

river-flow, or the sand-blow of the country. There is said to be only one evidence on the monuments of rain having been known in Lower Egypt, and we see around us to-day the mud-brick tombs covered with stucco, dating from the Third or Fourth Dynasty (B.C. 3800), when they were built without any apparent fear of their dissolution.

First, let us take the number of days on which rain fell in any one year in Cairo :—

1798-1800	...	...	...	15 days.
1835-39	...	...	...	12 „
1857-61	...	...	...	13 „
1871	...	...	...	9 „
1887	...	...	...	15 „

This shows no perceptible difference; but the annual rainfall for 1835-39 (Destrouches) is said to have averaged less than half an inch, and if so, we now have almost three times more rain than formerly.

The following table shows a comparison of mean temperatures at Cairo, taken at intervals during the last hundred and twenty-eight years, but not always at similar hours, which probably accounts for the variation shown in column 4. The net result shows no decided change in the regularity of Cairo temperature.