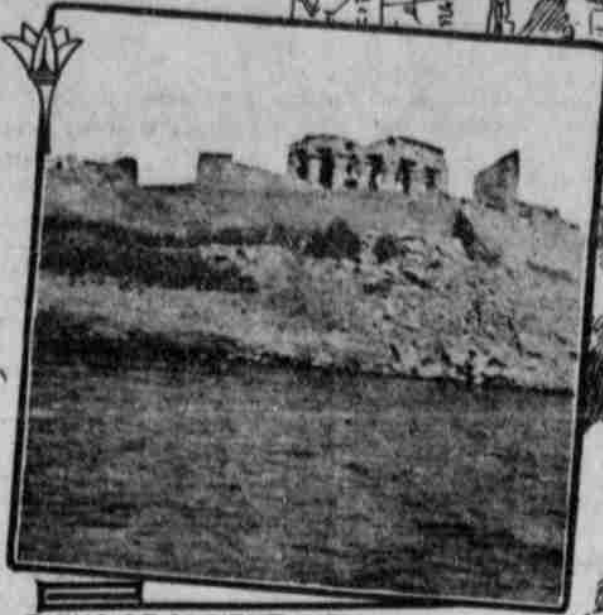


# RARE SECRETS OF EGYPT'S PAST

By WALLACE N. STEARNS



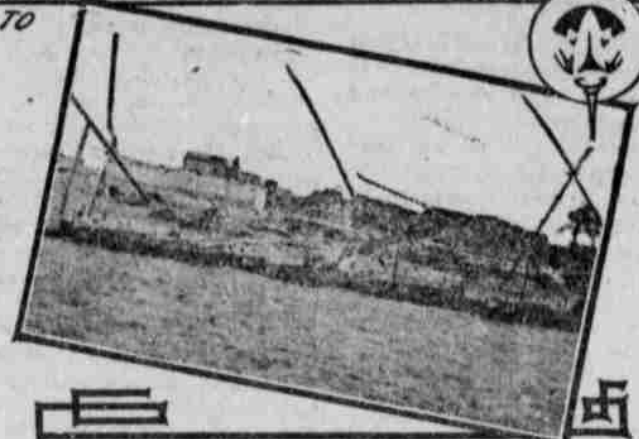
HOW would you like to be brought to light 2,000 years after you had been buried and to have the story of your life told again from what was found in your grave? Probably not a thimbleful could be gathered together, not a shred, not even a nail or metal scrap. Yet from the old cemeteries of Egypt the story of an extinct civilization is being wrought out anew. Kings and princes long since forgotten, arts long since lost, an almost endless panorama of a life that was hoary with age centuries before Homer sang. Solomon sat in judgment; while Europe was still the haunt of scattered savages



RUINS OF ANCIENT CITY



SHOWING HOW DAM HAS CAUSED NILE TO FLOOD ANCIENT TEMPLE



SCENE ON THE NILE



PYRAMID AND SPHINX

and before England had been snatched from the continent by the arms of the sea.

Think of the rubbish heaps of these ancient cities being dug up and of there being sifted out from the debris the story of the daily life of people 3,000 and even 5,000 years gone by. Think of a bundle of letters 3,000 years old that rot and in points corroborated the story of Palestine when the patriarchs were still alive. Think of digging from the ruins of an ancient metropolis the records of 7,000 years.

The Egyptians were a people of great deeds, of incredible achievements. Their first great structures, the pyramids, surpass in magnitude the works of these modern times. Khufu's pyramid covered thirteen acres and was 500 feet high. Seven hundred and fifty square feet—more than a seventh of a mile. Over 94,000,000 cubic feet of material quarried out, dragged to the Nile, floated down the stream, dragged up to the desert, and into place. How they did it engineers are still puzzled to know. So closely were these stones fitted together that in the outside courses, which now are in place only at the base, beneath the sand, the lines were scarcely visible and must be outlined with charcoal to be photographed.

Scarcely less wonderful were the temples of the mighty Ramesses. The gateway at Luxor was 100 feet wide and 80 feet high, and was flanked by obelisks 82 feet high. Before the temple at Tanis stood a 90-foot statue of the king. Leading from Luxor to Karnak was a great avenue more than a mile and a quarter long, 80 feet wide, and flanked on either side the entire distance by colossal sphinxes. In the great Hall of Columns at Karnak stands 12 columns 35 feet in circumference and 90 feet high. Flanking these are 122 columns 27 feet in girth and 40 feet high. Crowning these are hundred-ton architectraves. Here stood huge obelisks 98 and 125 feet high, one obelisk weighed a thousand tons. In one city were 14 of these huge monoliths. More than 3,000 years ago the genius of man carved these cyclopean blocks from the rock, transported them for miles down stream and across country, and finally lifted them onto high walls or set them up on end, an enigma to modern engineers.

