

the conclusion that they are tombs; as one man said, "the gigantic and for ever impenetrable casing of a mummy." Some are enormous. The one at Gizeh, the tomb of Khafea "the Great," is 472 feet high (about the height of St. Paul's Cathedral); and there is another 481 feet high; but they are of all sizes, even down to 20 feet high.

The Royal Tombs are chambers with shelves for the mummies to lie on, in the centre of the pyramid, and are reached by low, narrow tunnels through which you have to stoop and crawl and slide up and down the slopes. It was evident that the builders thought it necessary to try and secrete the whereabouts of these chambers, for there are decoy approaches and galleries leading nowhere, and even deep shafts cut in the passage which to-day you have to be helped over by guides, and were evidently intended for traps for the unwary robber who might try to get the jewels of the buried kings. Pliny says that there were 366,000 men employed for 20 years in building "the Great" Pyramid.

About a quarter of a mile from "the Great" Pyramid is the Sphinx, called "the sun in his resting place." The body is 140 feet long, and the front paw is about 50 feet long, so you can see it is an enormous thing.

The subject of Egypt is so great, and the interests are so many in all the customs and monuments, that it is difficult to know when to stop. The country has, of course, been through the usual routine of being occupied in ancient times by the Persians, Greeks, Romans; during the Middle Ages by the Arabs and Turks, and in recent times by the English.

—E.G.G.

