SHORE EXCURSIONS

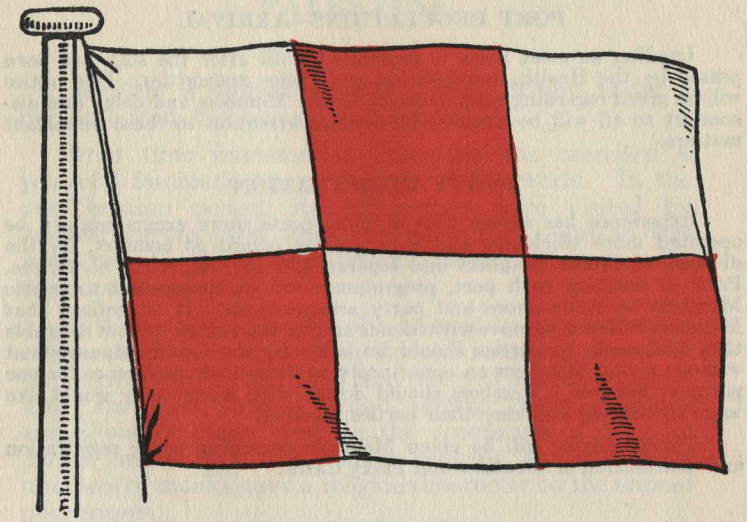
IN

PALESTINE and EGYPT

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA
MEDITERRANEAN, AFRICA,
SOUTH AMERICA CRUISE

1935

CANADIAN PACIFIC



HOUSE FLAG OF CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

Watch for this Flag On All Our Conveyances

PLEASE REMEMBER THE NUMBER OF YOUR CONVEYANCE

TEN IMPORTANT POINTS

PORT REGULATIONS—ARRIVAL

1 Landing at most ports is prohibited until after the ship has been passed by the Health, Immigration and Police authorities. Due notice will be given regarding attendance of Cruise Members and delay and discomfort to all will be avoided by prompt attention to these important matters.

PARTY REGISTRATION

2 Experience has shown that at most ports shore excursions can be operated more efficiently and with greater regard to comfort, by the division of Cruise Members into separate parties, viz, A, B, C, D, etc. Prior to reaching each port, programmes will be distributed to enable Members to study shore and party arrangements. It is realized that Members will wish to move with friends and for this reason it is not desirable that allotments to parties should be made by the Cruise Management without giving Members an opportunity to voice their preference for one party or another. Members should decide with whom they would like to go sightseeing and keep their parties together.

Timely advice will be given Members regarding party registration and distribution of Identification Party Cards.

SHORE EXCURSIONS

3 To ensure their own comfort Cruise Members are respectfully requested to adhere to the hour shown for the movement of their party and to **move only with their party.**

DISEMBARKATION

4 Members will best study their own comfort and convenience by avoiding crowding in the corridors or at the gangway. Fifteen minutes before the assembly hour for each shore party, a gong will be sounded throughout the ship. Members should remain on deck or other convenient place pending such notification.

MOTOR CARS

In filling motor cars for shore excursions, the Cruise Management work on the rule of placing three persons in each five-seated car and five persons in each seven-seated car, in addition to the driver. To ensure prompt despatch of motor cars Cruise Members are requested to proceed ashore promptly when their party is called.

5 An additional charge will be made Members who desire exclusive use of motor car for two persons. Details at Cruise Office.

It is respectfully notified that conveyances cannot be held for those arriving late, as the common comfort and convenience of all must be studied by the Management.

The co-operation of Members of the Cruise is earnestly solicited by the Management, looking to the convenience, comfort and pleasure of all concerned.

PALESTINE

Palestine is administered by Great Britain under a mandate from the League of Nations.

From time immemorial, Palestine has exercised a powerful fascination over the rest of the world. In the pre-Christian period, its cult-centres were visited by Jewish pilgrims; and when the worship of Jehovah was restricted to Jerusalem, Mount Moriah became the traditional sanctuary.

With the establishment of Christianity as a universal religion, and the erection of shrines and memorial churches, the pilgrimages to the Holy Land received a great impetus. Early travellers, such as Strabo, Jerome, Paula, Eusebius and Silvia Aquitana, describe the veneration of the holy places, while from the fourth century onwards large numbers of monks gave a religious character to the annual pilgrimages.

The prophet Mohammed paid a legendary visit to Jerusalem in the beginning of the seventh century A.D., and with the later Moslem rule of the country, shrines were erected which attracted Moslem pilgrims as well. The appeal to people of other climes, exerted by a small country like Palestine, has been mainly religious and historical. It has become firmly ensconced in the devotional interest of millions as the "Cradle of the Religions." Never an outstanding factor in the fashioning of the world's political and economic civilizations, yet it has nevertheless held a strong influence as a pivot in Eastern affairs in early Greek and Roman times, and over religious thought—Moslem, Christian and Jewish from the outset of the Christian era.

