

years among visitors, and three times among resident Europeans who had previously suffered from the disease in other countries. All were mild cases, and yielded readily to saline aperients and astringents, or ipecacuanha.

Of more than twenty cases of Enteric fever which I have had to treat among the English and Americans, only nine have occurred amongst the visitors, and all recovered, and of these nine six were ill of the disease when they arrived in Cairo, having contracted it in Palestine (two), Naples (two), Luxor, and during a Nile voyage. Of the three remaining cases, one young lady had the fever in 1883, when Cairo was much more insani-tary than it is to-day; a second caught it in 1888, while living against medical advice in a house where there was no pretence of sanitation; and the third was the English maid of the second, who sickened after she and her mistress had been removed to a clean house. After making careful inquiry of my sanitary and medical colleagues, I have not been able to hear of any case of enteric among European civilians during the winter of 1888-9, excepting a few cases all imported from elsewhere.

Cholera visited Egypt in 1865 and in 1883, but not since, and the theory that it was endemic in the country has not been borne out by late experience.