A. £	91 1/2
" " Oblig. série B. £	88 ex.c
" " Oblig. série C £	89 1/2
" " Oblig. série D £	86
Pressages et Depots £	51 1/2 A.
Sucr. Egypte. 4 1/2 o/o L.E. 94	— —
Presses Libres Egyptiennes £	22 A.
Ez. Bonded Warehouses Ord. £	12.—
Cie. Frigorifique d'Eg. Act. L.E.	2 15/16
" " Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o	— —
The Commercial and Estates	— —
Eg. Salt and Soda Sh.	54/-
Societe Anonyme d'Irrigation de Baliana	5 3/8 A
Filature Nationale N.E. £	14 13/16
Brasseries d'Egypte Frs.	270

(COMPTANT).

Bank of Abyssinia L.E.	—
Crown Brewery Priv. Frs.	408
" " Div. Frs.	360
Ass. Cotton Ginners £	27/32 1/64
Société d'Electricité N.E. £	5 3/16
" " P.F. L.E.	— —
Sidi Salem Estates £	2 5/32 A
Alex. & Ramleh Rails Co. £	5 17/32 ex.c
Bitz Hotels P.T.	11.—
Port Said Salt Sh.	95/1 1/2d. V.
Ste Ad. des Eaux du Caire Pr. Frs.	— —
Agricultural Bank P.F. £	32/
Land Bank P.F. £	45
Crédit Foncier Eg. Div. P.F. Frs.	1105—
Credit Franco-Egyptien	Fr. 57
Eg. Delta Light Railw. Def. L.E.	2 13/32
New Egyptian Cy. Sh.	24/10 1/2d.
Eg. & Levant s/s Dr. Sh.	31/-
" " " "	139/64
Aboukir Coy. Sh.	27/-
Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte P.F.	2 7/16
Urbaines et Rurales P.F. £	3 3/4
Valeurs cotées exclusivement à la Bourse du Caire	
Societe Generale Egyptienne Frs	165
The Gharbieh Land Co. L.E.	2 1/2
Anglo-American Nile £	4 41/64
Anglo-Egyptian Allotment £	4 7/8
Delta Land Investment £	3/4
Caisse Hypothecaire and Heliopolis Oasis Co. Frs.	17.—
Std An. des Immeubles du Caire £	2 3/8
Ste Eg. d'Irrigation Act. Nouv. £	19 1/8
" " Fond. £	20
Cie. Frigorifique d'Egypte £	3 1/8
" " Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o £	80
Upper Egypt Hotels £	2 11/32
Eg. Marbrie Ltd. Sh.	25/64
Valeurs non Cotées Officiellement.	
United Lands P.T.	14 1/2

ARRIVAGES.

28 FEVRIER 1919.
Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

Chemins de Fer et Barques.

	S/S	3319	118
Cotons	Ard.	7858	600
Graines de Coton	Saca	379	—
Blés Beheri	"	—	—
Blee Saidi	"	223	—
Feves Saidi	"	23	—
Lentilles	"	890	—
Maïs	"	130	—
Orges	"	1042	—
Oignons			

Cotons.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1918 jusqu'a ce jour, cantars 42.49.153.

Graines de coton.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour 2.185.950.

Centre meme jour en 1917:-

	S/S	1067
Cotons	Ard.	14180
Graines de coton	Saca	275
Bela Beheri	"	—
Blés Saidi	"	367
Feves Saidi	"	157
Lentilles	"	—
Maïs	"	1237
Orges	"	141
Oignons		3363

Coton. Total des arrivages depuis le 1er September 1917 jusqu'a ce jour, cantars 4.739.959.

Graines de coton. Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour, cantars 2.096.767.

EXTERIEUR.

28 FEVRIER 1919.
PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL.

Ventes du jour: Balles 300.
Spot. — —.

Egyptian Liverpool Standard:
F.C.F. Sakellarides, prix officiel 25.80.
Good Sakellarides prix officiel 29.12.

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Deponible: 18.18.
Futures: Avril 15.72
Futures: Juin 13.43.
Good Middling Spot: Val. Off. 18.83.

NEW YORK.

