

sunset, the invalid can easily avoid all cold air, and the risks of a sudden drop of the thermometer. In March it will often be necessary to pursue the opposite tactics, and shut windows during the greatest heat of the day, to keep the bedroom from getting too hot. This was not done in March, 1878, and consequently the bedroom average jumped up to over 77° . Dr. Maclean made some further experiments, to show that the lowest temperature in the bedroom was usually 20° higher than the lowest temperature in the shade, and that a low bedroom heat depends chiefly on the presence of a low shade minimum.

The daily range of the thermometer is always very great, as one would expect in an inland dry country of the latitude of Luxor. The temperature falls at night, in consequence of the rapid radiation of heat which obtains under a cloudless sky. But the range of maximum heat from one day to another, for the first three months of the year, is $3\cdot1^{\circ}$, $4\cdot7^{\circ}$, $3\cdot8^{\circ}$, showing that during the portion of the twenty-four hours available for the invalid the climate is remarkably equal.

The humidity is a good deal lower than that of Cairo, being $16\cdot5$ per cent. less in January, 15 less in February, and 11 less in March. The extremes in January, 1878, at Luxor, were 74 and 33; in February, 67 and 27; and in March the maximum