Not only are there such outward evidences of Egypt's wealth. From the burials come the very objects with which the people were wont to surround themselves. The tombs of the kings have given us the grave of Ioua and Tioua with its chariot, funeral sledges, mummy cases, chairs, beds, and jewel box—all gilded and paneled; alabaster vases, and larder still stored with food. Even the feather cushions have been preserved these 3,000 years.

The excavations of 1906 brought to light the wonderful Hathor shrine with its statue of Egypt's cow-goddess plumed and crowned with the lunar disc, trailing lotus blossoms from her splendid head and with the stars of heaven gleaming along her form. Beneath her kneels the infant king whom she nourishes; before her stands the dead king whom she protects.

The excavating of ancient sites is a task that calls for expert knowledge, the utmost skill, punctilious care, and no small diplomacy. Often owners, more or less real, must be placated and bought off. Before money is expended the utmost care must be taken to insure a profitable site. Trial trenches and shafts must be driven to confirm or disprove, if possible, expectations. When at last the site seems feasible, the work begins in earnest.

The excavations of ancient sites is a task that needs in the field, has just entered upon the work at Abydos. Following the methods of scientific excavators, they are settling for a long period. A considerable tract of land has been se-

cured, necessary buildings erected for the health of workmen and the preservation of antiquities. Not only are actual remains to be sought, but also important historical or artistic questions are to be solved. Indeed, the Egyptian Exploration Fund was the first to employ this method of clearing old monuments and of showing the world what they were.

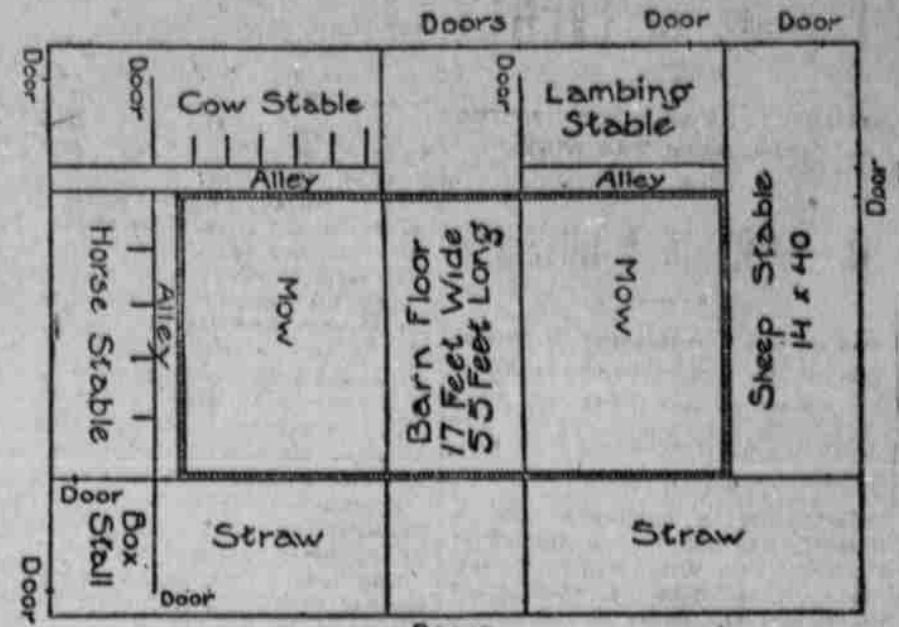
Such stupendous undertakings call for equipment on a considerable scale. By the courtesy of Sir Gaston Maspero, the government has loaned to the Fund a light railway with equipment. Work must be rapid. December 1 to April 1 marks the working year. Every moment is precious. Every car load must count. Every shovelful of earth must be carefully sifted wherever there is a possibility of a find. Even a basket brigade is sometimes pressed into use. As soon as some apparently valuable piece of located, workmen are called off, experts are sent in, every man is on guard; carefully every inch of soil is watched as the last few baskets of earth are removed. Every fragment must be saved and laid away until everything has been recovered. Think of the disappointment when a magnificent statue comes out headless, for example. Think of the conjectures as to the whereabouts of the missing piece and the furore when, perhaps weeks afterward, the lost is found. There is an air of hushed expectancy, a suppressed excitement hovering over, that keeps men up under the most tense strain under which the work is of necessity conducted.

America has joined hands with the old world in prosecuting the work. An American professor, Dr. Whittemore, is now with the staff in the field. An American secretary, Mrs. Marie N. Buckman, has been assigned to the direction of the American office, located in Tremont temple, Boston. Wonderful are the results attained. Every student of history and literature, every student of the Bible is vitally concerned in the contributions yearly coming to light from the sands of Egypt.

