



MICROFICHE N°

04029

République Tunisienne

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

CENTRE NATIONAL DE

DOCUMENTATION AGRICOLE

TUNIS

الجمهورية التونسية

وزارة الزراعة

المركز القومي
للمعلومات الزراعية

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BY [illegible]

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THE JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

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Les roches de cette fréquence en nature et au printemps sont les
conglomérats de diverses directions avec une prédominance de roches molles, tendres.
Ainsi on a une zone très sensible à la déformation, au retrait et au gonflement
fragilité de ces roches et l'action soignée violente.

1) - Formation tendre : au point de vue géologique, cette zone
est distinguée par la rareté des roches, la charbonnière et la déformation des roches
de déformation des formations naturelles est beaucoup plus grande que dans les autres.
Cependant à l'est de certaines localités on trouve des roches tendres et fragiles
toute ancienne de ces formations.

III - Les roches molles

Des observations faites sur le terrain, au vu des sondages géologiques
et de l'examen des résultats d'analyse au laboratoire, il semble ressortir de ces
sondages deux classes de roches.

1) - Les roches molles : cette classe, se caractérise par des roches tendres,
à texture légère, à faible teneur en matière organique et à structure cristalline
cristalline parfois légèrement consolidée par le ciment.

Bien que la pléiade de ces roches soit très peu nombreuse, et les roches de
cette classe sont très homogènes, on a pu distinguer deux sous-classes.

Classe 1 : roches molles

1/1 : non cristallines

1/2 : aspect soyeux

1/3 : roches

1) - Roche 1 : non cristalline

Profil type : 1/1 (profil entre les deux)

- Intensité de la roche :

une roche (Bambou) à recouvrement cristallin tendre, roche tendre,
végétation très dense et rigide et on voit que des traces de Bambou
tendres.

- Profil de la roche :

0 - 1/1 : une, roche, roche blanche, pas de roche, non cristalline, roche
tendres, très fragile, roche cristalline, roche cristalline, roche cristalline,
roche cristalline, roche cristalline, roche cristalline, roche cristalline.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

Summary of the work done during the year

No.		Name		Age		Sex		Religion		Marital Status		Occupation		Education		Income		Assets		Liabilities		Total	
1	1	John	Smith	35	35	M	M	C	C	M	M	Teacher	Teacher	High School	High School	\$1000	\$1000	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$1000	\$1000
2	2	John	Smith	35	35	M	M	C	C	M	M	Teacher	Teacher	High School	High School	\$1000	\$1000	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$1000	\$1000
3	3	John	Smith	35	35	M	M	C	C	M	M	Teacher	Teacher	High School	High School	\$1000	\$1000	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$1000	\$1000
4	4	John	Smith	35	35	M	M	C	C	M	M	Teacher	Teacher	High School	High School	\$1000	\$1000	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$1000	\$1000

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

Summary of the work done during the year

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

Summary of the work done during the year

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The earth is a sphere, and its surface is covered by water and land. The land is divided into continents and islands, and the water is divided into oceans and seas. The earth is also covered by a thin layer of air, which is called the atmosphere.

The earth is made of different layers. The outermost layer is called the crust, and it is the thinnest layer. Below the crust is the mantle, and below the mantle is the core. The core is the innermost layer, and it is the hottest layer.

The earth is constantly changing. The continents are moving, and the oceans are changing. The earth is also covered by a thin layer of water, which is called the hydrosphere.

THE EARTH'S SURFACE

The earth's surface is covered by water and land. The land is divided into continents and islands, and the water is divided into oceans and seas. The earth is also covered by a thin layer of air, which is called the atmosphere.

The earth is made of different layers. The outermost layer is called the crust, and it is the thinnest layer. Below the crust is the mantle, and below the mantle is the core. The core is the innermost layer, and it is the hottest layer.

The earth is constantly changing. The continents are moving, and the oceans are changing. The earth is also covered by a thin layer of water, which is called the hydrosphere.

THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

The earth's interior is made of different layers. The outermost layer is called the crust, and it is the thinnest layer. Below the crust is the mantle, and below the mantle is the core. The core is the innermost layer, and it is the hottest layer.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE

The earth's atmosphere is the layer of air that surrounds the earth. It is made of different gases, and it is the layer that protects the earth from the sun's rays.

The atmosphere is made of different layers. The outermost layer is called the troposphere, and it is the layer that we live in. Below the troposphere is the stratosphere, and below the stratosphere is the mesosphere.

THE EARTH'S HYDROSPHERE

The earth's hydrosphere is the layer of water that surrounds the earth. It is made of different bodies of water, and it is the layer that provides life on the earth.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. 1.1.1 The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0) = 1$.
- 1.1.2. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation $g(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $g(0) = 1$.
- 1.1.3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation $h(x) = \int_0^x h(t) dt$. It is shown that $h(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $h(0) = 1$.
- 1.1.4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation $k(x) = \int_0^x k(t) dt$. It is shown that $k(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $k(0) = 1$.

2. Conclusion

Table 1: Properties of the function $f(x)$											
x	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f''(x)$	$f'''(x)$	$f^{(4)}(x)$	$f^{(5)}(x)$	$f^{(6)}(x)$	$f^{(7)}(x)$	$f^{(8)}(x)$	$f^{(9)}(x)$	$f^{(10)}(x)$
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3. References

1. J. Doe, "On the properties of the function $f(x)$ ", *Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1998.
2. J. Doe, "On the properties of the function $g(x)$ ", *Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 1-10, 1999.
3. J. Doe, "On the properties of the function $h(x)$ ", *Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 1-10, 2000.
4. J. Doe, "On the properties of the function $k(x)$ ", *Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 1-10, 2001.

Profil type n° 1

0/0 solé appasé

Or sols bruns appasés

2/4r à accumulation appasée

- Extrême-est descriptif du profil

Foré plus, faible recouvrement subit en surface, forêt ouïe, très
solon très épais (Euphorbia).

- Description du profil

- 0 - 55 : 00, sable-limoneux, beige blanchâtre, pas de taches, pas d'écailles
que, particulièrement, très le plus, porosité intergranulaire, aspect
diffus, réaction pH très faible à celle, quelques racines fines,
lente inférieure irrégulière, passage assez net.
- 55 - 105 : Humide (eau du fer), blanchâtre, extrêmement grossier, visible
à l'état humide devenant dur à l'état sec, lente inférieure
irrégulière, passage assez net.
- 105 - 165 : Fraîche, sableux, brun jaunâtre, pas de taches, pas d'écailles, pas
de taches à solon, très faible, porosité intergranulaire, aspect
diffus, réaction pH faible, pas de racines.

ANALYSE DIAGNOSTIQUE

Profondeur en cm	CO ₂ Ca Total en %	appasé en %	Conduct. en S/m	pH	Rat. P ₂ O ₅ en %	ANALYSE EN G / L									
						CO ₂	NO ₃	Cl	Ca	Mg	Na	K	Fe	Mn	Zn
0 - 55	3	32	3,0	7,8	26	2	39	4	24	13	2	1	1	1	1
55 - 105	3	1	6,8	8,0	29	2	43	37	27	19	33	1	1	1	1

APPRÉHENSION CULTIVABLE

En raison des éléments défavorables de cette zone, il est évident que pour
la plantation des arbres dans ces sols, des trous de plantation s'imposent,
mais ces terres conviennent mieux aux cultures maraîchères et fourragères avec
une irrigation bien étudiée.

1771 - 1772

From the first of January to the end of the year 1771, the
total number of persons who were admitted into the
hospital was 10,000. Of these, 5,000 were males and 5,000
were females. The number of deaths was 1,000. The
number of recoveries was 9,000. The number of persons
who were discharged was 8,000. The number of persons
who were still in the hospital at the end of the year was 2,000.

