

enters into many particulars as to the method, treating it on well-known geological lines. He supports his theory by existing evidence. He admits the startling nature of his thesis, in the face of the statements of so many scientists, but he says the evidence of facts will always displace that of theory. The facts in this case are so many that, when studied from his standpoint, conviction must follow. He denies emphatically that there was an "ancient river bed," and brings proof to bear, stating that such an outflow could not be restrained by any gravel and clayey bed as the old course is said to have been. Nothing but a rock barrier could have confined the waters. The theory he said was so radical a change from that which we have been led through so many years to believe as to confound us for the time being. But the question was deserving, from a scientific point of view, of the most careful investigation.

THIRD MEETING.

Third Meeting, 21st November, 1891, the President in the chair.

The President, Secretary, and Dr. Meredith were appointed to represent the Institute at the Prison Reform Conference to be held on the 27th November.

Donations and Exchanges since last meeting, 54.

Daniel Rose, R. A. Donald, Ernest Lefroy, and Dr. G. B. Smith were elected members.

Dr. Kennedy read a paper by the Rev. A. G. Morice on "Déné Roots," the principal portion of which is a vocabulary, showing the equivalents in about 20 dialects of 370 English words and phrases. The object of making this vocabulary is to enable students in other parts of the world, and especially in Eastern Asia, to compare their words with corresponding words in the languages of other tribes, and thus lead to important conclusions as to the affinity of widely separated nations. In a brief introduction the Rev. Father shows the supreme importance of comparative philology in discussing the affinities of races, and outlines some of the characteristics of the languages he is dealing with.

Mr. Macdougall referred to a former paper by Father Morice, in which it was stated that almost all the customs in the book of Leviticus were found among the Indians. From the striking resemblance of the Indians to the Mongolians, it was natural to conclude that the west coast of America had been settled from the eastward. A Japanese man of war had put into the harbor of Esquimalt. The sailors dressed up some of