Middling Upland: 26.65.
Futures: Mars 23.10.
Futures: Mai 22.20.
Futures: Juillet 21.43.
Futures: Octobre 20.18.

NEW ORLEANS

Middling Spot: 27.00.
Futures: Mars 24.52.
Futures: Mai 22.88.

NOLIS.

	Londres	Hull	Liverp.
Coton	—/—	—/—	67/6
Graines de coton (par tonne)	116/3	116/3	116/3
Graine de Sakellarides (par tonne)	127/3	127/3	127/3
Laine (par tonne m.)	67/6	67/6	67/6
Oeufs (par pied cuve)	50/3	50/3	50/3
Oignons	140/-	140/-	140/-

PRIX DES FARINES

Farine Baladi 00 le sac de 180 kgs. P.T 290
Farine Baladi le sac de 100 kgs. P.T. 270
Farine Indienne Honeshold, le sac de 100lbs
Farines Australienne P.T 265-270 le sac de 100 k

PRIX DU RIZ

Riso Makous, ard de 156 okes	P.T 45/
Riso Mamsouh, ard de 80 okes	27/
Yabani Makous, ard de 156 okes	42/
Yabani Mamsouh, ard de 80 okes	22/
Yabani Glacé, ard de 80 okes	18/
Cahrred.	
Yabani Mamsouh, le sac de 100 okes	—

NOTICE.

TO ALL BRITISH CIVILIAN SUBJECTS IN EGYPT.

Notice is hereby given that 250 first-class passages will be available for British Civilians and their families on Steamers leaving Port-Said for Marseilles on or about the 15th March.

Fares: Adults £20, Children under 12 years and over one year £10, under one year free.

In view of the great uncertainty of future passenger accomodation being available, persons are strongly recommended to take advantage of this opportunity.

Applications for the above should be made on or before March 5th to:-

The Secretary,
Passages Priority Board,
Ministry of Finance.
Cairo.

64222-3

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (ABWH).

CO-OPERATION IN EGYPT.

NINE YEARS' WORKING.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENT AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

The following highly interesting and detailed account of the Agricultural Co-operative movement in Egypt was given on Friday Feb. 21, in a lecture before the Society of Economics, Cairo, by Sadik G. Hanein. (The first part appeared in our issue of yesterday.)

Ever since its creation, the Society has been accorded every facility from all at the Tanta Branch of the National Bank. The last loan contracted was made in 1917 for L.E.800 at 6 per cent. The President signs ex-officio seeing that the association of the members is based on joint unlimited liability. He submits to the Bank at the same time the decision of the general meeting empowering him to contract the loan together with a certification of signatures. All the available funds of the Society are kept in current account with the same Bank at an interest of 3 per cent.

With regard to the work of the Society it has been mainly distributive from the outset; supply of manure, cotton seed, beans, coal and lubricating oil to the members. All sales are on credit, payment being generally fixed for the months of November and December. Payment however, is not insisted upon until the debtor has sold his cotton, which event may not take place sometimes till January or February. In 1917, the total value of the Society's purchases amounted to L.E.1,616. Two hundred and fifty ardebs of cotton seed were bought at an average price of P.T.150, and were sold to the members at an average price of P.T.160, or a profit of 6.7 per cent in a period of about 11 months. Five hundred and forty-one ardebs of beans were also bought at an average price of P.T.237 1/2, and sold to the members at P.T.263 1/2, or a profit of 10.5 per cent for the same period. It will thus be seen that the Society is fixing the sale price has not been inspired by a desire to reap considerable profits and pay alluring dividends, but has merely aimed at providing a moderate margin for the reserve fund, bonus and dividend after meeting its working expense, and paying interest on its borrowed capital.

Members have not always been very punctual in their payments. About L.E.70 still remain to be collected from 1917 and this in spite of the present wave of agricultural prosperity.

The working expenses for the year amounted to the very reasonable sum of L.E.26.186 of which L.E.18 represented the accountant's salary, the balance being sundry expenses such as stationery, travelling expenses, postage, etc.

As for the common sale of crops and notably cotton, this has never been attempted by the Society owing to the special facilities for advantageous sale afforded to the individual members by their vicinity to the important cotton centre of Zagazig and Zeyat.

