

discovered. She gets slight asthma in Alexandria, and is relieved directly she reaches Cairo.

Of the two cases in which there was no improvement, one was an English officer who suffered at all times and in all places except when he was on the sea. At Suakin and Alexandria he was comfortable, but in Cairo he was liable to be laid up once a fortnight, and then had to go a short yachting cruise to get quite rid of his asthma. The second case was a very inveterate one, for the lady had been troubled with asthma and occasional bronchitis for more than twenty years. At Cairo and Luxor she still had asthma every morning, but in a modified degree. She believed that she obtained no good from a dry climate, and like the officer, she pined for the sea air, and stated that in England, Brighton was the place where she had least asthma.

It is not difficult to understand that asthmatic patients who have immunity from their attacks in damp sea air, may obtain no relief from dry desert air, and the converse is also apparently true.

To secure the maximum benefit from the climate of Egypt it seems to be necessary for asthmatic people to keep in the same temperature as much as possible, and therefore to avoid night air. One patient, who had had chronic bronchitis and asthma for two years, obtained great good from six months spent in Egypt, and though in the succeeding year and a half she has had pleurisy, she has had no more bronchitis or asthma.

*Rheumatism* in an acute form is practically unknown among the natives and Europeans in Egypt, but I have seen two cases among young English patients. One caught cold at Suez, and had in Cairo her second attack of rheumatic fever; the other patient had also had a previous attack, and consequent heart-disease, and caught a chill in Cairo during the winter. The climate is excellent for all forms of chronic rheumatism, and for patients convalescing from acute rheumatism contracted elsewhere. Rheumatic pains and