CAIRO MEDICAL MISSION OF THE C. M. S.

(Continued from Saturday).

A large part of the work of every Medical Mission is carried on among out-patients, and to afford a glimpse of that branch of the work let me quote from one of our nurses who has charge of the nursing in the out-patients department. After mentioning two reasons for dwelling in Egypt—primarily, to preach the Gospel, secondarily, to heal the sick—she goes on to say: "If time and space permitted, we con'd tell you much that would interest you. Many hundreds have this year received healing at the hands of our doctors, while others have been less fortunate, disease only offering a steady resistance to all treatment. We have had during the hot weather some anxious cases in the village. I was asked by the doctor to go to a house where a little boy was lying seriously ill with acute pneumonia. The friends, as is so often the case, preferred to let the patient lie in a heap on the floor rather than disturb him, to administer anything the doctor may have ordered. I meant only to stay a short time, but the day wore on and I saw that there would be no chance for the child to recover if left to the friends. I went away at 9 p. m. after seeing our faithful Sudanese nurse installed by his side for the night. Thus we continued for ten days, but although everything possible was done night and day, the child eventually died. It was with sorrowful hearts that Gameela and I left the house at one early dawn. The last night of vigil was a sad one as we vainly watched for the least sign of improvement. The hour before dawn arrived when the mosque overlooking the patient's house was dimly lighted and a hopeless kind of voice winged through the air the call to prayer, reminding the Moslem world of their allegiance to the Faith, which, according to their belief, is to reign supreme when all other creeds fail. The window of the room in which this poor little suffering form lay commanded a view of the interior of the mosque, and you can imagine how we wrestled in prayer for the recovery of the child, the healing of whom we, in our ignorance, felt was to bring glory to God—but He ordered otherwise, and the result of our work is yet to be seen.

"Here in Old Cairo, during the summer months we go on from day to day with a temperature akin to a nice warm oven, and oh! how dirty the people are. An old woman is crouched down before me, the personification of dirt. She holds firmly to her lowly seat upon the floor, saying: "I will not leave this spot until I have given you the history of my life." The history, which we already well know, is prefaced by a few remarks such as: "I beseech you to be careful." "Lighten the weight of your hand upon my wound." "I am very needy." "Yes, my sister, your greatest need at the present moment is a bath." "A bath!" exclaims the old lady. "Why do you wish my spirit to leave my body so soon?—I should die at once." "Now take this piece of paper to the window from which you took your number, and you will receive in return a bottle of "eye-drops." Use them as I have told you and be sure you don't forget the bath." With this parting injunction, she passes out through one door, but only to creep in through another, crying out: "Oh lady! lengthen your patience. It is very necessary that you have patience, for does not the healing of my eye depend upon the use I make of the contents of this bottle? What am I to do with it?" Then again the same instructions must be given, in spite of the fact that a crowd of eye-operations are waiting to be dressed, and there are many more patients to follow from the waiting room."

The excellent work of our Armenian assistant, Dr. Abkar Dermarkarian, a graduate of the Beyrout medical school, deserves special mention. His sphere of work lies in the eye department of our dispensary, and the fact that over a thousand eye-operations have been performed at his hand during the past twelve months gives some idea of the value of his services.

Throughout the history of the Old Cairo Medical Mission the treatment of Egyptian anemia (anchylostomiasis) has been one of its leading features. During the past year there has been a remarkable increase in the number of these patients, which has risen to 1,253, more than doubling the number for 1903. All these patients remain with us for a little over three weeks and during that time receive regular daily instruction, while a magic lantern service is held especially for them once a week. The minds of these people are frequently very dense and ignorant, yet one has often been impressed, especially at the lantern addresses, by their attention and evident appreciation of the Gospel message.

Reference has been made to the payment of fees by patients. Perhaps this needs some explanation:—The 'fellaheen' have become relatively so "well-off" under equitable rule that it has of late years become increasingly plain that the only right course is to charge patients a small fee for medicine and operations in the dispensary, and food and treatment in hospital, except of course in cases of real poverty. In spite of a gradual increase in these fees, far more have come for admission, and so much so, that, although a fee of over £1 is not often paid, we have this year, as was mentioned above, been able to meet all expenses of upkeep, and to have a balance in hand. Of course we cannot be said to be "self-supporting" while the missionaries are supported from "home," and in view also of the initial outlay, and heavy expenses without return, in previous years. While we send those who are very well off to be treated privately by English physicians or surgeons in Cairo, we regard the refusal to treat absolutely freely, any but the very poor, as not only fair and just to those native medical men trained in the Government Medical School, but also right from the point of view of subscribers to the society's funds. Moreover in refusing to the missionary aspect of the work we may say that, numbers having gone up by leaps and bounds, the Gospel has been preached to far more hearers.