Standing always at the cross-roads of Africa and Asia, it has been Palestine's constant fate to serve as a battle-ground for foreign hosts, as a cockpit of incessant warfare, and as a centre for turbulent passions. A succession of majestic figures has moved across the canvas of the Holy Land, portrayed in the powerful narratives of the Old and New Testaments. It is still the Land of the Bible.

Four thousand years of history in glamorous continuity, link up the Palestine of today with the Canaan of old. Little seems to have changed outwardly—in customs and attire—in the course of those forty centuries. From Dan to Beersheba, the whole country offers a fascinating panorama of scenes and types identical with the life in the time of the Scriptures.

Yet, through the centuries, each recording a fresh chapter in history, the Holy Land has remained part of the mysterious immutable East. It is, indeed, a land of variety and infinite contrasts in climate, customs, modes of life and religions. Poets have sung of it in immortal verse; historians have described the superb march of its events; novelists have recorded its moving sagas; painters have perpetuated on canvas its precincts and landscapes. A legion of communities and sects dwell within the small compass of the Holy Land. It is a miniature cosmos.

Palestine's population exceeds 1,000,000. Jerusalem, the capital, has 90,407 inhabitants.

EGYPT

Egypt, one of the most popular winter resorts, has a population numbering 14,945,000. Egypt is nominally a free and independent state, under a constitutional king, governing with the assistance of two Chambers. Covering an area of 386,000 square miles, 13,500 only are under cultivation, although it is hoped that, in consequence of the important irrigation works undertaken of late, the heightening of the Assuan Barrage an additional 30 feet, more than doubling the storage capacity and the construction of the Gebel Awlia Dam, large uncultivated lands will be reclaimed and yield good crops.

The Suez Canal, opened to navigation in 1869, has made of Egypt the thoroughfare of the world.

"Egypt is a gift of the Nile." Even at this age, when machinery and industry seem to have invaded every country, this old saying continues to be true, as the Nile is still the nourishing father of Egypt. About 4,000 miles long, its waters carry lime, the best fertilizer of the soil, permitting in some places as many as three crops a year. Agricultural products, cotton and cotton seed in particular, hold and will retain for a long time the first place in Egypt's exportation commerce. Great efforts, however, are made to dispense as much as possible with imported cottonades by transforming locally the raw material so abundant on the spot.

Until about the end of the 19th century, the Nile and its canals were the most important means of communication in Egypt; but today the Egyptian State Railways command a well developed system extending from Assuan, the First Cataract of the Nile, to the Mediterranean ports.

Cairo, the capital, with 1,064,567 inhabitants, affords a source of renewed interest to the tourist. The street scenes, the Mosques and Bazaars, and specially the Egyptian Museum and the Pyramids of Gizeh always leave an ineffaceable impression. But it is only when proceeding to Upper Egypt either by train or even better by luxurious Nile steamers that the visitor will know ancient

Egypt, as its story is plainly told by the monuments which still exist, causing the admiration of our present generations.

History of Egypt is rather a recent science. It was only during Bonaparte's expedition that its French Egyptologists succeeded to decipher the hieroglyphs and follow step by step the various periods of this country.

At the very start Egypt was composed of several small independent states. Those of the south, with the lotus as symbol and those of the north with the papyrus, had two different rulers, until Menes, who imposed himself as Pharaoh all over the country, founded the first dynasty. As from the second dynasty the Pharaohs decreed they were "gods" and "sons of the sun." The Pyramids of Gizeh and those of Sakkara date from the third and fourth dynasties, while the height of Egypt's power was attained under the Pharaohs of the eighteenth and the twentieth dynasties who extended their domination as far as the Euphrates. The Monuments of Karnak and the Luxor Temple are vestiges of that glorious epoch.

The long series of wars indulged in by the Egyptian warriors were not always to the advantage of the Pharaohs, and for two centuries (525 to 332 B.C.) Egypt became a Persian colony. Philae, the "Pearl of Egypt," was built during the Persian occupation. In the year 332 B.C., Alexander the Great defeated the Persians, conquered Egypt, and the new town of Alexandria became the intellectual centre of the world. The successor of Alexander the Great, his General Ptolemaeus, continued a prosperous era and Egypt's glory shone anew. The lighthouse of Alexandria, the renowned library treasuring the rarest books in the world, the Temples of Edfou and of Denderah are all part of the great works undertaken by the Ptolemies. Unhappily this high standard could not be maintained, and a slow but continuous decline ended in the domination of Egypt by the Romans (31 B.C. to year 337).

Under the Romans, Christianity penetrated in Egypt and became the principal religion until 641 when the Arabs, under General Ibn el As, conquered Egypt and converted it to the religion of Mohammed.

For over 600 years (641 to 1250) Egypt was governed

by Arab Khalifs of various dynasties, who built the town of El Kahira (Cairo) in 969, the University of El Azhar (988), and the Citadel to protect the town against any possible invasion of the Crusaders. They were dethroned by the Mamelukes, white slaves purchased to act as soldiers, who reigned from 1250 to 1517 when the Turks made of Egypt a Turkish province, governed by 24 Emirs.

