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ROUND THE WORLD,

Ann through the OCCIDENT, the ANTIPODES, and the ORIENT.

Tracts from a series of letters written to the employés of Massey Manufacturing Co., by W. E. H. Massey, Esq.)

EGYPT.

Letter, dated Port Said, Egypt, April 27th,

on another occasion we drove to the site of Heliapolis, of which there are scarcely any ruins remaining, the attraction being the obelisk—bldest in Egypt—on which are splendidly predicted hieroglyphics. It stands over 62 feet high the ground level—a fine shaft of granite.

After the ground level—a fine shaft of granite.

Not far from Heliapolis is an ostrich farm where are 600 of these highly prized birds, of all age and sizes. Some of the largest we were shown tool at least seven to eight feet high. They are not beautiful, as one would suppose, but, on the contrary, are very homely. Their necks and a rest part of their bodies are devoid of feathers. The tail feathers alone are valuable, those of the had and breast being small and short. The large case, averaging about six inches the longest way, and hatched in incubators, and the growth of the limits is most remarkable. Some, which we were told were only three weeks old, had attained more than twice the size of a full grown goose. Ostriches cometimes live from ten to twenty years.

The tombs of Egypt have now been stripped of their contents and to see mummies, sarcophagi, etc., one must go to the museums. The Boolac Museum, near Cairo, contains the best collections of Egyptian intiquities in the world. Here are to be seen thousands of most interesting relics. In the court of the royal mummies are the valuable discoveries nede in 1884. Amongst other admirably preserved mummies of early Egyptians kings and queens are influenced in the last probably the Pharaoh oppressed the Israelites, as recorded in the eak of Exodus. (Sce Illustration next page.) It carvellous how the features have been preserved.

by far the most interesting of all the excursions made while in Egypt was that to Sakkarah.

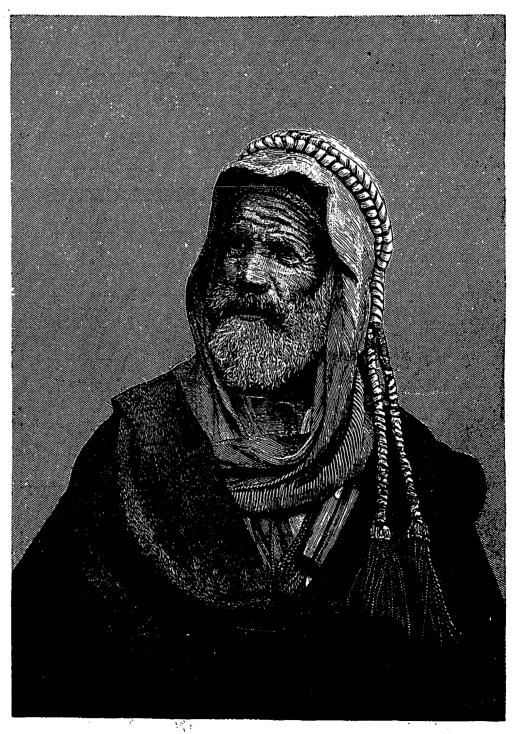
The performed the journey as far as Bedreshayn

fail, proceeding thence on the donkeys we had ght along in the train with us. The path for h of the way led through a scattered grove of palms, and the latter part for a long distance the sandy desert. We passed by two or three ll modern Arab villages and a description of one answer for all of these numerous and most ched Arab habitations. We went over the site ncient Memphis, en route to Sakkarah, on part hich now stands the modern village of Metraly—a collection of low huts, built of mud comion and closely joined together. Groups of

these miserable hovels are separated by narrow and dirty passages. The roofs are thatched and perfectly flat, no other being required since they have no rain. Bad odors are abundant, and at a distance of many feet the passer-by will find these villages offensive. The mystery is that disease and pestilence do not sweep off the inhabitants altogether. To call such places home would be a libel on the name, yet it is all the home these poor people can boast of. On the outskirts of such villages one may often see lepers and sufferers from various disease. Sore eyes are very prevalent—especially amongst women and children. Children will be seen playing in the dirt with their sore eyes literally

covered with flies, making the sight doubly hideous. Egyptian women do not cover the entire face like the Syrians, but leave the eyes exposed. The head is covered over with a black drape and a heavy black veil is suspended across the face just below the eyes, an unsightly brass piece being worn over the nose between the eyes, the whole forming a hideous head-dress. Hence their eyes, always dull and frequently diseased, are visible. To make themselves still more ugly, the eye-brows and lashes are blackened.

But this is not about Sakkarah. Nearly every trace of Memphis has been obliterated, the only interesting feature being the colossal statue of Ram-



AN ARAB SHEIK.