and to the salts of potash and phosphoric acid dissolved and suspended in it. I should add that a very laudatory report on the Cairo Company's water, was made in 1889, by Professor Müntz, of the National Agricultural Institute of Paris.

The following is an analysis of the solids in Nile water taken on October 6, 1888, with the probable chemical combinations (Pollard) :—

Calcic carbonate	3·521	grains per gallon.
Magnesic carbonate	1·421	„ „
Silica	1·33	„ „
Sodic sulphate	·791	„ „
Potassic sulphate	·469	„ „
Sodic carbonate	·434	„ „
Sodic chloride	·322	„ „
Potassic nitrate	·245	„ „
Ferric and aluminic oxides ...	·063	„ „
	8·596	

The water, before being drunk in Cairo, is passed through large earthenware jars, which are found in every house, and constitute an excellent filter, removing every trace of colour and cloudiness and all deposit, after the water has been allowed to stand for twenty-four hours. Drinking-water is further poured into porous vessels, where it is kept deliciously cool, and gains an agreeable taste. Charcoal filters and boiling are not necessary, but there is no difficulty about carrying this out, if desired.