It would, I suppose, be difficult to find another labouring class so well off as is that of Egypt now, and so we are able to do what is possible to few, if any, other medical missions.

The number of patients attending dispensary has been altogether out of proportion to the bed-capacity of the hospital. Many whom it has been impossible to turn away have had to be content with the floor, and many have been refused admission for want of room. This lack of sufficient ward accommodation has also caused serious inconvenience to doctors and nurses. Thus the need for extra accommodation is urgent, but we are thankful to say that it will soon be supplied; for what has been dreamed of and longed for throughout the year will shortly be an accomplished fact—a new hospital for women and children. This project ed hospital which will set free all the present accommodation for men, is to be built with funds specially subscribed in memory of the life and work of the late Mrs. Pain, who died at Old Cairo in December, 1903, and after whom it is to be named.

In issuing this account of the work we wish to take the opportunity of thanking the English surgeons and physicians resident in Cairo for their unfailing kindness, and the valuable professional help they most readily have given us at various times; and finally one cannot close without striking a note of praise and thankfulness to God for the measure of success He has granted in our medical work. More than once or twice prayer has been answered in the case of patients whose condition seemed almost hopeless. May He, who in His mercy has graciously restored the body in so many cases, stretch out His hand of power in His own good time to heal many souls.

P.O. LASBREY.

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.

MISSIONS TO MOHAMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—A few weeks ago the writer of "Under the Mosquito Net" alluded to a remark I made to him to the effect that the American missionaries in Egypt "do a lot of harm." Will you kindly allow me to explain what I meant by saying this, otherwise a false impression may be created in the minds of many people, who do not understand how these missionaries can work harm. I will tell you. The intention of the Americans when they commenced work in Egypt 50 years ago was to convert Mohamedans to Christianity. They did not succeed, in fact they could not. So, as they did not want to confess their failure and go back empty-handed, they set to work to convert Copts! Now the Copts were as good Christians as themselves, although at that time they were much behind-hand in education. Here was the missionaries' opportunity and they were quick to seize it. But they have gone too far in their efforts to Westernise the Copt, and Canon Oldfield has seen this as clearly as I do although, perhaps, not being a Copt, he cannot feel so deeply about it as I do myself. The Americans want to change the ancient Coptic form of worship to that of Western Presbyterianism, taking no account of the fact that the latter is totally unsuited to the Eastern mind, and so persistently have they worked on those lines that those educated by them now call themselves Protestants, and take no interest in and give no help to Coptic charities. This was very noticeable when the Coptic Patriarch was collecting money for the Khartoum Cathedral. In my town many "Protestants" (who were formerly Copts) refused to help, while in a near village a Moslem lady gave L.E. 100! I repeat, the American missionaries do a lot of harm, which is not in any degree counterbalanced by the good they do in other ways, such as educating the children, providing medical necessities, and so on. I hope if attention is directed to this, that the prejudice that unfortunately exists in the minds of some people against the Coptic Egyptians may be removed, for an Unseen Hand has undoubtedly preserved the Coptic Church through many centuries of bad treatment and I feel sure that there is still a great future before it, spite of all the attempts of the missionaries to reduce its influence, if not to destroy it altogether. They cause divisions in families which bring about great misery in many cases, and their treating the Copts as if they were not already followers of Christ causes the Moslems to ask, "How can the followers of one leader be so unfriendly and not in sympathy with one another? Surely there must be something wrong somewhere." For one of the great causes of the success of the Mohamedan religion is the unity and love for one another that it teaches. Before missions to Mohamedans can hope to succeed in Egypt the missionaries must show that all sections of Christians are at one in Christ, and that is what they have not hitherto done. Let them work with the Copts instead of against them, and then there may be some hope of their reaching the Moslems, and bringing them to see the the beauty and power of the Christian religion.

Yours truly,

A NATIVE OF UPPER EGYPT.

England, May 22.

MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—I am not often in the habit of trespassing upon your valuable paper, and it is with reluctance I do so now, but I am forced to bring to the notice of the public at large, the disgraceful system which the majority of the missionaries to the Jews who are sent here from Europe adopt in order to convert the Jew to Christianity.

