

houses which one can safely recommend, and under existing circumstances this is the best arrangement that can be made to protect householders from the chance of being poisoned by their neighbours. It is satisfactory to those of us who have laboured for sanitary reform to know that all individual houses and hotels protected with care have escaped such diseases as enteric and diphtheria, and, moreover, are less troubled by mosquitoes, which are baffled by the syphon traps. But, unfortunately, the bulk of Cairo, and most of the mosques which act as public latrines, are provided with uncemented cesspools, draining into the porous earth for most of the year, and becoming dangerously filled by the high Nile in summer, and it is this which demands urgent reform.

Happily, the European quarters of the town are quite modern, and the soil has not yet had time to become saturated with sewage, and the native parts have only quite recently obtained a supply of water.

The capitulations protecting all Europeans, and the apathy and ignorance of the native Government, have hitherto prevented any radical measures being taken; but in 1889 the Government employed Mr. Baldwin Latham to thoroughly examine the sanitary condition of Cairo, and to report upon what steps should be taken to improve it. This is a great step in the right direction, and it is