No operations whatever were carried out in 1918. Here is the explanation of the President which deserves special attention. In spite of the 8 years of existence that the Society has had, and the particular demonstration of its utility throughout this period, the villagers still look upon it merely as a convenience of which they need only avail themselves for credit purchases when short of cash. He adds by the way that when buying on credit they do not exercise the least discrimination as to the quality of the goods offered; as long as payment is deferred they will accept practically anything.

This weakness for credit dealings is not shown merely when they cannot afford cash terms, but is their general business practice unless they happen to be experienced fully prepetus. Being in this happy condition at the present moment, they say, should we apply to the Society for cotton seed when we can buy just as well ourselves? After 8 years of continuous and bitter disappointing revelation is thus made that it was not their interest in the advantages from the point of view of both quality and price, but merely their impecuniosity that led the fellahin to take advantage of the effective method for procuring their requirements.

Now that they treasure a period of opulence which, let us hope, may not be of a transient nature, they seem to look upon co-operative purchase as a sort of autocrat from which they are only too glad to be emancipated. They do not show signs of having been penetrated by the co-operative idea or of having cultivated community of action. So much so, indeed, that the President of the Society thinks that he has almost given way in moments of pessimism to the feeling that it would serve no useful purpose to keep the Society in being any longer. He has, however, resolutely resisted this temptation and with the help of one or two other zealous workers in the village has set himself the task of the co-operative education of the villagers to the best of his ability.

We have seen that the Shubra el Namla Society presents certain features which are bound to be of assistance to us in drawing our conclusions. It is the oldest agricultural co-operative society and consequently its experience should afford useful object lesson. Its president is both enlightened and zealous, and we know what a number of such this is a society. Its members are so favourably placed, as a rule, as to envying what above the level of the average typical fellah.

KOM EL NOUR.

Kom el Nour (near Mit Ghamr in the province of Dakahlia).— This co-operative society which has attained a high and well-merited reputation deserves special mention for its various municipal activities. It was created on the 1st January 12, 1911, with a membership of 225; and a share capital of L.E.1,000 made up of an equivalent number of shares of L.E.1 each. The corresponding figures on December 31, 1918 were: members 472, and capital L.E.2,727, or an increase of 150 per cent in capital as against 110 per cent only in membership. We emphasize this feature, as it confirms the capitalizing tendency of the society to which reference will presently be made.

Here again the committee of management is much too numerously, for the proper conduct of business, being composed of 15 members.

The Society originally started without joint liability on the part of the members and consequently borrowed capital was procured by bills signed in the name of the leading members in their own personal capacity, quite independently of the Society. The disadvantages of this system having been realised after 5 years' experience, the Statutes were formally amended in 1915 so as to introduce the principle of joint unlimited liability. Since then, the President signs the Society's bills ex-officio after producing the usual documents empowering him to contract the loan.

Funds are obtained when necessary from the National Bank at 7 per cent, the last loan being for L.E.1,000 contracted in July and repaid in December 1918. In view of the fact that the amount is nearly twice as much as the loan last obtained from the same Bank by the Shubra el Namla Society at 6 per cent, the difference between the rates of interest stands in need of explanation.

(To be continued).

DELLA TORRE
EXPERT VALUER,
AUCTIONEER.
Sharif Abbas, Telephone 3028, Cairo.

THE EMPIRE'S FURTHEST LIMITS.

SIX TROPICAL COLONIES.

WHAT THEY DID IN THE WAR.

Everybody remembers Macaplay's famous sentence which Sedley Otterwatle applied and interpreted in his "Expansion of England"— "In order that Frederick might rob a neighbour whom he had promised to defend, men fought on the coast of Coromandel and men scalped each other on the Great Lakes of North America." But the world in a certain sense has grown much bigger since then, and the universality of the war just ended has been still more wonderful. I am not sure that the first shots were not actually fired on the shores of Tanganyika. The undulations of the catastrophe soon spread to the remotest recesses of the Empire, and with some curious results. A few of these which have been brought to my notice are worth recording. For example, in Papua, at the beginning of the war, there was a prosperous pearl-shell fishery, especially in the eastern waters of Milne Island. One of the incidental and quite unintended effects of the war was a fall in the price of pearl-shell. This at once affected the labourers engaged in the fishery, who hailed from distant parts of New Guinea. Hence, in the words of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. J. H. P. Murray, "as the result of hostilities in the North of Europe, Papuan natives were sent back to their homes on the Fly River—a rather remarkable instance of how closely connected human interests are throughout the world."