In 1768 one of the Governors, Aly Bey, declared Egypt an independent country. This independence, however, did not last long, for in 1798 Bonaparte who meant to ruin British trade in the Mediterranean organized his expedition to Egypt. Everybody knows how he defeated the Mamelukes, but Admiral Nelson sank the French fleet at Aboukir and Bonaparte left Egypt entrusting the command of his troops to Kleber who vanquished the Turks at Matarieh, but was stabbed by a fanatic on the present site of Shepheard's Hotel Gardens. The French army capitulated into the hands of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Turkey then ordered General Kousrouf Pasha to regain Egypt. In less than three years, one of his younger officers, Mohammed Ali (surnamed the Oriental Bonaparte) won the esteem of his chief and the admiration of his enemies. For jealousy, Kousrouf Pasha tried to get rid of Mohammed Ali who, however, outwitted and imprisoned him in the Citadel. On August 3, 1805, the religious chiefs crowned Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt, which Turkey approved.

The first care of Mohammed Ali was to embelish the towns of Alexandria and Cairo where he built the Mohammed Ali Mosque, started irrigation works, introduced the plantation of cotton and generally restored order and prosperity. In 1811, the Mamelukes who always stirred trouble in the country were all slaughtered at the Citadel during a great feast to which Mohammed Ali had invited them.

The Egyptian armies under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mohammed Ali, achieved great victories in Arabia, then in Greece at Missolonghi. The Greek cause, however, had aroused the sympathy of numerous partisans in Europe, and in 1827 the joint efforts of England, Russia

and France succeeded in destroying the Egyptian fleet at Navarin. Later in 1839 when the Egyptians smashed the Turks, the European powers could not envisage the disappearance of the Turkish Empire and by defeating Mohammed Ali they compelled him to peace. Mohammed Ali nevertheless obtained that the Pashalik of Egypt would be hereditary for his descendants.

Ibrahim Pasha having died in 1848 a few months before his father, the successors of Mohammed Ali were Abbas, then Said Pasha. The greatest assistance was accorded by Said Pasha to his friend Ferdinand de Lesseps in the digging of the Suez Canal which was magnificently inaugurated under his successor Ismail Pasha, in the presence of European emperors, kings and princes in 1869.

Ismail Pasha took the title of Khedive and obtained several political advantages for Egypt. However, on account of the heavy expenses incurred by the Treasury and the huge sums of money loaned by the European powers, he had to accept an international control over Egypt's finances.

European influence did not please the national extremists, and in 1882, under the reign of Khedive Tewfik, broke the revolution of Arabi Pasha. To protect foreign interests, the English bombarded Alexandria and occupied Egypt.

During the great war Egypt became a British protectorate and Prince Hussein Kamel was proclaimed Sultan. He died in 1917 and his brother, Prince Ahmed Fuad, succeeded him. In 1922, Egypt being proclaimed an independent state, he took the title of Fuad I, King of Egypt. His reign is characterized by the execution of important works destined to make of Egypt the first kingdom in the Near East.

PALESTINE AND EGYPT

Passports will be Examined

Watch the Bulletin Board for Instructions

The Empress of Australia is due to arrive at Haifa at 7 a.m., Friday, February 8, and will anchor inside the breakwater. Debarkation will be by motor launches and a regular service will be maintained during the ship's stay. Watch the bulletin board at gangway for schedule.

The call at Haifa is purely to debark Members of Optional Excursions and no Included Excursion will be operated.

The Empress of Australia will leave Haifa at 8.00 p.m., Friday, February 8, for Port Said, arriving there at 6 a.m., Saturday, February 9.

OPTIONAL EXCURSION No. 5

SEA OF GALILEE AND NAZARETH

A Party (Red Card)

Friday, February 8

8.30 a.m.—Leave the ship.

9.00 a.m.—Leave Haifa by motor car for Nazareth, passing by the River Kishon (where Sisera kept his nine hundred chariots of iron) Harosheth of the Gentiles and Mujeidel.

10.00 a.m.—Arrive Nazareth, visiting the Church of the Annunciation, the Workshop of Joseph, the Jewish Synagogue and the Virgin's Well. Continue to Tiberias visiting en route Cana of Galilee (where Christ performed His first miracle by turning water into wine), the Mountains of

Beatitudes (where the 5,000 were fed), the Plains of Hittin (where the Crusaders were defeated by Saladin) and down the Hills to Tiberias the City of Herod Antipas situated 682 feet below sea level.

Noon—Arrive Tiberias. Luncheon at hotel.

1.30 p.m.—Drive by motor car along the Sea of Galilee to Magdala, Bethsaida and Capernaum.

3.00 p.m.—Leave Tiberias for Haifa.

5.00 p.m.—Arrive Haifa and transfer to Empress of Australia.

NOTE—Weather permitting, a trip will be made by boats on the Sea of Galilee.

The Empress of Australia will leave Haifa at 8.00 p.m., Friday, February 8.

