

man, or by part of these, as the case may be. But the pictures on the tombs are large and remarkably distinct, even after the lapse of so many years, and give us a wonderful glimpse of the life of the people.

First of all, we shall notice that there are two distinct races depicted. The one, which probably represents the original race, shows men and women with fair hair, light skins, regular oval faces, and lips slightly projecting. Both men and women wear their hair short; but the beards of the men, often false, were worn long and divided, with stiffly turned-up points. This is the ruling class.

The other type of people shows a low forehead, heavy jaw, and thick, projecting lips, and is more like that of the negro race. It probably represents an influx of immigrants from some neighbouring country, possibly from Babylonia, who may have brought with them the art of metal-working, which was certainly known from very early times by the people of that land. This is the subject people.

The king and the nobles of Ancient Egypt lived in a dignified and thoughtful manner, not untouched with quiet melancholy, and an almost morbid love of reflection upon the end of life. At feasts it was the custom for a slave to carry round the hall the representation of a mummied corpse, saying to each guest in turn, "Look at this, and so eat and drink; for be sure that such as this some day thou shalt be." But