The Falkland Islands, those "still-vexed Bermoothes" of the Far South, were quickly caught in a storm-centre of the world's war. After H.M.S. Good Hope and Monmouth had left the islands and come to a disastrous end in the battle off Coronel, the Falklands had an extremely anxious time. Volunteering was difficult in an archipelago with poor communications, but everybody turned out, and a substantial force was sent. The women and children were sent away as a wise precaution to various parts of East and West Falkland. There were, indeed, no doubt that the German Navy contemplated a descent on the islands, but under the guns of Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee they made a descent of another kind, and the Falklands once more breathed freely. Needless to say, the loyalty of the Falklanders is ardent, and they have shown it practically by giving to relief funds, not lending to loans, over £1 per head of the entire population. Their wool and whale-oil were still more important contributions to the war-resources of the Empire.

Let us now turn our glance over the Pacific, in the abysses of which lie the coral islands known as the Gilbert and Ellice group, forming a regular British colony. The news that war had broken out between England and Germany produced a feeling, we are told, of "stupefaction." Those Polynesian people had indeed been in the habit of going to war with more or less provocation in the days of old, but had given up the custom with regret in deference to the teaching of the missions. The British Government here and the Germans in the neighbouring Marshall Islands had mutually discontinued the delights of "visiting each other's islands" and driving home the spears. Yet here were two great Christian nations actually guilty of the crime they had condemned and punished. Moreover, the battle seemed little less near than the convent'onal three days of the Polynesian fights of the good old times.

Gradually the Gilbertians realised that there was no Gilbert'an war in any sense; "the shedding of blood" was not, in fact, "the price" at once. Then came the rumour that native races were following the British, and the islands "volunteered to a man." This not being allowed, they were told they might make money contributions. The Polynesian mind was profoundly surprised at this announcement. The people understood the mission collecting-box, and the payment of a money tax, but that England should want money to make war completely shifted them from the point of view. When it was explained that the money was for war relief of various kinds they embarrassed the authorities by offering to subscribe all they had, and were with difficulty induced to limit their gifts to £1,000. The greatest supposition was felt, we are told in a most interesting report, when the individual subscription was limited to 10s. For a part of this generosity I cannot say how these atoll-dwellers managed to adjust their loyalty with the later prolongation and development of the war.

The Pacific Isles, indeed, never been Pacifist. Fiji has furnished the finest of Polynesian soldiers and labourers, and has subscribed much money. Even little Niue has done its best. Little Niue or Savage Island, on whose rocky shores the lemon grows wild, sent an adventurous contingent which served in the Egypt and France, but suffered severely from climatic effects, and had to be sent back to their isle of the misty spray. The men of beautiful Rarotonga, also a Cook Island, stood the climate better, and, I believe, are still playing their part in the West and in Palestine. What stories will these heroes have to tell to their wondering womankind!

Let us go further afield, or afloat, and find the Norfolk group, about fifteen square miles in extent, in the aching waters, and some thousand miles from anywhere. I have read with interest the latest Report of the President of the Executive Council (the total inhabitants of the Islands are not much more numerous than the members of the British House of Commons). Among the "Public Works" I notice the following: "Motor car shed, which formerly has been attached to this conveyance." What the driver did before is not stated. In 1915 twenty-five Norfolk Islanders had already enlisted in the Commonwealth Expeditionary Force. Two of these had been killed in the Dardanelles and four wounded. Some of these members of the "Norfolk" Regiment may have been Pitcairn descendants, remembering the famous mutineers of the Bounty. It is a great and valuable privilege to Norfolk Island to be able to claim that proud pedigree. Norfolk Island and the Dardanelles—they seem as incommensurable as Hannibal and Annie Laurie!