OPTIONAL EXCURSION No. 6

NAZARETH, SEA OF GALILEE AND JERUSALEM

B PARTY (White Card)

Only hand baggage can be accepted for the Palestine portion of this optional excursion and should be ready, properly tagged with Tiberias hotel tag provided, outside staterooms, before breakfast.

However, members may send heavy trunks or other baggage from Port Said to Cairo and should complete Egyptian Customs Declaration form and hand same with keys to Room Stewards not later than noon, Thursday, February 7.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

9.00 a.m.—Leave ship.

9.30 a.m.—Leave Haifa Pier by motor car.

10.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. { Sightseeing in Nazareth, visiting the Church of the Annunciation, Workshop of Joseph, Jewish Synagogue and the Virgin's Well.

11.15 a.m.—Leave for Tiberias, passing on the left the village of El Mashhad (Gath Hepher, the birthplace and home of the Prophet Jonah), Cana of Galilee (where Christ performed His first miracle by turning water into wine), the Horns of Hittin, the Plain of Hittin (where the Crusaders were defeated by Saladin in 1187 A.D.), the Mounts of Beatitudes, the place where the 5,000 were fed, and down the hills to Tiberias, the City of Herod Antipas, 682 feet below sea level, arriving at 12.30 p.m. in time for luncheon.

2.30 p.m.— Drive by motor car along the Sea of Galilee to Magdala, Bethsaida and Capernaum.

5.00 p.m.—Arrive Tiberias.
Dine and sleep at Tiberias.

NOTE—Weather permitting, a trip will be made by boats on the Sea of Galilee.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

8.00 a.m.—Drive by motor car to Jerusalem, passing by the Hill of Precipitation, and crossing the Plain of Esdraelon. On the left will be pointed out Mount Tabor, Endor (the home of the witch of Endor), Nain (where Christ raised the widow's son from the dead), Little Hermon, Shunem, Jezreel (the winter residence of Ahab and Jezebel) and the Mountains of Gilboa. On the right there is the plain of Megiddo. Continue to Jenin, ancient Engannim, after which the cars cross the plain of Dothan and climb the hills of Samaria arriving at Nablus, ancient Shechem, situated between the Mountains of Ebal and Gerizim.

12.00 noon—Luncheon at Nablus.

1.00 p.m.—Leave Nablus via Jacob's Well (where Christ spoke with the Samaritan woman). Then cross the plain of Muknah, or the wandering fields of Joseph, the Mountains of Yetma and the plain of Lebonah. Between here and Jeru-

salem the important places to be seen en route are Shiloh, Sinjil, Gofnah, Bethel, Beeroth, Rama, Mizpah, Nob, Gibea and Mount Scopus.

2.30 p.m.—Arrive Jerusalem and proceed to hotel.

3.30 p.m.—Motor cars will be ready to transfer members from the hotel to Jaffa Gate, where members will continue on foot to visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Church of the Redeemer, Mount Zion, Tomb of David, the Upper Chamber, House of Caiaphas and Church of St. James.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10

9.00 a.m.—Motor cars will be available to transfer members from the hotel to Jaffa Gate, where a visit will be made on foot to the Jew's Wailing Wall, Mosque of Omar, Mosque of El Aksa, Pool of Bethesda, Pilate's Judgment Hall, and Via Dolorosa.

2.30 p.m.—Motor car drive to Bethlehem, visiting the Church of the Nativity, the Grotto of St. Jerome, the Milk Grotto and the Garden of Gethsemane. Continue by car to the Mount of Olives, visiting the Church of the Ascension and Church of the Lord's Prayer.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11

IMPORTANT—Members are kindly requested to have all baggage placed outside their rooms before breakfast for collection and transfer to station.

7.15 a.m.—Breakfast.

8.00 a.m.—Transfer to station.

9,00 ~~8.30~~ a.m.—Leave by train for Cairo via Kantara and across the Suez Canal. Luncheon and dinner on train.

10.30 p.m.—Arrive Cairo. Motor cars or hotel busses will be ready to transfer members to their hotels.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12 TO THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

In Cairo.

During their stay in Cairo, members will be given four half days of sightseeing accompanied by guides. Detailed programmes will be carried out according to the schedule fixed for each hotel.

No conveyances will be provided during periods of independent action.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

10.20 a.m. or 11.30 a.m. } Leave hotel by motor car for Cairo Station.

11.25 a.m. or 12.40 p.m. } Leave Cairo by special train for Suez.

Luncheon on train.

The Empress of Australia will leave Suez at 7 p.m., February 15, for Port Sudan.

OPTIONAL EXCURSION No. 7

JERUSALEM AND BETHLEHEM

C PARTY (Blue Card)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

Only hand baggage can be accepted for the Palestine portion of this optional excursion and should be ready, properly tagged with Jerusalem hotel tag provided, outside staterooms before breakfast.

However, members may send heavy trunks or other baggage from Port Said to Cairo and should complete Egyptian Customs Declaration form and hand same with keys to Room Stewards not later than noon, Thursday, February 7.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

8.30 a.m.—Leave the ship.