There is need of haste. To extend the arable district of Egypt is an economic necessity. Accordingly, the British government has erected at Assuan a great dam, whose 95-foot head has sent the waters of the Nile back over great areas of hitherto dry ground. Already a dozen great temples have been flooded. And ere long will be forever lost to sight. Already beautiful Philae, at the head of the first cataract, is gone. The soil is becoming infiltrated, and the stores of treasures, especially the papyrus manuscripts, are being ruined even before the waters cover the ground above.

## REARRANGED BARN MADE HANDY AND COMFORTABLE

Additions Made From Time to Time to Old Structure Finally Gives Farmer Convenient Stable at Very Little Expense.



Length of Barn 88 Ft. Width 55 Ft. and 16 Ft. High

A Built-Over Barn.

My barn is not one of the modern kind, but one that has been built over or added on to, as shown by the illustration, writes John Jackson of Ottawa county, Mich., in the Michigan Farmer. The dotted lines show the main building, on which additions have been built on all four sides. These additions were built on at different times, and by taking off the boards from the sides and ends of the main barn for the additions it was not necessary to purchase much new lumber. As I did all the carpenter work myself the expense of these additions was comparatively small, and I now have a barn that is very convenient, and one large enough to hold about all the hay, grain, corn fodder and straw that I can raise. As the barn is painted red, it compares favorably in appearance with most barns around the country. A portion of the barn was painted where the lumber was not planed.

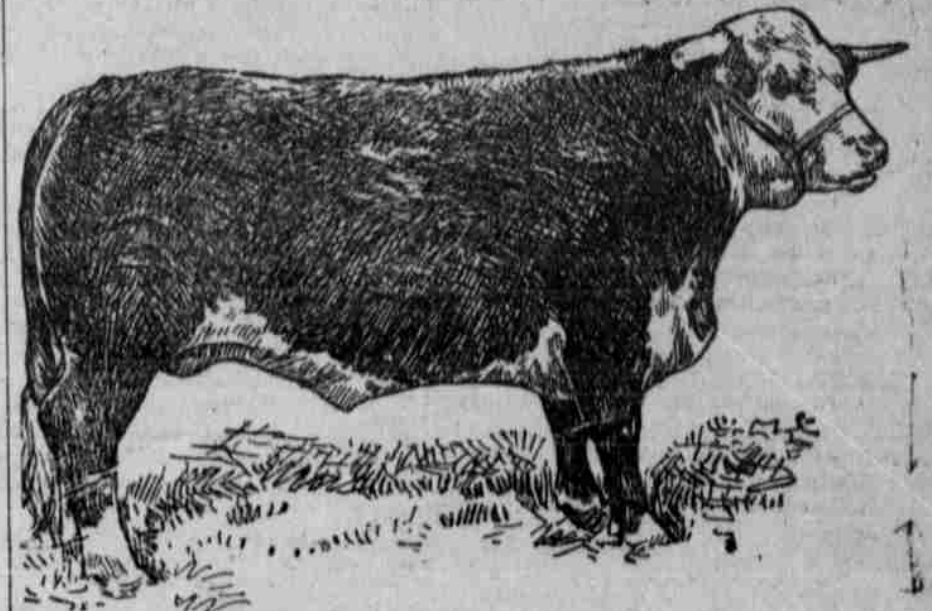
By putting on two good coats there is but little difference in the looks of this or the part where the lumber was planed. There are many old barns around the country, that could be enlarged by similar additions and painted without planing the lumber, which could be thus improved at small expense. Such a barn can be nearly as conveniently arranged and by painting be made to look nearly as well as a modern structure, which would cost more than many farmers could afford. In my barn the lofts above the horse and sheep stable are used for

hay, which is carried to these lofts by a carrier running the whole length of the barn. The lofts above the cow and lambing stable are used for storing corn fodder in winter. The horse stable, exclusive of the box stall, will accommodate five horses. In the cow stable there is room for seven cows, and a few calves on one end. Each cow has a separate stall, and instead of being tied around the neck a small chain which is snapped into a staple at the rear of the stall keeps each cow in place and gives her perfect freedom to lie down or lick herself, and my cows are always clean. These stalls are so arranged that the cow cannot turn around and the milker has plenty of room without being crowded. As my lambs are dropped in February and March it is necessary to have a separate stable for this purpose. In this stable are several small pens in which the ewes are confined until the lambs get strong. Most of my barn floor is covered with plank, which are getting out of shape. Early in spring I intend to tear out these plank, level off the ground and put in a solid cement floor. I have the gravel already drawn for this purpose.

### Feed for Profits.

When a man has money invested in land, in feed, in cows, in dairy machinery and all of the other things necessary for the operation of the dairy farm, it is poor economy not to feed that extra amount from which the profits come.

