LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit — within certain necessary limits — free discussion.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.

Sir,—I must protest against the arguments of "Pigeon" in to-day's issue. I daresay that when bull-baiting was abolished other pastimes as cruel were cited in justification, as "Pigeon" now cites fox-hunting. It is not because we are not in England that we should abstain from using our influence to prevent cruelty, though unfortunately this argument seems to prevail a great deal. The S.P.C.A. and the authorities do all they can to improve matters, but the average European, Britisher included, however revolted he may be by the particular case before him, is generally too indifferent to take the small amount of trouble necessary to ensure at any rate the punishment of one offender, and the consequent gradual improvement of the lot of dumb creatures generally in Egypt. We cannot get things right all at once; let us do all we can to arrive at this by degrees.—Yours truly,

CLAY-PIGEON.

Cairo, May 31.

To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.

Dear Sir,—"Pigeon," in your yesterday's issue, urges the introduction of pigeon shooting within the premises of the Alexandria Sporting Club on the plea that we are not in England and therefore the non-English members of the club might do as they like. I think this is the very reason why the butchery of harmless birds should be tabooed from a cosmopolitan club. To introduce a game or pastime which is distasteful to some of the members as I have the expressed disapprobation of their Queen, is, to say the least, in very bad taste. However, I suppose British members have a right to kick against a general rule, started since the British flag first floated over Alexandria, being turned into a slaughter ground.—Yours truly,

"British Pigeon."

Cairo, June 1.

PUMPS IN EGYPT.

To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.

Sir,—My attention has just been called to a letter in your issue of May 8, on "Pumps in Egypt," signed by F. Allen, director of Messrs. Allen, Alderson & Co. The only possible explanation for the introduction in this letter of the names of J. and H. Gwynne and Gwynne & Co., is to lead your readers to assume that Messrs. Allen, Alderson & Co. had given up at their own desire the agencies of these two firms, now combined and known as Gwynnes, Limited. This, however, was very far from being the case. The firm of Allen Alderson was originally started in 1868 by Mr. Stafford S. Allen as S. S. Allen & Co., with J. and H. Gwynne and Ransome, Sims, and Heads' agencies. After the death of Mr. S. S. Allen (his firm at that time holding the agency for centrifugal pumps for Egypt of J. and H. Gwynne) I was of opinion that the terms of the agreement were not being carried out in their entirety by the new firm of A. A. & Co. I therefore in 1872 paid a visit to Egypt and my investigations fully confirmed what I anticipated, and I then terminated the agreement. I need not refer further to this subject, or to the subsequent reason for Messrs. Gwynne & Co. discontinuing their agency. I wish to call your attention, however, to one or two misleading statements in Mr. Allen's letter.

(1) As to the general efficiency of centrifugal pumps:—Mr. Allen says, "We are prepared to guarantee in all sizes about 80% mechanical efficiency with these pumps." Such a statement from one who professes to be intimate with the subject does the cause of centrifugal pumps much harm, as it should be well-known that in certain sizes and lifts such results cannot be attained. I scarcely think that Mr. Allen's principals, Messrs. Ruston Proctor & Co., will be gratified with Mr. Allen's exposure of their methods in designing, namely, that they sent to the Continent, purchased centrifugal pumps, tested them, examined them, took them to pieces, copied them, and re-introduced them under some other name.

(2) Mr. Allen states,—"The efficiency of some of these pumps is very good and much in advance of what British makers are as a rule disposed to guarantee." I entirely repudiate this statement and can prove that large numbers of my company's pumps have been at work for many years and have, and are still giving out, over 80% efficiency, that the best pumps made on the Continent and elsewhere are with some slight modifications copies of the pumps made and introduced from time to time by Gwynnes, that in other cases they have been re-patented or re-introduced under other names (as Mr. Allen's principals appear to be doing in the case of their new pump), as can be seen from a perusal of John Gwynne's Centrifugal Pump Patent No. 13,577 of 1851, with the thirty-five (35) claims set out therein.

