

Monuments, and the curious may still see, in actual use, in the Parish of St. Laurent, on the Island of Montreal, a *fac similie* of the Chinese Shadoof, which is very similiar to the Shadoof of ancient Egypt.

When discovered by modern Europeans, Canada was occupied by the following Indian nations. The Killistinons, Tetes de Boule, Assenibuals, Sioux, Hurons, Iroquois, Outaouas, and Algonquins. The Hurons and Iroquois are in possession of Scythian and other ancient customs; scalping, torturing and eating their prisoners, the construction of their canoes, their implements of warfare, marching in Indian fyle, and their treatment of the infirm, are all Scythian customs. The low ground in Montreal, in the vicinity of the intersection of Ontario and St. Urbain Streets, was formerly called La Cavée des Casse-Tetes, because it was there that the Indians despatched the infirm.

The Hurons and Iroquois were also in possession of the Mosaic law of intermarriage, and of a custom sanctioned by the law of the Hebrews, and which no other code contains, which is, that if a man die without leaving any children, his brother is obliged to take the widow, so that the name and house of his brother should not be extinguished. Some characteristic customs of the Lycians, compared with those of the Hurons and Iroquois, have led to a conjecture that the latter sprung from the former.

The Government of the Iroquois and Hurons is the same as that of the Lycians. The part of the power possessed by the men is by special authority delegated to them by the women. As soon as a

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