I have been a missionary to the Jews in Egypt for about 25 years and in London for a good number of years previously, and am thoroughly experienced with them, knowing their language and religion, their lives, their good and bad habits, the latter of which predominate in the lower classes, and I think that I have a right to speak to younger men who have not had as much experience as myself, especially when I know them to be in the wrong.

By *bribing* the Jews with money they get them to attend their meetings. The mere mention of money to poor men makes them have an itching palm, and they say "where is your meeting?" They go and listen, and if there are signs of more money to be had they get converted to Christianity. Are they converted? Of course not, they will be backsliders as soon as they leave the meeting, but they come back again and get more money. In order to enrich themselves they sell the Bibles which have been given to them (and which probably never have been opened); they then go and join their intimate friends near the Fort Napoleon, who are nearly all dealers in human flesh (commonly called pimps), where they drink and play towla and dominoes, explaining to their friends how they have made a fool of the Christian missionary who has, instead of converting them to Christianity, only supplied them with means to hasten them faster to the devil. But this is not the only thing; the missionaries write home to their society stating what a grand time they have had and how many converts they have made, for the more they report the more money does the unfortunate society send out to them to continue their progressive (?) work. This money is some of it collected by little boys and girls belonging to the Sunday schools in England who go from door to door, generally only getting halfpence and pence, often in the coldest weather, sometimes even in the middle of winter, risking their lives for the purpose. This money is collected and sent out to the foreign missionaries, and see how it is wasted! absolutely thrown away in drink, and devoted to a far different purpose than that for which it was collected. I remember Jew once coming to me begging for food and clothing as well as lodging. As he was 70 years of age and seemed wretchedly poor I took him in, after I had made certain enquiries as to where he had come from, etc. I endeavoured to find him employment that would suit his years, and during frequent conversations with him found he knew the Bible more thoroughly than many missionaries whom I had come across. I asked him if he was not a Christian, and he replied in the negative, stating that he was a Russian Jew, but was desirous of being converted and baptised as a Christian. I told him he had better wait awhile and think it well over, as I was not wishful for him to become a Christian and then return immediately to be a Jew again. I never converted him, for he let slip that he had already been baptised as a Christian years ago in the Orthodox church in Russia. He was endeavouring to obtain money from me by becoming a Christian, but I knew all these little games too well to be imposed upon. The rich Jews provide for their poor, as I think every one will know; consequently before these poor Jews are helped by the Christians, the circumstances of the case should be thoroughly looked into, and then food and clothing given, not money. The Jews have one good hospital, where there are 5 or more doctors to attend to the sick, and if any are too ill to attend, the doctors go to the patients' houses, give them medicine, food, clothing, milk, pay their rent if they cannot afford to do so, and all this gratis. The excuse given by the missionaries by giving money to the Jews for attending their meetings is charity! Is it charity when they give money (which in plain language is a bribe) to be spent in drink, instead of education, food and clothing! Not Christ's charity!

Another Jew came here from Jerusalem, who informed a worker that 2 years ago he sold his religion and became a Christian, because he was informed that the missionary would get him employment, which he did. When the employment was finished he threatened preaching against Christianity. Not a genuine convert, this. Time, trouble, money wasted, a situation given as a bribe, and ridicule as a result. Such will always be the result when a man does not get the true word of God in his heart, but receives money only to say that he is a Christian and was converted at such a place. One can hardly believe it, for it seems so outrageous, but it is true, nevertheless. Such people only come for loaves and fishes.

I could go on to multiply instances of this nature, but that I should occupy too much of your valuable space. They all go to illustrate the dodges practised in order to deceive the trusting missionaries, who, if they are genuine, God-fearing men, must know in their own heart of hearts that they are doing wrong, but they must show a result of their work abroad, how their money has been spent; and this is how it is done. The people in England do not know under what circumstances the money is spent and think the missionaries out here, judging by the reports of the converts and promises of converts, are remarkably clever. What a delusion!

When Jews have told me at what price they have been bought to change their religion (which is never really changed) and I have seen how the money was spent, as a Christian have been ashamed of my co-workers. They make an exhibition of themselves, and a laughing stock of their religion. I bear offence to no man; I am writing this—and for the truth of every word—I can vouch—for the benefit of the young missionaries to the Jews who, perhaps, may think they have been acting for the best, but they could not further the progress of real work *less* than they have been doing. Let them now change their method, and let us all do our best to preach the Gospel of Divine love in the way he would desire us to do—and to live such lives ourselves that others may see that it is good to be one of us, who live with and for the Lord.

