

dren, one died shortly after marriage, and the remaining seven are as yet childless.

It will be interesting to note what diseases visitors to Egypt are likely to suffer from during their stay.

First and most frequent comes Diarrhœa, which seems to be invariably produced by a chill, such as cold after a sunny day, and possibly by neglecting to wear a flannel belt round the waist by day or night, which seems to be a good preventive. The individual seems to be attacked, as he might be in Europe, by a "cold in the head"—is probably fatigued by exertion at the time, and eats an ordinary meal afterwards. In the early morning he is awakened by mild diarrhœa, which continues two or three days, and readily yields to rest, milk diet, gentle aperients, and bismuth. Less mild cases occur in delicate women, which seem to be due to congestion of the intestine—are associated with mild fever for three days, and are cured in about a week. I have never been able to trace any case to the drinking-water, and it occurs among those who filter, boil, and filter again their water. Some strong robust men laugh at flannel belts and never wear them, but to weaker vessels they are a great comfort and useful preventive of catarrh.

Dysentery I have only seen three times in six