9.00 a.m.—Leave Haifa by motor car for Nazareth via the River Kishon, Harosheth of the Gentiles and Mujeidel.

10.00 a.m.—Arrive Nazareth, visiting the Church of the Annunciation, the Workshop of Joseph, the Jewish Synagogue and the Virgin's Well.

10.30 a.m.—Continue to Jerusalem crossing the Plain of Esdraelon, passing on the left Mount Tabor, Endor, Nain (where Christ raised the son of the widow from the dead), Little Hermon, Shunem, Jezreel and the Mountains of Gilboa. On the right there is the plain of Megiddo. Continue to Jenin, cross the plain of Dothan and climb the hills of Samaria to Nablus.

12.30 p.m.—Arrive Nablus. Luncheon at Hotel Palestine.

1.30 p.m.—Continue by motor car to Jerusalem, visiting Jacob's Well (where Christ conversed with the Samaritan woman) passing en route Shiloa, Sinjil, Gofnah, Bethel, Rama, Beeroth, Mizpah, Nob, Gibea and Mount Scopus.

2.30 p.m.—Arrive Jerusalem and proceed to hotel.

3.30 p.m.—Motor cars will be ready to transfer members from the hotel to Jaffa Gate, where members will continue on foot to visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Church of the Redeemer, Mount Zion, Tomb of David, the Upper Chamber, House of Caiaphas and Church of St. James.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

9.30 a.m.—motor cars will be available to transfer members from the hotel to Jaffa Gate, where a visit will be made on foot to the Jew's Wailing Wall, Mosque of Omar, Mosque of El Aksa, Pool of Bethesda, Pilate's Judgment Hall, and Via Dolorosa.

3.00 p.m.—Motor car drive to Bethlehem, visiting the Church of the Nativity, the Grotto of St. Jerome, the Milk Grotto and the Garden of Gethsemane. Continue by car to the Mount of Olives, visiting the Church of the Ascension and Church of the Lord's Prayer.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10

IMPORTANT—Members are kindly requested to have all baggage placed outside their rooms before breakfast for collection and transfer to station.

6.45 a.m.—Breakfast.

7.15 a.m.—Transfer to station.

9,00 ~~8.30~~ a.m.—Train leaves for Cairo via Kantara and across the Suez Canal. Luncheon and dinner on train.

10.30 p.m.—Arrive Cairo. Motor cars or hotel busses will be ready to transfer members to their hotels.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11 TO THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

In Cairo.

During their stay in Cairo members will be given four half-days of sightseeing accompanied by guides. Detailed programmes will be carried out according to the schedule fixed for each hotel.

No conveyances will be provided during periods of independent action.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

10.20 a.m. or 11.30 a.m. } Leave hotel by motor car for Cairo station.

11.25 a.m.
or
12.40 p.m. } Leave Cairo by special train for Suez.

Luncheon on train.

The Empress of Australia will leave Suez at 7 p.m., February 15, for Port Sudan.

CAIRO MAIN CRUISE

The Empress of Australia is due to arrive at Port Said at 6 a.m., Saturday, February 9, and will anchor off the Quay. Debarkation will be by motor launches. Watch the Bulletin Board at gangway for schedule.

Heavy baggage (trunks) should be outside the staterooms with Cairo baggage tags attached, by 10 p.m., Friday, February 8.

Hand baggage should be placed outside staterooms before breakfast, Saturday, February 9, whith Cairo baggage tags attached.

Egyptian Customs Baggage Declaration form must be completed by each member. This form is to be handed to the Customs Officer before entering the special train. Failure to do this may occasion serious delay. All baggage is subject to Customs examination.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

10.25 ~~12.15~~ p.m.—Leave Port Said by special train for Cairo.
Luncheon on train.

2.20 ~~4.20~~ p.m.—Arrive Cairo. Transfer to hotels.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10 TO THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

In Cairo.

During their stay in Cairo, members will be given four half-days of sightseeing accompanied by guides. Detailed

programmes will be carried out according to the schedule fixed for each hotel.

No conveyances will be provided during periods of independent action.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

10.20 a.m.
or
11.30 a.m. } Leave hotel by motor car for Cairo station.

11.25 a.m.
or
12.40 p.m. } Leave Cairo by special train for Suez.

Luncheon on train.

The Empress of Australia will leave Suez at 7 p.m., February 15, for Port Sudan.

OPTIONAL EXCURSION No 8

LUXOR, ASSUAN, RIVER NILE AND KHARTOUM

The Empress of Australia is due to arrive at Port Said at 6 a.m., Saturday, February 9, and will anchor off the Quay. Debarkation will be by motor launches. Watch the Bulletin Board at gangway for schedule.

Members should restrict themselves to hand baggage only and same should be placed outside staterooms before breakfast, Saturday, February 9, with Cairo baggage tags attached.

