

voir. These wheels are turned by oxen; behind them is slung a shallow basket where sits the droway sâkîch boy."

The Egyptian fellah seems to have altered but little in appearance since the days of Moses, for we see his counterpart on the wall-pictures of the oldest tombs and temples. He is a well-built man, with a fine oval face, a brown complexion, pearly white teeth, brilliant black eyes, a bushy beard, and a shaven head. He wears a smock of blue cotton or brown woollen cloth, and on his head is a white cap covered with a red fez, round which a long strip of muslin is rolled to make a turban. The women are remarkable for their graceful carriage, which is seen to perfection when they poise great water-jars upon their heads, and, thus laden, walk erect with stately grace. The fellah rarely eats meat, his chief food being cakes of unleavened flour, black millet-bread, grain and beans, dates and melons. He does not know the taste of alcoholic liquors, but he is a great smoker. He is always merry; he chats, jokes, sings, and works hard.

II

At Wady Halfa we reach the southern boundary of Egypt. Beyond this the country is known as the Sudan. The name Sudan, or "Land of the Blacks," is applied to a belt of land which stretches across Africa to the south of the Sahara. The western portion, as we have seen, belongs to France. The eastern or Egyptian portion is now known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It extends southwards from Wady Halfa to the protectorate of Uganda. From the early years of last century this district was a province of Egypt. Soon after the rebellion of which we have spoken, a great uprising took place in the Sudan, and for many years it was in revolt under the Mahdi, whom the people held to be a great Mohammedan prophet. Lord Kitchener was then at the head of the Egyptian forces, and by carefully training his soldiers, and extending the railway across the desert, he was able to bring a fine army of British and Egyptian soldiers to meet the rebels.