

dahabiyeh from Cairo, or send it up to Rodah or Assiout and there join it by train, or, best of all, engage a steamer to tow them at least as far as Assiout. This is a very delightful way of travelling, but the number of tow steamers is limited, and the price often prohibitive. The ordinary dahabiyeh, in going up stream against a current of three miles an hour, is quite dependent on wind. Fortunately the prevailing wind is from the north, the sails are large, and the crew are clever to take all advantage of it. It will take about two months to get to the First Cataract and back, and three months to go from Cairo to the Second Cataract and back, and the cost for a party of four is about twenty-five shillings per head per day.

There ought to be no mosquitoes on the Nile, or other biting insects, but flies are often a great trouble, and require whisks, papers, and traps. It is very cold at night, and ulsters, rugs, and other warm wraps are necessary.

*Temperature and climate on the Nile in winter.*—Dr. Patterson\* gives an analysis for October, of six daily observations during a voyage from Cairo to Luxor and back. The thermometer varied from 68° at 7 a.m. to 82·5° at 3 p.m., the total mean of the month being 76° Fahr., and no rain fell during the time.

\* "Egypt and the Nile," p. 20, 1867.