Egyptian Customs Baggage Declaration form must be completed by each Member. This form is to be handed to the Customs Officer before entering the special train. Failure to do this may occasion serious delay. All baggage is subject to Customs examination.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

10.25 ~~12.15~~ p.m.—Leave Port Said by special train for Cairo.
Luncheon on train.

2.20 ~~4.20~~ p.m.—Arrive Cairo. Transfer to hotels.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Sightseeing in Cairo accompanied by guides in accordance with schedule fixed for each hotel.

IMPORTANT—Members should have their hand baggage properly tagged, outside hotel rooms by 4 p.m.

6.30 p.m.—Leave hotel for station.

7.30 p.m.—Leave Cairo. Dinner on train. Sleeping car reservations will be distributed at the station.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11

7.40 a.m.—Arrive Luxor. Transfer to hotel for breakfast.

9.00 a.m.—Cross Nile in sailing boats.

9.30 a.m.—Leave west river bank by motor car for Tombs of the Kings.

10.00 a.m.—Arrive Tombs of the Kings.

11.00 a.m.—Leave Tombs for the Temple of Dayr-el-Bahree, thence proceed to the Rameseum, thence to the Colossi of Memnon and return to Luxor.

1.00 p.m.—Luncheon at hotel.

3.00 p.m.—Leave hotel by carriage for Temples of Luxor and Karnak. Dine and sleep at hotel.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

7.45 a.m.—Leave hotel for station.

8.15 a.m.—Leave Luxor by train for Assuan.

11.55 a.m.—Arrive Assuan. Transfer to hotel for luncheon. After luncheon, an excursion will be made to the submerged Temples of Philae, the Great Assuan Dam, Assuan Town and the bazaars.

5.00 p.m.—Leave Assuan on Nile River steamer. Dine and sleep on board.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

On the Nile River. Steamer will stop at Abu Simbel to enable Members to visit the Temple.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

Noon—Arrive Wady Halfa. Transfer to hotel for luncheon. After luncheon, an excursion will be made to the Second Cataract. Tea at hotel.

5.30 p.m.—Transfer to station.

6.00 p.m.—Leave Wady Halfa by sleeping car train for Khartoum. Dinner on train.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

6.00 p.m.—Arrive Khartoum. Transfer to hotel. Dine and sleep at hotel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

9.00 a.m.—Leave hotel for sightseeing in Khartoum. Luncheon at hotel. After luncheon an excursion will be made by river steamer to Omdurman.

4.00 p.m.—Leave Khartoum by sleeping car train for Port Sudan. Dinner on train.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17

4.00 p.m.—Arrive Port Sudan and transfer to Empress of Australia.

The Empress of Australia will leave Port Sudan at 6 p.m., February 17, for Mombasa.

OPTIONAL EXCURSION No. 9

LUXOR, RIVER NILE AND ASSUAN

The Empress of Australia is due to arrive at Port Said at 6 a.m., Saturday, February 9, and will anchor off the Quay. Debarkation will be by motor launches. Watch the Bulletin Board at gangway for schedule.

Members should restrict themselves to hand baggage only and same should be placed outside staterooms before

breakfast, Saturday, February 9, with Cairo baggage tags attached.

Egyptian Customs Baggage Declaration form must be completed by each Member. This form is to be handed to the Customs Officer before entering the special train. Failure to do this may occasion serious delay. All baggage is subject to Customs examination.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

12.15 p.m.—Leave Port Said by special train for Cairo. Luncheon on train.

4.20 p.m.—Arrive Cairo. Transfer to hotels.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Sightseeing in Cairo accompanied by guides in accordance with schedule fixed for each hotel.

IMPORTANT—Members should have their hand baggage properly tagged, outside hotel rooms by 4 p.m.

6.30 p.m.—Leave hotel for station.

7.30 p.m.—Leave Cairo. Dinner on train. Sleeping car reservations will be distributed at the station.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11

7.40 a.m.—Arrive Luxor. Transfer to Nile River steamer for breakfast.

9.30 a.m.—Cross Nile in sailing boats.

10.00 a.m.—Leave west river bank by motor car for Tombs of the Kings.

10.30 a.m.—Arrive Tombs of the Kings.

12 noon—Leave Tombs for the Temple of Dayr-el-Bahree, thence proceed to the Rameseum, distance two miles, thence to the Rest House near by.

1.00 p.m.—Luncheon at the Rest House.

2.00 p.m.—Leave for the Colossi of Memnon, thence to Luxor (west bank) by sailing boats for steamer. Tea will be served on board.

4.30 p.m.—Leave steamer for visit to Luxor Temple. Dine and sleep on board.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

8.30 a.m.—Leave by carriage for Karnak. Visit Temples of Karnak.

10.30 a.m.—Leave Karnak for Luxor.

11.00 a.m.—Steamer leaves Luxor.

1.00 p.m.—Steamer passes Barrage of Esneh. Visit Temple of Esneh.

6.30 p.m.—Arrive Edfou.
Dine and sleep on steamer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

8.30 a.m.—Excursion to Temple of Edfou.