I challenge Mr. Allen to prove that any of the pumping installations made either by his principals or by Continental engineers have given better results on the same lifts and under similar conditions, to those manufactured by my company and I have no doubt that I can arrange for as many sets and sizes as Mr. Allen can name to be tested by independent experts with the machinery that he is prepared to champion.

It may be that Continental engineers have reduced the consumption of steam in their engines (much increasing the first cost) by the introduction of elaborate valve gear, superheated steam, &c., but it has yet to be shown whether the introduction of these expensive engines will prove in the long run a real economy in Egypt, where the atmosphere is charged with large quantities of sand and grit.—I am, etc.,

John Gwynne.

31 Cannon St., London, May 26.

Le commerce des armes en Egypte

Monsieur le Directeur
de l'"Egyptian Gazette."

Jusqu'ici l'Egypte était affranchie de ces innombrables décrets dont on commence à être excédé en Europe. Cela ne contribuait pas peu à faire de ce beau pays une contrée privilégiée sous le rapport de la liberté individuelle, dont la population d'ailleurs tant européenne qu'indigène ne songeait pas à abuser.

Malheureusement, la vallée du Nil n'a rien perdu pour attendre et ces derniers temps ont été pour elle exceptionnellement féconds en "arrêtés" de toutes sortes, qui doivent théoriquement être considérés comme excellents, mais qui n'en sont pas moins des entraves à la liberté dont je viens de parler.

Il semble par la promulgation du règlement réglisant le commerce des armes qu'on veuille inaugurer en Egypte l'ère des lois vexatoires, qui étaient jusqu'ici une spécialité de l'empire moscovite. Ce règlement est presque la reproduction des lois en vigueur au Congo, au Cameroun, au Niger, au Sénégal, dans l'Ouganda et au Soudan, pays qui sont encore à l'état sauvage et qui ne sauraient raisonnablement être comparés au nôtre.

Il suffit pour constater le caractère tyrannique de la loi, de lire les articles qui soumettent les armuriers aux visites domiciliaires de la police à tout instant du jour ou de la nuit, et qui les obligent de tenir des registres où ils devront relater "toutes les ventes effectuées avec indication de l'espèce d'armes vendues, du numéro d'inscription, des noms, prénoms, domicile, profession de l'acheteur, le prix d'achat, la provenance et le prix de vente de l'article."

On se fait déjà une idée de ce que sera un établissement mis à la discrétion des moindres caprices des agents de la police locale. Quant aux registres, comment l'armurier pourra-t-il, dans un pays si méfiant, faire décliner le nom véritable du client pour le consigner dans un registre destiné à la police. Faudra-t-il l'obliger de se pourvoir d'un extrait d'état civil et de venir en compagnie de deux témoins? C'est là, on le voit, une loi qui ne pourra jamais passer dans la pratique. Quant aux prix d'achat et de vente, on ne comprend guère l'intérêt que peut avoir le Gouvernement à les savoir, alors que les armes sont estimées à la Douane, pour la perception des droits.

Toutes ces mesures, aussi inutiles qu'arbitraires, ne serviront en somme qu'à causer des ennuis aux armuriers et de l'embarras à la police.

Le Gouvernement a déclaré, pour s'excuser, s'inquiéter du grand nombre de fusils qui entrent annuellement en Egypte. Cette augmentation est pourtant justifiée par l'énorme extension de la culture de terres, qui exige une grande distribution des fusils aux gardiens, par la qualité inférieure des fusils qui sont hors d'usage au bout de quelques mois et enfin par la chasse qui est toujours plus en vogue dans ce pays au fur et à mesure que sa prospérité augmente.

Il n'y a donc pas lieu de redouter une telle progression dans le débit des armes; ce débit rentre dans les causes normales de la richesse du pays. D'ailleurs la loi de Novembre dernier a eu pour effet de restreindre sensiblement la vente des fusils.

Armigeri.

Alexandrie, le 2 juin 1904.

WORLD'S OLDEST INHABITANT.

The world's oldest inhabitant is said to be a giant tortoise, who spends his time near a stove in a naturalist's place at St. Louis. Toto is his name, and we are told that he was grown when Colombus sailed. He was middle-aged and of family when the Puritans landed on Plymouth Rock. When Jamestown was founded he had a city of his own. Age had begun to deaden his faculties when Napoleon swept Europe. Toto may live to see Macaulay's New Zealander explore the ruins of London.

