

ILLUSTRATIONS.

AUSTRALIA AND EGYPT.

CORRELATED SYMBOLS.

The bizarre designs on page 28, represent figures found on rocks and in caves in Australia. They serve to illustrate the contention of the author of our new serial story, "Koi; the Thing Without any Bones," publication of which is begun in this issue. The argument, as explained in the preface, is that Egyptians were among the strange people, who first tried to settle in, and colonise Australia in prehistoric times. Juvenal's reference to "Rara avis in terris nigroque simillima cygno," plainly prove, he believes, the advance down the Indo-Asian bridge to Port Darwin, and the drawings and paintings up that way are the marks set for recognition. Fig 1 is "Koi" itself as far as Kalliste is concerned. The sun shadow is taken away, the mask of her divinity is taken from her on the fin of a shark (bunyip), and her feet have been hacked off by a sword boomerang. The figure shows the divinity rays, chignon, boomerang, the Egyptian athletic woman's tassels displayed as trophies of the destructive powers, the shark's fin or bunyip, and the snake. Fig. 2 is a painting found in a cave, elevated several feet above the surrounding ground, and is 10ft. 6in. high. It is regarded as representing Solomon's ancestor with the "hora" stones. Fig 3 may represent Mary and Martha, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the Mother of God. Observe the "tappa" matting. Fig. 4 is an incised picture found on a smooth-faced cliff. There are five vertical grooves, about 1½in. wide and 1½in. deep. On the right are two disjointed grooves. Underneath the five grooves are five round cavities; between them are cut arrows (the arrow, -be it remembered, being unused by the aborigines), notches, and 10 well-executed representations of the Jewish seven-branched candlestick. Five hemispherical hollows are below the five main vertical grooves. Fig. 5 is the Christ who speaks from the unseen mouth. Fig. 6 represents Kalliste and the youth with the Greek cap. Fig. 7 is a carved face of decided Grecian type. Fig. 8 is remarkable for the variety of its symbols. The design in the upper left-hand corner means retreat; beneath is an aboriginal shield,

treat; beneath is an aboriginal shield, then Egyptian-looking figures without hands or feet, a Jewish figure with the turreted hat, a snake, and a kangaroo (totem of a tribe) carrying off a woman. Fig. 9 represents more of the footless and handless figures, as well as the boomerang and the emblem of divinity. The figures are reproduced from the book of the late Dr. Samuel Thornton, first Bishop of Ballarat.