The war has become of the war as affecting the British Empire as we boundless as the Empire. Let us quit the "Golden Land" of South Africa—for example, the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Here the people were as loyal as elsewhere. They subscribed generously to the war funds, and, after some natural shrinkings, enlisted numerous in the South African Native Labour Contingent. Now, a good many of these workmen were of Bechuana, with a profound belief in witchcraft, and it was necessary to explain to them beforehand the causes and nature of sea-sickness, lest this should be attributed to supernatural powers, with results not easy to anticipate. We are indebted to the Resident Commissioner for the Bechuanaland Protectorate for the following extract from his Report:

"Personal contributions," we read, "represented anything from a sum of £20 by the 'Na' of Mamunsi to a cow, sheep, fowl, or even a handful of cowries, subscribed to the fund by every chief of native, none of whom could be described as well off." It is interesting to hear of a chief in the interior of the Gold Coast Colony sending a subscription specifically to the Edith Cavell Fund—an eloquent rebuke from the hinterland to the men of "Kultur."

I should have liked to tell a few stories about the West Indies, whose generosity has been magnificent, and about many other detached fragments of our Empire, such as the Seychelles, whose war contributions in 1915 already totalled over £2,000. I will end by saying that on the whole our tropical colonies have, with exceptions, flourished wonderfully under war conditions. And not only have they been generous in free gifts of sugar and other produce, but all their staples of export have been placed wholly at the disposal of the Imperial Government—the whale-oil of the Falklands, the mahogany of Honduras, the sea-island cotton of the West Indies, the palm-kernels of West Africa, the hides and sisal of East Africa, and the rubber and rare minerals of the Eastern colonies. The tropical colonies have suffered to some extent from dislocation of trade and the effects of our blockade, but they have never complained, and have willingly co-operated with the Imperial Government in all the developments of economic warfare.

(J. SAXON MILLS in the "Westminster Gazette")

PURIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

(TO THE EDITOR, "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.")

Sir,— The letter of "Altius" in your issue of February 17 is an excellent specimen of the attitude and of the type of person who is up against anything that does not fit in with their preliminaries. We acknowledge that the immorality question is a "problem," and then says "the only solution is "education." It is truly pathetic how the devotees of the god "education" cling to their belief in its power to effect sexual morals. We have had compulsory education for a generation or more, and yet the the problems under discussion are just as far from solution as ever. Doubtless such fanatics as Altius will still continue to believe in education as the means of solving the problem, in spite of obvious failure after twenty five years trial. However his good "education" does not seem to have served Altius well for he shows a conspicuous lack of it, when he says that "venereal disease attacks men or women, and can be conveyed from woman to woman or man to man with equal facility." If Altius thinks that it is exclusively a woman's disease, let him go round the wards of venereal hospitals, and see the wallined with men in various stages of putrefaction, the result of that "variety of experience" which another of your beautiful correspondents said was so necessary to some natures.

Altius next accuses the fanatical religious element of "shunning our fallen sisters." I do not think religious people have any monopoly of the desire not to be mixed up with "your fallen sisters," for that desire is shared by the more respectable element of the non-religious community, but I can say that, broadly speaking, religious people have the monopoly of any effective rescue work and efforts to raise our fallen sisters.

One wishes that Altius had given the name of the country where he says there is no prostitution, and the proportion of unhappy marriages is great. Perhaps he wisely withheld this information, otherwise we might be able to test the accuracy of this "truth" as he calls it.

Altius wishes our children to be taught the questions of life and sexual intercourse. There is no doubt that in many cases amongst English people, necessary knowledge is not imparted to young people as soon as it ought to be, yet even this is preferable to the continental fashion, by which little boys and girls, understand and appreciate sexual jokes

Yours, &c.,
Victor L. Trumper.

Port Said, February 18.

TENDERS.

Tenders are required by the Military Authorities not later than noon on Monday March 17, 1919, for the supply of Chickens at Port Said, for a period of three months commencing April 1, 1919.

Full particulars and conditions may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Local Resources Board, Savoy Hotel, Cairo.

64343-1.

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (ABWH).