It is to be observed that the number of persons who were
admitted into the hospital was much greater than the number
who were discharged. This is owing to the fact that the
hospital was not a place of cure, but a place of confinement.

The number of persons who were admitted into the hospital
was much greater than the number who were discharged. This
is owing to the fact that the hospital was not a place of cure,
but a place of confinement. The number of persons who were
admitted into the hospital was much greater than the number
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hospital was not a place of cure, but a place of confinement.

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集賢堂 小池遊覽

1. A constant of motion is

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57 2004年 10月 10日 10月 10日

[illegible]

五、六十年代 中国城市人口增长与城市人口政策

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1. 学习目的与意义

- [illegible]

- Model analysis
- Model non analysis

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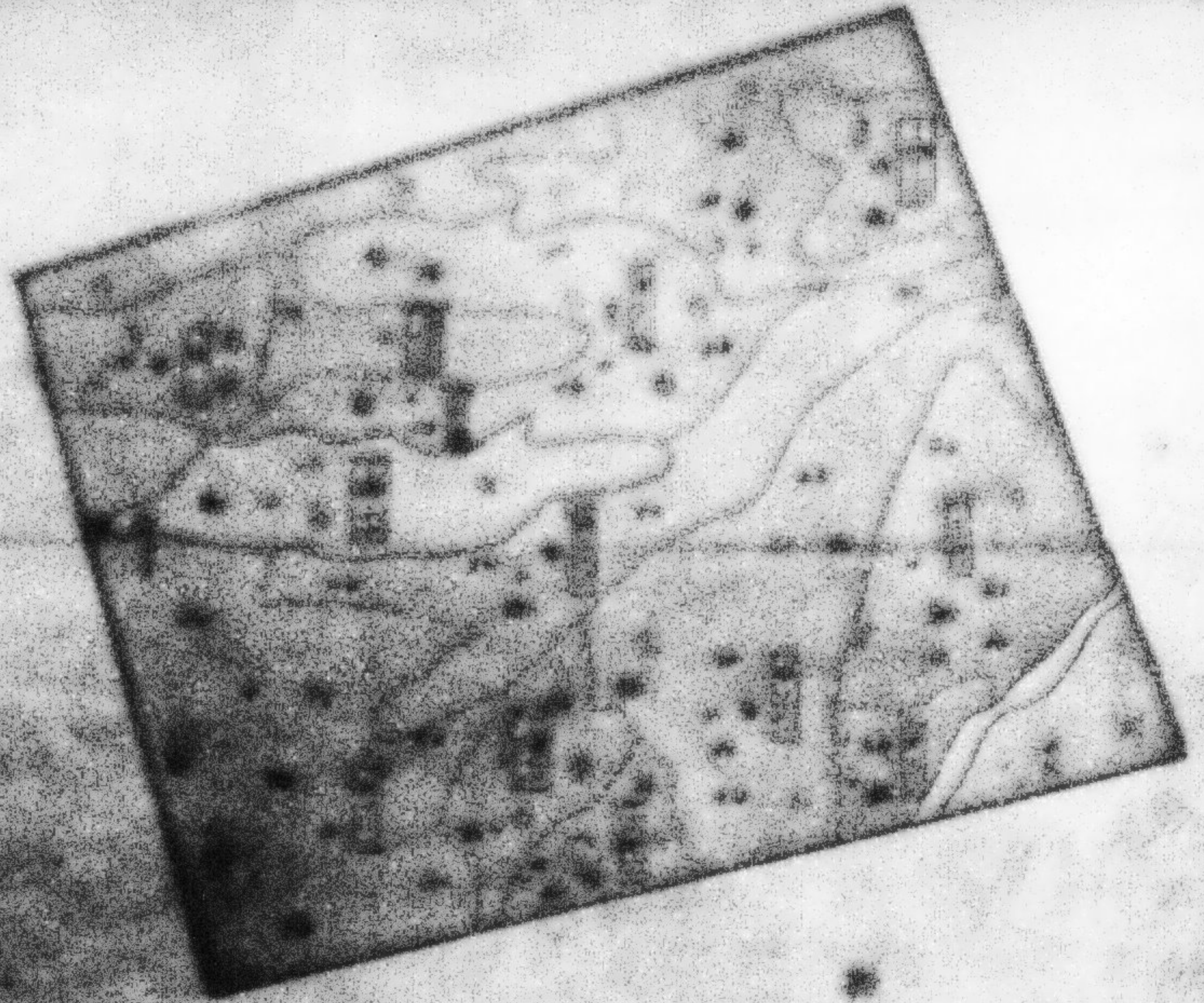
- ① 1. Calcogenide element