## HEREFORD BREED OF CATTLE



The Hereford breed of cattle is among the chief beef breeds in this country. They are believed to have been first imported into the United States by Henry Clay in 1817. They mature early as the Shorthorns and are nearly as large. The quality of their meat is good and they possess excellent breeding qualities.

The ground color of the Hereford is a rich red, with white face, legs,

underpart of the body and tip of the tail. They have thicker skin, more spreading horns and more curly coats than the Shorthorns. The illustration shows a prize winning Hereford steer at the recent Missouri state fair.

### Malt Sprouts.

The feed called malt sprouts is simply barley grain sprouted in the processes of making alcoholic beverages.

## UNWRITTEN LAWS Traditions Which Have Almost the Force of Statutes

There is a class of unwritten law which does not and cannot become written law, says Case and Comment, because it approaches so near the danger line that man dare not recognize it to the extent of publishing it and declaring it as a part of the positive law.

It is the unwritten law of the sea that a captain must go down with his ship. Men dare not write it into the contract, and nations dare not incorporate it in their navy or marine regulations, yet the tyrants of the sea know the law, and believe that to obey it betters their service, and there are few instances of its being disregarded.

It is the unwritten law of the army and navy that an officer shall not seek cover, or at least shall not show apprehension of danger to his person, in time of battle and in the presence of enlisted men or common sailors. In the Franco-Prussian war nearly four thousand officers of the German army were killed and the great majority of them gave up their lives because they believed in this law of conduct.

In obedience to this law Farragut bound himself to the mast, Lee rode to the head of his charging column at the bloody angle, and Lawton

walked coolly in front of the line and was shot in the presence of his men.

The law of the right of revolution has been much talked about and much written about. Every intelligent citizen believes that he has the right under certain conditions to oppose the established government of his own land and join in an effort to establish another in its place. Just prior to and during the Civil war there was much discussion in this country by learned men on either side of the right of revolution and the "higher power" and the "greater law."

The law justifying one person in the killing of another has required the serious consideration of every country. Every criminal code provides certain punishments for homicide, and many of them graduate the punishment with minute particularity, according to the circumstances of the killing, so that any one of six crimes may be involved in a single tragedy. Such codes also attempt to define what killing is justifiable and what is excusable and with their interpretation by the courts attempt to describe the only conditions under which one human being can kill another.

The Hebrew code almost stands alone in its

recognition of man's desire to kill and his right to have that desire and that climax of all satisfactions which comes to him who under great provocation slays another. It is not at all strange that in his branch there should be an extended code of unwritten as written law, unwritten now and always to be unwritten for the reason that the recognition given by its embodiment in the statutes would be taken as a license by dishonest men and would result in harm rather than good.

It is an unwritten law among the officers of the army that if a subordinate officer kills a superior officer because that officer has publicly degraded him by striking him or by other action equally humiliating then the court-martial will not convict. During the Civil war at Louisville, Ky., General Nelson said to General Davis:

"How many men have you?"

General Davis replied, "About—" giving an approximate number. Nelson said, "You an army officer and say 'about!' Why don't you 'know' how many men you have?" And with that he struck Davis in the face with his glove. Davis shot and killed him, and the court-martial acquitted Davis.

## WHY FARMING NEEDS SYSTEM

Vast Amount of Capital Now Invested Must Be Accounted for and Dividends Earned—Conditions Changed.

The Bookkeeper estimates that the capital now invested in the United States amounts to fifty billions of dollars, or fifty times the amount invested in the steel industry, which is the next largest, and says:

Calculating on the basis of the original value of his land, the farmer is making money. Calculated on the current market price at which he could withdraw his investment and put it in interest-bearing industrial securities, he is losing money every time the seasons revolve. In many sections of the country farm values have doubled, even tripled, in the last generation. Land that has been worked on the basis calculation of from \$5 to \$20 an acre, must in the future respond to acreage values of from \$75 to \$200. The old generation with its obsolete methods, which has persisted solely on the excuse of

cheap land—or gift land—must give way before the new generation. The newcomer, the man who would establish himself as a farmer today, has to meet the changed conditions, and it is to these conditions that the business of farming must respond. The question of fixed capital has come to stay. We are not yet out of our first generations as farmers on a grand scale. This first generation is taking its hand from the plow, and those who follow the pioneers, either through death of sale or probate, must hereafter reckon interest on investment as an actual item of cost. Farming as an industry is in its transitional stage, and it is to meet the new conditions in a businesslike way that experts have been giving their attention to the question of devising a system of cost accounting for the farmer.

### Pullet Eggs.

It is often stated that pullet eggs are less unsuitable for hatching than those from old hens, but Professor Atwood has not found this to be the case, especially after the pullets have begun to lay freely. Usually the first few and the last few eggs of a clutch are less fertile than the intervening ones.