A mark was put on his shell early in the seventeenth century. He has carried the naked children of the Seychelles Islands; he has carried the midshipmen of the forgotten wooden frigates of Nelson's days. Perhaps Drake's hardy mariners rode him. The children of the World's Fair were his last riders. For centuries Toto has lived and wooed. Tigers have broken their talons on his sharded back. Elephants have vainly tried to crush him. Balls have glanced harmlessly from his shell. To-day he huddles by the fire, the one indestructible, undying animal of earth like the Indian and Yogi, he dozes and dreams, and only asks warmth and a bite to eat.

The deep indentations on Toto's shell determine his age. It is certain that he was full grown when Captain Cook sailed in the Pacific and gave his name to fame. Toto survived, and will survive, perhaps, when all the merry tots who have ridden him die grey-haired men and women.

THE IVORY MARKET.

London, May 26.

Ivory. — The following quantities have arrived in London for the quarterly sales, July 25:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
East Indian	6	12	3	18
Abyssinian	–	5	3	10
Egyptian	3	9	0	7
West Cost African	–	3	0	25
Lisbon	–	1	3	21
Sea Horse Teeth	–	3	2	0
Rhinoceros Horns... ...	–	1	1	22
Total	10	17	3	19

Deliveries since April auctions 41 tons.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE WOMAN-SPECULATOR.

A sneaking belief in "luck" or "ill-luck" is innate in most people, but it is said that for blind downright faith in good or bad omens, the woman who dabbles in stocks or shares is hard to outdo.

Many a woman speculator never stirs without her "mascot," and should she inadvertently omit to have it with her when about to embark on some important business, she will let the most promising opportunities pass rather than risk a venture unaided by her pet fetish.

As she snatches a hasty breakfast in the intervals of studying the money columns of the daily paper, she seeks to read the future in the grounds of her coffee cup, and settles her daily business in advance by the aid of the unfailing medium.

If the number of the car in which she drives into town is an unlucky one, or should she catch sight of a funeral, of a black cat, a person with a squint, or a one-legged man, she knows to a certainty that misfortune is in store for her.

Some women select the quaintest and most original talismans to ward off the "evil eye." One pins her faith to a weird and fanciful Maori charm with perhaps some sombre past history she knows not of, another to a tiny coralled hand with uplifted dagger of Italian manufacture, or perhaps a bronze lizard, a crystal pig, or a rabbit's foot. Others, again, see special virtue in a lucky sixpence or in some bent or crooked coin, to whose aid they may attribute all the lucky deals which have been carried out with success.

Seeing the moon through glass is regarded by the woman-speculator as an omen of disaster should she embark on any venture during the month.

MALARIA IN ITALY.

An interesting report has been issued at Rome on the work accomplished during last year by the Red Cross Society in the Roman Campagna in combating the malaria. The society has seven stations in the Campagna, and its methods are very systematic. The population of the Agro Romano consists of two classes—those who live there all the year round and those who only come down to the plain from the mountains for a certain season of the year. A further classification divides the permanent and temporary population of this vast district into those who are considered immune from malaria and those who are liable to it. Those latter receive from the society five to six tabloids of quinine a day for a week, and then one to two tabloids daily according to their age; the former one to two tabloids a day throughout the bad season without the heavy preliminary doses applied in the case of malarial subjects. The results of this treatment have been to diminish the amount of malaria in the Campagna very considerably, so that last year out of 12,061 persons who took the prescribed doses of quinine only 800 caught malarial fever, that is to say, between 6 and 7 per cent. Such is the result of the society's fifth year of work.

In addition to quinine most houses, all railway stations, octroi offices, and public buildings in the neighbourhood of Rome have their windows covered with close wire netting, and the octroi officials wear wire masks towards sundown, which give them the appearance of bandits in disguise.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE & DROPSY.

CURED 1½ YEARS.