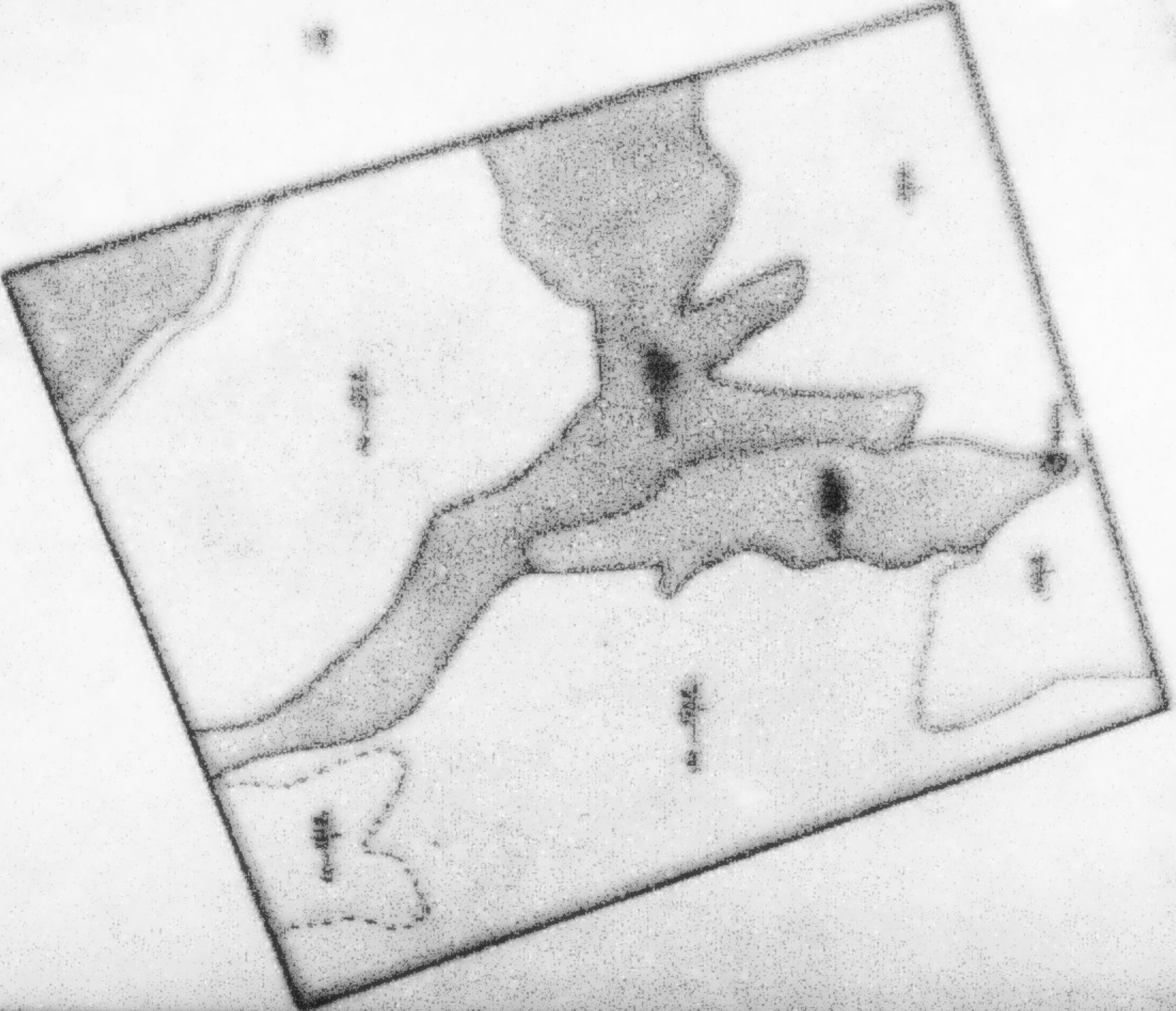
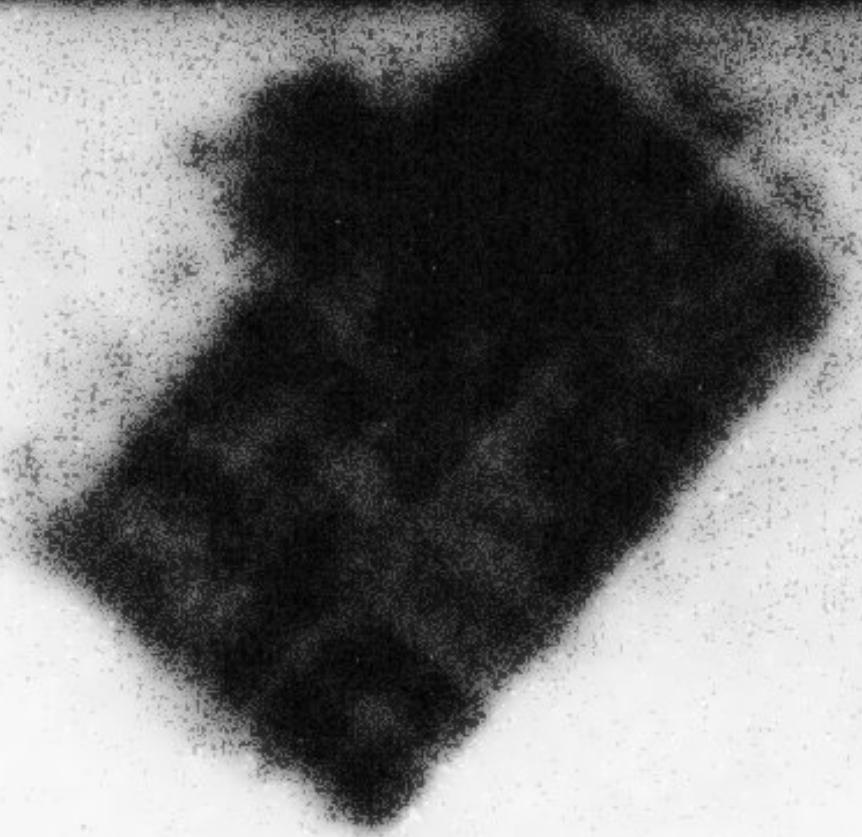
- Table 1**
- | Model | Equation | Mean | SD |
|-------|--|------|------|
| (1) | $\ln Y = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \ln X_2 + \beta_3 \ln X_3 + \beta_4 \ln X_4 + \beta_5 \ln X_5 + \beta_6 \ln X_6 + \beta_7 \ln X_7 + \beta_8 \ln X_8 + \beta_9 \ln X_9 + \beta_{10} \ln X_{10}$ | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| (2) | $\ln Y = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \ln X_2 + \beta_3 \ln X_3 + \beta_4 \ln X_4 + \beta_5 \ln X_5 + \beta_6 \ln X_6 + \beta_7 \ln X_7 + \beta_8 \ln X_8 + \beta_9 \ln X_9 + \beta_{10} \ln X_{10} + \beta_{11} \ln X_{11} + \beta_{12} \ln X_{12} + \beta_{13} \ln X_{13} + \beta_{14} \ln X_{14} + \beta_{15} \ln X_{15} + \beta_{16} \ln X_{16} + \beta_{17} \ln X_{17} + \beta_{18} \ln X_{18} + \beta_{19} \ln X_{19} + \beta_{20} \ln X_{20}$ | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| (3) | $\ln Y = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \ln X_2 + \beta_3 \ln X_3 + \beta_4 \ln X_4 + \beta_5 \ln X_5 + \beta_6 \ln X_6 + \beta_7 \ln X_7 + \beta_8 \ln X_8 + \beta_9 \ln X_9 + \beta_{10} \ln X_{10} + \beta_{11} \ln X_{11} + \beta_{12} \ln X_{12} + \beta_{13} \ln X_{13} + \beta_{14} \ln X_{14} + \beta_{15} \ln X_{15} + \beta_{16} \ln X_{16} + \beta_{17} \ln X_{17} + \beta_{18} \ln X_{18} + \beta_{19} \ln X_{19} + \beta_{20} \ln X_{20} + \beta_{21} \ln X_{21} + \beta_{22} \ln X_{22} + \beta_{23} \ln X_{23} + \beta_{24} \ln X_{24} + \beta_{25} \ln X_{25} + \beta_{26} \ln X_{26} + \beta_{27} \ln X_{27} + \beta_{28} \ln X_{28} + \beta_{29} \ln X_{29} + \beta_{30} \ln X_{30}$ | 1.00 | 0.00 |

