

exhibits the moving of a colossal statue in this way, while a workman pours oil under the sledge runners.

The arts of metallurgy may be argued from the superior cutting of the blocks of stone, and they are otherwise attested. The granites habitually used in the colossal sculptures turn the best modern steel chisel. The use of steel is also argued from the colors used to distinguish different metals in the pictures at Beni Hassan. Iron clamps have been found in the pyramids. Gold and silver were worked as perfectly as now. The goldbeater's art was practised in perfection. Gold and silver wires of extreme tenuity were woven into textile fabrics.

Precious gems were counterfeited in **glass**, and artificial emeralds were made of enormous size. The diamond was used in cutting glass. The specific gravity of the British "crown" glass is the same as that made in Egypt. The well-known superiority of Venetian glass manufactures in modern times is an inheritance from antiquity. There is still in existence an Egyptian mosaic of colored glass threads, under two-thirds of an inch square, making the picture of a duck, in which the eyeball and the texture of the wing feathers can be clearly distinguished.

Pottery was made, as now, by the potter's wheel. **Leather manufacture** was carried to the highest perfection. In the tomb pictures, the leather-cutter holds the semicircular knife still used in this trade. **Paper** was made from the papyrus plant. It is from the Greek word *papyrus*, applied to this plant, that our word paper is derived. Use was made of papier maché for various utensils; even boats of burden were made of it. Specimens of Egyptian **rope and textile fabrics** are common in the museums of Europe. The finer Egyptian linens were equal to our finest cambric. **The carpenter's art** was practised in perfection, as still existing carpentry work demonstrates. The furniture was joined, not glued, although glue was known. The gay colors and luxurious stuffings of modern upholstery are found in the articles of furniture represented in the tomb pictures. Egyptian wigs are not uncommon in the museums. One of the earliest Egyptian kings is noted for the invention of a hair pomade; another for a treatise on medicine. Draughtsmen and a checker-board have been found at Thebes.

The perfection of the **chemical arts** is implied in the etymology of the word Chemistry. The Egyptians called their country *Chemî* (the black land). The Arabian Mohammedans coined from this word the word Chemistry—that is to say, "the Egyptian art." The perfection of chemical art is also implied in the use of changing dyes in textile fabrics, such as are found in moire antique silk, and in the still brilliant colors of Egyptian paintings four thousand years