Miss A. M. Steadman, living at 130, Cambridge Road, Kilburn, London, England, says:—"I wish I could tell you how thankful I am for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have done me. They have saved my life. Before I began using them, the doctor said I couldn't live another three months, but that was a year and a quarter ago, and *I'm as well to-day as ever I was in my life.*

"Before using Doan's Pills I was suffering from Bright's disease and dropsy. My body was so swollen that I couldn't get my clothes or boots on; the pains in my back were fearfully agonizing, and I could hardly breathe. Though I went under hospital treatment, and had the best of medical advice, I kept getting worse and worse until I began with Doan's Pills. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, for it did me good from the first, and although it was *a year and a quarter ago* that I was cured, I am still in splendid health."

Women who suffer from pain or dull ache in the back, loins or sides, from dizzy spells, rheumatic twinges, urinary troubles, gravel, sciatica, flatulence, headaches—women who are nervous irritable, moody—women who can't stoop, can't eat, can't sleep, and who seldom smile—are recommended to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills; for Doan's Pills help the kidneys to purify the blood and drive out the dissolved or crystallised poisons that—when kept back in the body by clogged kidneys—cause fatal kidney complaints such as dropsy, stricture, Bright's disease and diabetes.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 13 per box, or P.T. 71 for 6 boxes; or they may be had direct from the general Agent for Egypt,—Max. Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Mousky, Cairo.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

BREMEN.

FRAME NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.

N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good houses.

Beware of evilly disposed competitors running down this very Superior Brand of Beer

10711-10-5-05

Fayoum Light Railways Company.

AVIS

DE SECONDE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les Actionnaires de la Fayoum Light Railways Company sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire pour le vendredi neuf juin 1905 à 4 heures de l'après midi au Siège de la Société au Caire Sharia Tewfik N° 11.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

Rapport du Conseil d'Administration avec présentation des comptes depuis le 1er mars 1904 jusqu'au 28 février 1905.

Rapport des censeurs.

Approbation des comptes du susdit exercice.

Fixation de l'indemnité des censeurs pour la période écoulée.

Nomination des censeurs pour l'année en cours.

Pour prendre part à l'Assemblée, il faut être propriétaire de Dix Actions au moins déposées trois jours au moins avant la réunion soit au plus tard le 6 juin 1905 dans l'un des lieux ci-après indiqués où seront délivrées aux déposants des cartes d'admission à l'Assemblée.

Les dépôts d'actions seront reçus: au Siège Social de la Société au Caire Sharia Tewfik maison N° 11.

A la Banque Impériale Ottomane au Caire et à Alexandrie.

A l'Anglo Egyptian Bank au Caire et à Alexandrie.

Pourront assister à l'Assemblée, mais sans droit de vote les porteurs de Dix Obligations au moins qui justifieront de même du dépôt de leurs obligations effectué dans le délai et l'un des lieux sus-indiqués.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration.
Khaled Loutfi.

Caire le 18 mai 1905. 25995 2-2

PAPIER WLINSI

Remède souverain pour la guérison rapide des **irritations de poitrine, des rhumes, maux de gorge, rhumatismes, douleurs.** Exiger le nom **WLINSI.**

3-1)

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS require 2 experienced English-Arabic clerks accustomed to keep accounts, and one English-Arabic Storeman. Apply, Agent Sudan Government Railways, 4 Cleopatra street, Alexandria. 26069 3-1

Crédit Foncier Egyptien

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire pour le samedi 3 juillet 1905 au Siège Social au Caire à 4 heures du soir.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1.) Proposition d'augmentation du Capital Social par la création de nouvelles Actions de 500 francs, le quart versé, en vue du projet d'achat des créances de la Société Egyptienne de la Daïra Sanieh ou autres opérations.

2.) Modifications aux articles 4,28,30,31 et 34 des Statuts et à tous autres qu'il serait nécessaire.

Tout porteur de 50 Actions a droit d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire conformément à l'Article 28 des Statuts.

En conformité de l'article 34 les délibérations de la présente Assemblée ne seront valables qu'autant que les actions représentées forment la moitié au moins du Capital Social.

Les Actions devront être déposées:

En Egypte au plus tard le 7 juillet 1905,

En Europe au plus tard le 22 juin 1905.