Apologising for trespassing so much upon your space, Believe me to remain, Yours faithfully,

P. RUDOLPH.

Asile Rudolph,
Alexandria, May 27.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind	N.E.
Force " "	Moderate
State of Sky	Slight
Barometer Max. Temp. in the shade	33.3
24 hours Min. do. do.	18.2
Sunshine Sunshine	70.0
8 a.m. Rain fall	...

REMARKS.

Till noon yesterday a light khamsseen wind blew from due South. At half past noon the wind suddenly changed to the N.E., the weather becoming cooler and fresh. Barometer steady.

LATTAKIA STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade	Min. temp. in the shade	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade	Min. temp. in the shade
Port Said	29	19	Mersuva	...	...
Suez	35	16	Berbera	46	30
Kelouan	34	21	Suakim	37	26
Ismailia	34	17	Khartoum	...	...
Zagazig	40	20	Wad Medani	43	36
Cairo	40	23	Obeid	43	30
Wady Halfa	41	23			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sky
Malta	767.0	Almost calm	21	Calm
Corfu	763.7	Moderate	20	Moder.
Brindisi	761.0	Light	20	Rather rough
Athens	762.3	Light	25	Moder.
Zante	762.2	Almost calm	27	Very Slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.

May 4	New Moon	5.50 p.m.	5.19
" 13	First Quarter	8.37 a.m.	6.4
" 19	Full Moon	11.34 p.m.	6.0
" 26	Last Quarter	4.50 a.m.	4.56

THE SUN.

	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
May 31	4.51	6.34
June 7	4.47	6.38
" 14	4.45	6.42
" 21	4.46	6.47

NOTICE

SALE OF IVORY AND RUBBER, &c., AT OMDURMAN.

It is notified for general information that the Assistant Secretary, "Stores Section", will sell by public auction at the Beit El Amana, Omdurman, on Tuesday 30th May, 1905, at 9 a.m. punctually, the following approximate quantities of ivory, rubber and cotton:—

Kantars
43 ½ Aal No. 1
10 Aal No. 2
1 Kling
3 Bar more than 10 rottles
— ½ Bar less than 10 rottles
— ¼ Khorda
5 Mashmas
13 Rubber
3 Cotton ginned
2 ½ Cotton with seed
16 Cotton seed.

The ivory will be sold in suitable lots at the rate of so much per kantar. Immature ivory acquired under the Section 17 of the Ordinance for the Preservation of Wild Animals and Birds 1903 is sold under condition that same is not resold in the Sudan and must be exported ex-Sudan within one month from date of purchase and a permit will be issued at time of purchase.

Ten per cent. of the value must be paid by the purchaser at the conclusion of the auction and the balance within 5 days from the above date, after which period it will remain at purchaser's risk and subject to a demurrage charge of 100 milliemes for each kantar per diem until whole stock is removed.

None of the articles sold can be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

Signed: D. K. E. HALL,
Kaimakam,
Assistant Secretary, "Stores."

Khartoum, 10/5/05. 25,984-7A-6

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Khartoum, up to 12 noon on Thursday the 1st June 1905 for the purchase of the following Postage Stamps:—(defaced)

Sudan Postage Stamps (both values about 50% 200,000 p/m
Egyptian " " " " " 1600,000 m/m
Foreign " " " " " 300,000 m/m

Persons wishing to tender can consult the Specification at the above Office any day from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. except Fridays and General Holidays.

Tenders must be submitted on stamped paper: they should be addressed to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, in a sealed envelope bearing the inscription "Tenders for purchase of Obliterated Sudan Postage Stamps."

The above Sudan Stamps can also be obtained in complete sets at the rate of 50 m/m a set but not less than four sets can be sold.

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

(Signed) H. L. MACKWORTH,
Binb. R. A.
Asst. Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

Khartoum, 6th April 1905. 25816-15A-14

Administration des Chemins de Fer, des Télégraphes et du Port d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration des Chemins de Fer et des Télégraphes a l'honneur de faire savoir au public qu'à partir du 31 Mai ct. l'horaire du bureau télégraphique de Caliouh sera:

de 8 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m.
et de 3 h. p.m. à 8 h. p.m.

Le Caire, le 30 Mai 1905. 26048-1

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de construction d'un chalet pour Latrines Publiques sur l'emplacement qui sera destiné par la Municipalité sur la Place Mohamed Aly.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E.30 (trente).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 13 juin 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour la construction d'un chalet pour Latrines Publiques."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 13 juin pr. à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur
W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 29 Mai 1905. 26042-3-2

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 dite 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. 1906.