1. Introduction

- | Case No. | Case Name | Case Type | Case Status |
|----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | 100-100000 | 100-100000 | 100-100000 |
| 2 | 100-100000 | 100-100000 | 100-100000 |
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INSTITUTIONS
 D'ENSEIGNEMENT
 DE LA REGION
 DE LA SOUTHERN
 PROVINCE

1928

The following is a list of
 the names of the
 members of the
 committee

The following is a list of the names of the
 members of the committee

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

CLASSES OF TEACHERS

- Class 1: Teachers of the first grade
- Class 2: Teachers of the second grade

TEACHERS OF THE FIRST GRADE

1. Name

TEACHERS OF THE SECOND GRADE

The following is a list of the names of the teachers of the second grade of the Southern Province.

The following is a list of the names of the teachers of the second grade of the Southern Province.

TEACHERS OF THE THIRD GRADE

- A. Name
- B. Name
- C. Name

TEACHERS OF THE FOURTH GRADE

- A. Name
- B. Name
- C. Name

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts.

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

- 1. The earth is a sphere.
- 2. The earth is composed of various parts.
- 3. The earth is a system of parts.

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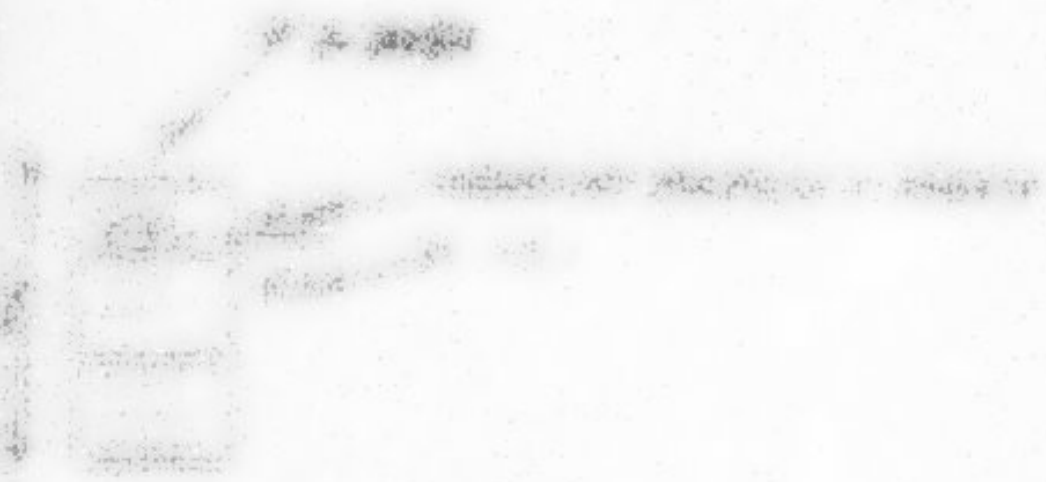
THEORY OF THE EARTH



