

such a supposition is quite inadmissible, since nothing at all resembling these heads is ever carved on Malay proas, and there is no reason to believe that if such a carving did come into the possession of the natives they would ever think of copying it in stone, while these sculptures were found 200 miles from the coast on the East side of the Cascade mountains.

Taking into consideration the enormous antiquity of the stone mortars and human remains found in the auriferous gravels of California, buried under the ancient lava streams and associated with a flora and fauna altogether different from that of any part of America at the present time, Mr. Terry's own conclusion appears the more probable. It is, "either that the animals which these carvings represent once existed in the Columbia valley, or that, in the remote past, a migration of natives from some region containing these monkeys reached this valley, and left one of the vivid impressions of their former surroundings in these imperishable sculptures." Whether these sculptures are the work of an early Indian race, or belong to a race long anterior to the red man, is a point for an archæologist to discuss. But anything bearing on the early history of the old dwellers in our land is of interest in these pages.

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NO one would ordinarily think Canaanitish history was in any way connected with Indian research; but strange things continually come to light. A recent work by Professor Campbell on the Hittites, their inscriptions and history, presents in its last chapter, which is devoted to the Hittites in America, matter interesting to this continent. The *Toronto Week* calls attention to this fact, and instead of attempting to summarize or condense a section, which is itself a condensation, it quotes from Professor Campbell's conclusion some lines which