

youngsters, some of them not yet over three years of age chewed the dripping meat and blubber." (This meat and blubber was raw and the author was there describing the scene of feasting after the killing of some seals). Lastly, "Very small tots might be seen at any time chewing pieces of raw seal or walrus meat."

This will be enough to show the nature of the food of these people and how very essential it must be for them to be provided with strong jaws and with biting and chewing muscles correspondingly large and powerful. When we examine a series of skulls of adult Eskimo, we have ample evidence that our conclusions from the nature of their food, are borne out by the form of their jaws and the muscle attachments on their skulls. An Eskimo's jaws are essentially of a biting and chewing type. The extent for the attachment of the temporal muscles on the sides of the skull is very great, being on the whole more marked in the skulls of this race than in any other of the existing races of man. The external pterygoid plates are large; this is noted in a paper by J. Brierley and F. G. Parsons.¹ "The external pterygoid plate is very broad antero-posteriorly. This is probably due to the development of the pterygoid muscles." This is important since the external pterygoid muscles are the chief agents in the lateral movements of the mandible and, as I shall endeavour to show, it is just this lateral triturating movement when practised early and extensively, that is of importance in its flattening effect on the glenoid fossa. The zygomatic arches and malar bones are large and projecting. Especially is the form of the mandible noteworthy (see Plate III); the ascending ramus is low, broad, and strong, the area for insertion of the masseter and pterygoid muscles being well marked and very extensive. Now the superficial portion of the masseter muscle assists the external pterygoid in drawing the lower jaw forward upon the upper, the jaw being drawn back again by the deep fibres of the masseter and posterior fibres of the temporal. The marked development of the masseter and the posterior fibres of the temporal muscles in the

¹ See "Notes on a Collection of Ancient Eskimo Skulls," Journ. Anthr. Inst., 1906.