

draught on the river north of Assiout. Each individual case must be settled upon its own merits, and care taken to secure the minimum cold and fatigue.

There are many people who make the Nile trip without leaving their steamer or dahabiyeh, and some even make two steamer trips up the Nile in one winter. Cook's steamers are made as comfortable as possible, and he does everything he can to minimize the draught and cold for delicate passengers. His firm has what is almost a complete monopoly of the river traffic south of Cairo, and, as some 1500 visitors proceeded up the Nile in the winter of 1888-9, those intending to do so would be wise to secure accommodation in advance.

Four large steamers, luxuriously fitted up, ply between Cairo and Assouan between November and March, and on each of them there are two rooms nine or ten feet high specially reserved for invalids who are obliged to keep their cabins until they reach the universal sunshine of Luxor. The ordinary cabins have one or two berths, and convey fifty first-class passengers, and are provided with electric bells, and windows protected by glass, Venetians, and wire gauze. There are also ladies' saloons, piano, and library, and a plentiful supply of fresh food of all kinds.

Every steamer, large and small, carries an