

of Bering Strait. Like the modern Asiatic Eskimo, they represent a reflux from America to Asia and not *vice versâ*".¹

What made the learned doctor reach such a conclusion I entirely fail to see. This seems to me against every bit of evidence, therefore gratuitous, and some might almost say in defiance of common sense. The perusal of the foregoing pages, which were not written to antagonize such an assumption, since at the time I did not even know of it, will, I believe, have convinced any reader that it cannot be consistently entertained.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from quoting from a letter which a prominent physiologist, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, addressed to me at a time when I thought of presenting the present essay to a scientific body he represents. Speaking of my conclusions, my learned correspondent wrote:

"I only trust that they do not relate to the plausibility of the Asiatics, or any part of them except the Eskimo, being of American origin. I have paid a good deal of attention to that question since several years, and have made, as you doubtless know, a fairly long trip through Siberia and Mongolia, the results of which all tend to sustain the theory of the Asiatic origin of the Americans, while pointing to the utter improbability of a migration at any time in the opposite direction.

"The latter peculiar notion, by the way, is a very old one; you will find it expressed quite strongly as early as 1836, in Coates (Mem. Soc. Pa., III, Part 2, page 6); but it is wholly superficial and takes no account of the fundamental and inflexible laws of human migration, namely those of movement in the direction of least resistance, or of the greatest material prospects, both of which laws point surely much more forcibly from Asia to America than the reverse".²

These remarks, from a scientist with whom I am not otherwise in full community of opinion and who had himself such splendid opportunities to study the subject, must be conclusive. They fully confirm my contention that the present North American Indians, or at least the Dénés, came from Eastern America, as has been fully established in the foregoing pages.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 56. At the very latest hour I received from the same author communication of a pamphlet entitled "Remains in eastern Asia of the Race that peopled America", from which I cull one of the concluding paragraphs. "The writer", he says, "feels justified in advancing the opinion that there exist to-day over large parts of eastern Siberia, and in Mongolia, Tibet, and other regions in that part of the world, numerous remains, which now form constituent parts of more modern tribes or nations, of a more ancient population (related in origin perhaps with the latest paleolithic European), which was physically identical with, and in all probability gave rise to, the American Indian".

Whereby it will be seen that, quite independently of each other, Dr. Hrdlicka and I have reached identical conclusions on this momentous question.

² Letter to the writer, Washington, D.C., June 1, 1914.