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. 26,025-12-5

ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMERS AND HOTELS COMPANY.

HOLDERS of provisional certificates are informed that these can be exchanged for Bearer Warrants on application at the National Bank of Egypt in Cairo.

Cairo, May 30th, 1905. 26050-1

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

FROM MAY 15, 1905.

Date.	Blue Nile. Roseires.	White Nile. Dueim.	Khartoum.	Berber.	Atbara.	Abbadia Up Stream.	Berber Down Stream.	Abbadia Up Stream.	Abbadia Down Stream.	Berber. Up Stream.	Berber. Down Stream.	Dabaia Up Stream.	Dabaia Down Stream.
15	—	—	0.14	—	—	105.17	84.69	46.95	45.51	14.50	9.85		
16	—	—	0.15	—	—	105.16	84.67	46.95	45.50	14.50	9.85		
17	—	—	0.13	—	—	105.14	84.64	46.95	45.51	14.50	9.85		
18	—	—	0.13	—	—	104.99	84.50	46.95	45.51	14.50	9.85		
19	—	—	0.13	—	—	104.9	84.49	46.95	45.54	14.50	9.85		
20	—	—	0.10	—	—	104.87	84.48	46.95	45.54	14.50	9.85		
21	—	—	0.13	—	—	104.84	84.48	46.95	45.54	14.50	9.85		
22	—	—	0.13	—	—	104.80	84.51	46.94	45.52	14.50	9.85		
23	—	—	0.14	—	—	104.64	84.59	46.94	45.46	14.50	9.85		
24	—	—	0.16	—	—	104.62	84.57	46.95	45.46	14.50	9.85		
25	—	—	0.14	—	—	104.51	84.60	46.95	45.45	14.50	9.85		
26	—	—	0.10	—	—	104.47	84.60	46.95	45.45	14.50	9.85		
27	—	—	0.9	—	—	104.4	84.60	46.94	45.46	14.50	9.85		
28	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	46.95	45.46	14.50	9.85		
29	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	46.95	45.46	14.50	9.85		
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.50	9.85		
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.50	9.85		

AVIS

Le Société Anonyme du Béhéra mettra en vente aux enchères publiques au Siège Social de la Société à Alexandrie, le lundi 19 Juin 1905 à 10 heures du matin les superficies comprises dans le tableau suivant:

No.	Nom du Village	Nom du Kism	Nom de la Section	Superficie de la Parcelle	Mise a Prix	Proche Station du Ch. de Fer	Direction Locale
				Feddans	L.E.		
1	Hossas	Alf	—	1800	38	Cherbin	Constantinia
2	Hossas	Nas	—	1084	30½	"	"
3	Bessendilah	Rez	Sud	352	39	Bessendilah	"
4	"	"	Nord	382	39	"	"
5	"	"	Nicolopoulo	350	36½	"	"
6	Belosa	Sabakhawia	Sud Taema	155	37	"	"
7	"	"	Nord Taema	175	37	"	"
8	"	"	Sud Azim	180	35	"	"
9	"	"	Nord Azim	185	35	"	"
10	"	"	Sud Sabakhawia	290	37	"	"
11	"	"	Nord Sabakhawia	295	37	"	"
12	Dokmera	Lalaah	"	1128	38½	Morabain	Kom-Wahal
13	Waziriah	Mazraf et Bakir	"	1075	35½	"	"
14	Tédah	Mazraf	"	719	35	Kafr Cheikh ou Dessouk	Sidi-Salem
15	"	Macharga	"	905	38½	"	"

Pour prendre part à l'adjudication, les soumissionnaires devront déposer aux caisses de la Société un cautionnement équivalant au 5 % du prix de mise en vente.

Dès l'adjudication d'un lot, l'acheteur sera à tenu à parfaire son versement de 5 % du prix de mise en vente au 10 % du prix auquel le lot aura été adjugé.

L'acheteur devra compléter un cautionnement équivalant au 20 % du prix adjugé, à la transcription de l'acte de vente qui aura lieu avant la prise de possession des terres.

La superficie respective des lots portés sur le tableau est à 10 % près de la superficie réelle.

Pour tout renseignement supplémentaire, voir le cahier des charges qui sera à la disposition du public au Siège Social de la Société.

L'ADMINISTRATEUR-DIRECTEUR.

Alexandrie, le 24 Mai 1905. 26013-6-3