THEORY OF THE EARTH

- 1. The earth is a sphere.
- 2. The earth is composed of various parts.
- 3. The earth is a system of parts.

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5

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a video screen. The screen displays a target (a red dot) and a starting point (a green dot). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move the hand from the starting point to the target. The video screen is 100 cm high and 100 cm wide. The starting point is 50 cm from the bottom edge of the screen. The target is 50 cm from the top edge of the screen. The subject's hand is 50 cm from the bottom edge of the screen. The distance between the starting point and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move the hand from the starting point to the target.

1

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2

THE SECRETARY OF THE
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900

TO THE HONORABLE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
INTERNAL REVENUE

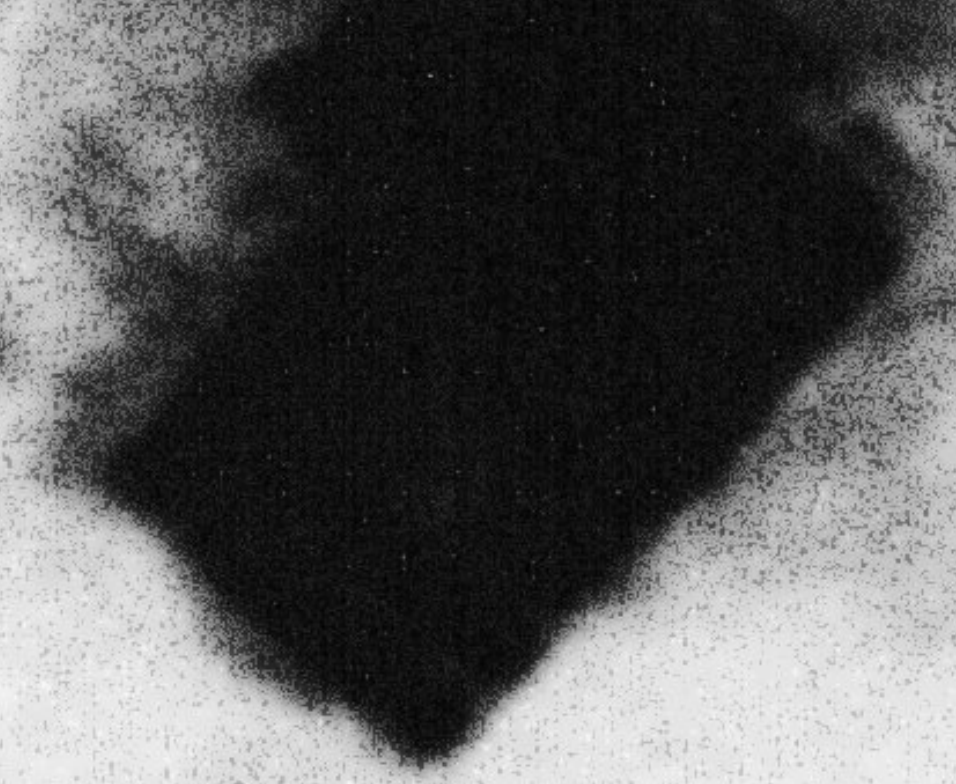
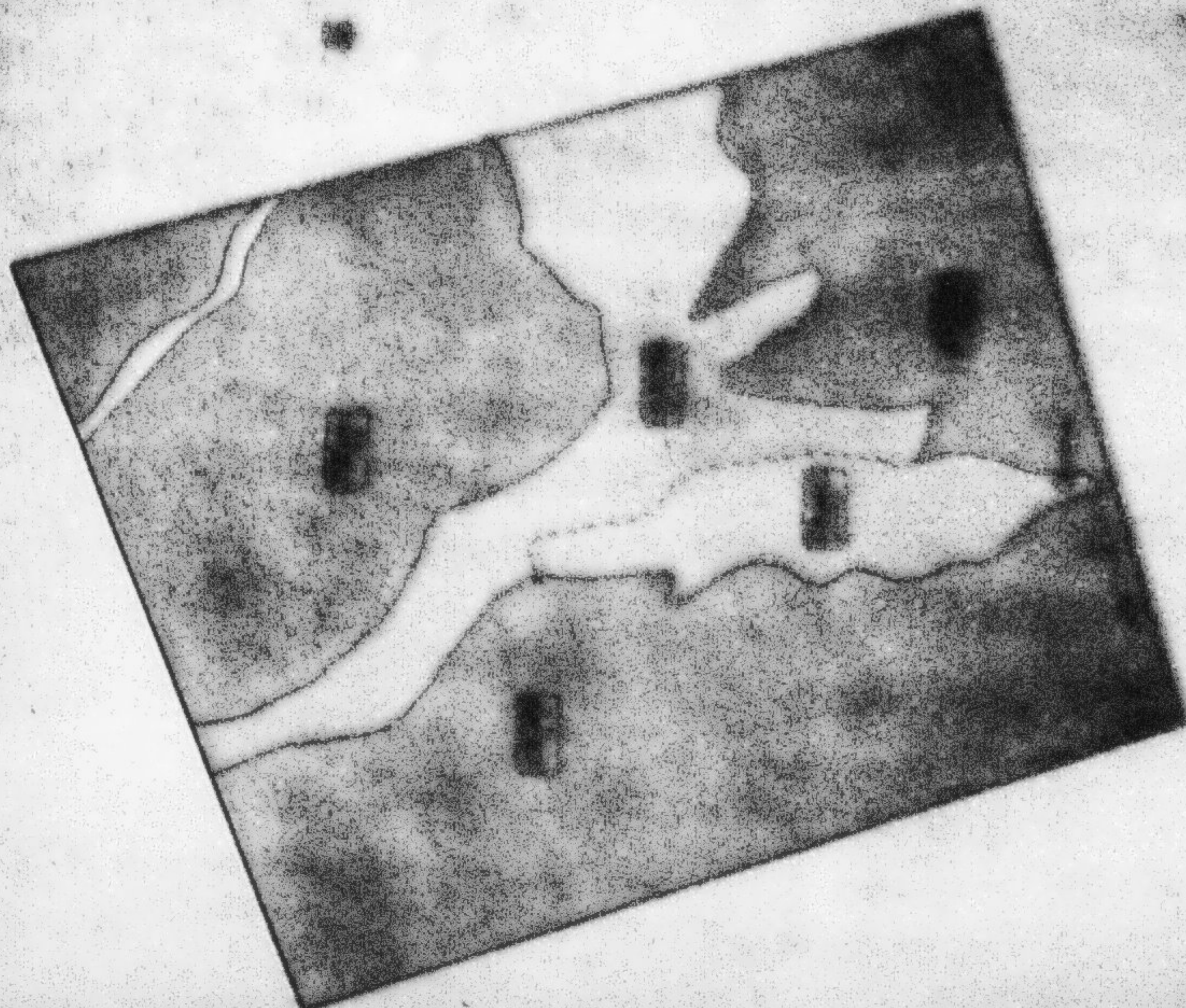
DEAR SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of
the 29th inst.

and in reply to inform you
that the same has been forwarded
to the proper authorities for their
consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours,
Very truly,
J. M. [Signature]

Very truly,
J. M. [Signature]

Very truly,
J. M. [Signature]



FIM

20

VVER