10.30 a.m.—Steamer leaves Edfou.

4.00 p.m.—Arrive Komombo. Visit Temples of Komombo.

5.00 p.m.—Leave Komombo.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

7.30 a.m.—Arrive Assuan. Excursion to the Unfinished Obelisk, Quarries, submerged Temple of Philae, Assuan Dam, returning to steamer via Elephantine Island in time for luncheon.

3.30 p.m.—Transfer to Assuan railway station.

4.00 p.m.—Leave Assuan by sleeping car train for Cairo. Dinner on train.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

7.30 a.m.—Arrive Cairo. Transfer to hotel for breakfast.

9.00 a.m.—Leave hotel for sightseeing in Cairo.

11.30 a.m.—Leave hotel by motor car for Cairo station.

12.40 p.m.—Leave Cairo by special train for Suez. Luncheon on train.

The Empress of Australia will leave Suez at 7 p.m., February 15, for Port Sudan.

OPTIONAL EXCURSION No. 10

LUXOR, THEBES AND KARNAK

The Empress of Australia is due to arrive at Port Said at 6 a.m., Saturday, February 9, and will anchor off the Quay. Debarkation will be by motor launches. Watch the Bulletin Board at gangway for schedule.

Heavy baggage (trunks) should be outside staterooms with Cairo baggage tags attached, by 10 p.m., Friday, February 8.

Hand baggage should be placed outside staterooms before breakfast, Saturday, February 9, with Cairo baggage tags attached.

Egyptian Customs Baggage Declaration form must be completed by each member. This form is to be handed to the Customs Officer before entering the special train. Failure to do this may occasion serious delay. All baggage is subject to Customs examination.

Saturday, February 9

10.25 ~~12.15~~ 9 p.m.—Leave Port Said by special train for Cairo. Luncheon on train.

2.20 ~~4.20~~ p.m.—Arrive Cairo. Transfer to hotels.

Sunday, February 10 and Monday, February 11

In Cairo.

During their stay in Cairo, members will be given four half-days of sightseeing accompanied by guides. Detailed programmes will be carried out according to the schedule fixed for each hotel.

No conveyances will be provided during periods of independent action.

Tuesday, February 12

IMPORTANT—Members should have their hand baggage properly tagged, outside hotel rooms by 4 p.m.

All baggage left behind at hotels should be packed and closed, as baggage must be removed from the vacated rooms. Every effort will be made to allot the same room and hotel to members on their return, but baggage must be prepared for moving if necessary.

6.30 p.m.—Leave hotel for station.

7.30 p.m.—Leave Cairo. Dinner on train. Sleeping car reservations will be distributed at the station.

Wednesday, February 13

7.40 a.m.—Arrive Luxor. Transfer by carriage to hotel for breakfast. After breakfast cross Nile in sailing boats.

9.00 a.m.—Leave west river bank by carriages or motor cars for Tombs of the Kings, distance six miles.

10.00 a.m.—Arrive Tombs of the Kings.

11.00 a.m.—Leave Tombs for the Temple of Dayr-el-Bahree, thence proceed to the Rameseum, distance two miles, thence to Rest House near by.

12.00 noon—Luncheon at Rest House.

1.00 p.m.—Leave for the Colossi of Memnon, thence to Luxor (west bank) distance about three miles.

2.30 p.m.—Leave Luxor (west bank) by sailing boats for Karnak (east bank), distance two miles. Visit Temple of Karnak.

4.00 p.m.—Leave Karnak by carriage for Luxor, distance two miles.

4.30 p.m.—Arrive Luxor. Visit Luxor Temple. Tea will be served at Winter Palace Hotel.

7.55 p.m.—Leave Luxor by special train. Dinner on train.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

7.30 a.m.—Arrive Cairo Station and transfer to hotels for breakfast.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

10.20 a.m. or 11.30 a.m. } Leave hotel by motor car for Cairo station.

11.25 a.m. or 12.40 p.m. } Leave Cairo by special train for Suez.

Luncheon on train.

The Empress of Australia will leave Suez at 7 p.m., February 15, for Port Sudan.

CAIRO SIGHTSEEING PROGRAMME

During members' stay in Cairo, four half-days sightseeing will be arranged as follows and will be carried out according to the schedule fixed for each hotel. Watch the hotel Bulletin Boards for particulars.

1—Drive by motor car to the Zoological Gardens, Pyramids and Sphinx.

2—Drive by carriage to the Citadel, visiting Mohammed Ali and the Sultan Hassan Mosques, thence to the Tombs of the Mamelukes.

3—Drive by carriage to the Egyptian Museum, thence to the El-Azhar University and Native Bazaars.

4—Drive by motor car to Rodah Bridge for steamer trip on the River Nile to Bedrechein.

What to buy at Cairo:—Silken Prayer Rugs, Damascene Work, Woven Saddle Cloths, Small Articles from the tombs (at the Museum), Old Jewellery and Silverware, Precious Stones, Oriental Perfumes, Tapestries, Brocaded Silks.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PALESTINE

What to buy at Jerusalem:—Religious Articles, Cross Stitch Embroideries, Native Costumes, Hammered Metal Work, Mother-of-Pearl Ware.