I. HORNSTEIN
AVENUE BOULAC
CAIRO,
BOOT & SHOE SPECIALIST
SPRING CLEARANCE SALE
from Monday, 17th February
to Saturday, 15th March, 1919.
GENUINE BARGAINS at all stocks must be cleared.

LOTTERY
organised by the
ITALIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE
of ALEXANDRIA.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Families of Mobilised Men
(Authorised by the Egyptian Government) on 4th July 1918.
PRIZES

1	Prize Villa at Camp de César or, at winner's option ...	L.E 1100
1	" Pearl necklace or, at winner's option ...	" 700
1	" in money	" 500
1	" " "	" 250
2	Prizes of L.E. 50 each in money	" 100
3	" " " 25 " "	" 75
10	" " " 10 " "	" 30
49	" " " 5 " "	" 245
61	Prizes	Total L.E 3000

to be awarded to the 49 tickets ending with the last three figures of the ticket gaining the prize of L.E. 1100

PRICE P.T. 20 EACH TICKET.

The drawing will take place at BANCO di ROMA on the 23rd March 1919 at 11 a.m.

64208-19

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.

An auction sale of furniture belonging to Mme. Yve. Mc Carthy, will be held on Sunday, March 2, 1919, at 9.30 a.m. in Hasem Akbar (Abdine) Immo Centrale Immobiliere, Cairo.

Hall furniture in wickerwork etc. complete Dining-room suite, table service, silver and glass ware, etc. 1 Drawing room suite, round tables, curtains, carpets, oil cloth, etc. Excellent Piano (Hartman) practically new with three pedals

Three complete bedroom suites, beds, armchairs, lounge chairs, and toilette service, etc. Enamelled bath and kitchen utensils; various articles including sewing machine, clock, carpet, curtains, pictures, wardrobes, tables, desks, wicker chairs, etc., etc.

The same can be visited on Saturday March 1.

Cash terms in Egyptian L.E., P.T.5 to the shilling. 5 per cent to Auctioneer. Immediate delivery.

CASANTI & YAISH,
Auctioneers
6, Avenue Boulac, Cairo.
(Tel. 10-25).

64229-2.

SULTAN HUSSEIN YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

On March 9th 1919, at 11 o'clock in the morning at the Yacht Club at Ras el Tin will be sold by public auction a

SAILING YACHT CUTTER RIG

in good condition, the property of the club, complete with all accessories, including to suits of sails and dingey etc; length of yacht 25 feet overall.

Payment to be made in cash, immediately after the sale, no auctioneers fees.

Bids by letter will be accepted.

A. GRAFTON,
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer
Sultan Hussein Yacht Club.
64157-6A.

SALE OF ANIMALS.

BY ORDER OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

The following sale will take place at the Remount Depot, Mehras Camp, Alexandria, on Tuesday, March 4, 1919 commencing at 9 a.m. o'clock.

20 Good Working Horses.
80 Good Working Mules.

64182-3A.

M...
We have pleasure in informing you that our
Annual Spring Sale
will be held from Monday March 3rd to Saturday March 8.
It is our intention to once more prove our reputation as being the cheapest firm on the market, by offering goods at greatly reduced prices.
You are therefore earnestly invited to take advantage of the above six days' sale, and we await the favour of your visit.
We are, M.....
Yours faithfully,
ETABLISSEMENTS ORDOSGIBACK.
Cut out the Racing Coupon.

EGYPTIAN COTTON RECEIVED AT ALEXANDRIA.

(Especially compiled for "The Egyptian Gazette")

	1918-19 Cantars	1917-18 Cantars	1916-17 Cantars
Total Receipts from Sept. 1 to February 21	4108700	4667006	4324869
This week's Receipts			
Saturday February 22	24521	7055	6409
Sunday and Monday " 23-24	33452	12932	16666
Tuesday " 25	21039	9862	11581
Wednesday " 26	16671	9062	9829
Thursday " 27	27222	8358	4604
Friday " 28	17518	15864	12982
	140453	7.953	61971
Total for week			
Total Receipts from Sept 1 to February 28	4249153	4739959	4386840
Total Crop	—	—	511 080

BRONS.
Sh. 248 - 250
238 - 240
230 - 235
339 - 341
304 - 305
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