

Dengue fever was present in 1880 and 1887, but only from August to November: it is a painful malady, without danger to life. Typhus and relapsing fevers occur in the spring among overcrowded natives, but no case has been known among Europeans. The plague left Egypt, we hope for ever, in 1844. Small-pox, as in other parts of the world, is liable to occur among those insufficiently protected by vaccination, but I remember only one case of a visitor and one of a resident. The deaths from small-pox in Cairo for 1886-7-8, have averaged forty. Measles occasionally occurs as an epidemic among the natives, and causes many deaths; but I know of no visitors who have caught the disease, and only a dozen residents. Rötheln I have not yet heard of in Egypt. Scarlatina is so rare that it is only heard of at very rare intervals among the British troops. Diphtheria is not uncommon among native children, and every now and then attacks Europeans who live in insanitary houses. Whooping-cough is almost unknown, mumps very rare, and the ordinary influenza catarrh of England is uncommon. Congestion of the liver is more likely to attack alcoholic residents than visitors, and both classes are liable to pleurisy or pneumonia, if they persist in imprudent exposure at night. Phthisis does not occur among white residents, though, on the other