Before placing baggage outside Jerusalem hotel rooms for transfer to station, please remove from bags **all Palestine** tags and substitute **Cairo Hotel** tags provided. The presence of these Cairo Hotel tags enables the Baggage Department to transfer baggage immediately from train to hotel and prevents loss and confusion.

Cairo hotel assignment cards and baggage cards will be delivered in Jerusalem.

Warm clothing, raincoats, rubbers or rubber-soled shoes are recommended. Stout shoes are recommended for sightseeing in Jerusalem and vicinity.

Palestinian money is the currency for Palestine and may be obtained at the Purser's Office prior to landing, also at the hotels in Jerusalem.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS—JAMAL BROS.

ST. JULIAN'S ROAD, JERUSALEM

EGYPT

IMPORTANT

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

All baggage should be ready for removal from hotel rooms not later than 8 a.m., for collection and transfer to the Empress of Australia. Each piece should bear tag provided, showing member's name and number of stateroom on Empress of Australia.

Spring clothing will be found most comfortable in Egypt, but wraps and coats should be provided as there is a marked drop in the temperature at sundown.

Please remember to take your Identification Card with you.

Avoid drinking unboiled water in Egypt. Bottled mineral water is recommended.

Mail and cables should be enquired for at the Anglo-American Nile & Tourist Company, 2 El-Manakh Street, Cairo.

Cairo hotels will handle members' laundry and usually render quick service.

Egyptian money is the currency for Egypt and may be obtained at the hotels in Cairo.

WATCH BULLETIN BOARDS AT HOTELS FOR POSSIBLE ALTERATIONS IN SCHEDULES

TEN IMPORTANT POINTS

(Continued)

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

When hotel accommodation ashore is included in tickets due regard will be given, **as far as practicable,** to Members' requests for one hotel or another, consistent with the accommodation available, but no guarantee can be entered into.

6 Attention is drawn to the fact that rooms with bath are **not** included in Cruise fare. The Cruise Office should be given early advice of any special hotel requirements when every effort will be made to secure same, but no guarantee can be entered into thereon.

EXCHANGE ORDERS FOR OPTIONAL SHORE EXCURSIONS

Members holding Exchange Orders issued ashore for Optional Shore Excursions are respectfully requested to turn them in at the Cruise Office promptly when called for, in order that final arrangements may be made in respect of each party.

7 As the Optional Excursions are limited in respect to numbers, Members desirous of availing themselves of such, and who have not already purchased orders for them ashore, should enquire at the Cruise Office as to vacancies available.

The Canadian Pacific makes arrangements in advance for the Optional Shore Excursions and is required to pay for all facilities ordered, therefore no cancellations or alterations may be made in connection with such Excursions after the books are closed, the date for which will be announced aboard ship.

MEALS ON BOARD

Two sittings will be arranged for meals on board ship, to be served at fixed hours. Necessary alterations in meal hours to conform with shore excursion arrangements will be notified on ship's Bulletin Boards. Where a continuous or running meal is notified, Cruise Members should take any seat available and not wait until their own becomes vacant.

8 Regular meal hours on board will be as follows:

	First Sitting	Second Sitting
Breakfast	8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
Luncheon	12.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Dinner	6.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.

PORT DEPARTURES

Cruise Members are respectfully requested to advise their Room Stewards of their re-embarkation on the ship preparatory to its sailing. Sailing date and departure hour from each port will be conspicuously **9** posted. The ship will sail promptly at the hour advertised to meet tidal or other urgent reasons of operation and the Company cannot accept any responsibility for Members failing to re-join the ship.

CRUISE OFFICE

The Cruise Office will be open daily from 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. **10** except while the ship is in port, when the Staff is engaged with shore excursion duties.

Firearms are prohibited everywhere

PLEASE WATCH THE SHIP'S BULLETIN BOARDS FOR ANY ALTERATIONS IN SHORE PROGRAMMES AND FOR OTHER MATTERS ESSENTIAL TO THE COMFORT OF MEMBERS AND GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE CRUISE.

NOTICE

All tickets and coupons for Included or Optional excursions are issued by the Company, as Agent, only upon the express condition that it shall not be liable for any injury, damage, loss, accident, delay or irregularity whatsoever to passengers or their baggage or property, even if occasioned by reason of any defect, unseaworthiness or vice in or of any launch, craft or vehicle, animal, plant or building or appurtenance or through the negligence, acts or default of any Company or person engaged in conveying the passenger, or of any Hotel proprietor or servant, or of any other person engaged in carrying out the purpose for which the coupons are respectively issued, or by breach of any expressed or implied warranty or any other cause whatsoever in connection therewith. No Agent or sub-Contractor shall be liable for any claims made against him for personal injury or for loss of baggage from any of the causes above mentioned whilst the holder of the ticket or coupon is under such Agent or sub-Contractor's care.

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