

oil, and glass lamps are everywhere used throughout the East, even in the nomad Arabs' tents.

The accompanying cut contains the chief instruments now in use

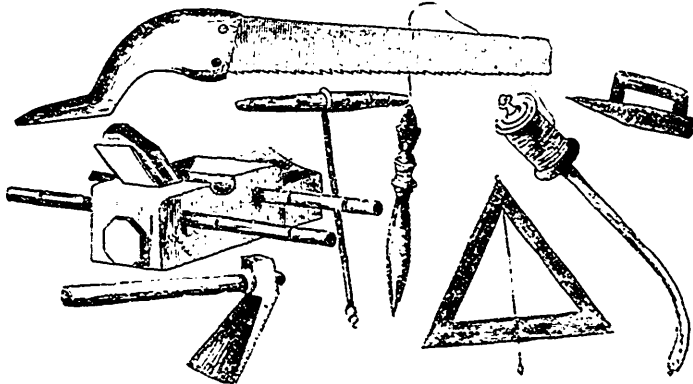


BARBER'S SHOP, CAIRO.

by carpenters and masons. They consist of saws, planes, adzes, gimlets, triangular levels, lines, plum-mets, and trowels. "If the tools used by the ancients," says Dr. Van Lennep, "are similar to those of the moderns, the manner of employing them is equally so. They have no carpenter's bench, nor screws, nor any of the many appliances,

models, forms, and other knick-knacks of Western shops. The man sits down upon the floor and makes that his bench. He employs four hands instead of the two of ordinary humanity, for his feet are bare, and his toes are trained to do almost as effectual service as other men's fingers. It is wonderful to see how a board is held with the toes and turned about, while the hands are engaged in sawing or otherwise fashioning it. We have never seen these men at work without being riveted to the spot, and reflecting that the capabilities and powers of the human foot are quite unknown to our high civilization.

"The resemblance between the ancient and the modern processes may be distinctly traced in the various operations connected with the other trades, which are graphically pictured upon the Egyptian monuments, such as the manufacture of pottery, rope-making, and the fuller's business. Nor does there seem to be much difference in the products of their industry, as far as we may judge from what has resisted the influence of time. Both ancients and moderns were equally successful in veneering, inlaying, and enamelling, while articles of jewellery are often so similar in form or style that it is difficult to tell them apart."



EASTERN CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' TOOLS.