Les dépôts seront reçus:

Au Caire, au Siège Social,

A Alexandrie, au Crédit Lyonnais,

En Europe:

Au Crédit-Lyonnais

A la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

A la Société Générale

Au Comptoir National d'Escompte

A la Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial. 26030-6*-2

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE

Siège Social: Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

DEMANDES

1 Place de Comptable pour quelqu'un connaissant le français et l'italien.

1 Place de Comptable pour un employé connaissant les langues du pays et parfaitement l'arabe.

OFFRES

2 Places de commis aux écritures sont offertes dans une maison de Nouveautés (très importante) de la ville.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

25735—7-4-906

National Bank of Egypt.

Emission d'Actions en augmentation du Capital Social

En vertu d'une délibération de l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire du 24 Mai 1905, le Conseil d'Administration de la NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT, met en souscription cinquante mille actions nouvelles de la Banque, de dix livres sterling chacune, créées en augmentation du Capital Social, conformément aux Statuts, et émises aux conditions ci-après.

L'émission est faite au prix de 20 livres sterling l'action payable comme suit:

1er versement: £ 2.10/- à la souscription.
2me versement: £ 2.10/- à la répartition.
3me versement: £ 5 le 30 Sept. 1905.
4me versement: £ 5 le 15 Déc. 1905.
5me versement: £ 5 le 15 Jan. 1905.

Tout retard dans les versements donnera lieu à l'application des dispositions des articles 12 et 13 des Statuts.

En Egypte: au Siège Social, au Caire, et à la Succursale d'Alexandrie.

A Londres: à l'Agence de la National Bank of Egypt, 4 & 5 King William Street.

Les nouvelles actions participeront aux bénéfices à partir du 1er Janvier 1906, c'est-à-dire à partir du prochain exercice.

Tout porteur d'actions anciennes a du chef des actions par lui possédées un droit de préférence à la souscription d'une action nouvelle pour cinq actions anciennes sans attribution de fractions. Les actions non souscrites en vertu de ce droit de préférence seront attribuées à la souscription publique.

Les porteurs d'actions anciennes qui voudront exercer leur droit de préférence devront d'ici au 8 Juin 1905 inclusivement, à peine de déchéance, faire leur souscription de ce chef aux endroits ci-dessus désignés avec dépôt des titres par eux possédés et versement du montant du premier terme de £2.10/- par action.

Les actions non souscrites par les actionnaires en vertu de leur droit de préférence sont offertes à la souscription publique. Les actionnaires qui, indépendamment des actions par eux souscrites en vertu de leur droit de préférence, voudraient prendre part à la souscription publique, devront, de ce dernier chef, remplir la formule de souscription spéciale à cet effet.

La souscription sera close, tant pour les actionnaires que pour le public, le 8 juin à midi et demi.

Le Gouverneur:
ELWIN PALMER.

Le Caire, le 26 Mai 1905. 26,025-12.8

MAPLE & Co

The Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World

HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, &c., always ready for immediate shipment. A house furnished throughout in three days

The "Cathcart" Dining Room Suite in Mahogany, Walnut or Fumed Oak, with brass mountings, consists of 6 ft Sideboard with handsomely carved pediment and panels, bevelled mirrors in back, lower portion usefully fitted with drawers, cupboards and collarette; 5 ft 6 in Silver Cabinet, extreme height 7 ft fitted with clear glass shelves and mirrored back; 3 ft 6 in Dinner Wagon with two drawers and cupboard; Dining Table 4 ft wide and extending to 8 ft long, with extra leaves and patent screw; six very strong Dining Room Chairs with carved backs, upholstered in best marone morocco: Price includes packing and delivery F.O.B. London £70 0 0

Separate prices on application

"ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON"

MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damanhour, Tantah, Mansourah, Damietta, Samahud, Rosetta, Miniah, Ismailia, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through these spacious showrooms and galleries, and see for themselves all the latest novelties and new productions. MAPLE & CO also send patterns of all kinds of material, and illustrations of furniture, bedsteads, &c., on application, and give inclusive f.o.b. estimates when desired.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON ENGLAND