

almost dwarfish Eskimo at once attracts attention. But much greater difference in stature would find ready solution in the privations of an arctic habitat prolonged through unnumbered ages. The notable fact, however, is the absolute contrast in every respect. The Eskimo physiognomy is of a poor Mongolian type. The nose is flat, and the cheek bones are very prominent; the tendency in the skull is towards an acrocephalic form, narrow and long, with the parietal bones frequently meeting at an angle at the sagittal suture. The one possible point of resemblance that could be suggested with any acceptance would be the eye, which in the Eskimo seems often narrow and oblique. This, however, may be apparent only, traceable to the habits of a people one-half of whose year is an unbroken midnight; and who grope in the darkness of their obscurely lighted snowhuts. Certain it is that the long, narrow orbits of the Cro-magnon skulls are not represented in the modern crania.

Sufficiently extensive opportunities of studying the Eskimo cranium have come within my reach to afford me some fair means of forming an idea of the predominant type. In 1862, through the kind services of the late Dr. J. Aitken Meigs, I enjoyed the advantage of carefully examining a series of one hundred and twenty-five skulls, obtained by Dr. Hayes during his Arctic explorations, and making drawings of some of the most marked examples. I have also examined and taken careful measurements of other examples including Western Eskimo, Inuit, and Tschukchi crania, in the collections at Washington. With the resulting impressions in mind, it is impossible to look on casts of the large and finely developed Cro-magnon skulls now in my possession without being struck with the extreme contrast between them and the Eskimo crania. No wonder that they prove a stumbling block to evolutionists, who look for something of a totally opposite character in the Troglodytes of the palæolithic, or pleistocene age. M. M. Lartet, Hamy, De Quatrefages, the editors of the *Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*, and other equally competent authorities, have had no difficulty in accepting the evidence that the reindeer hunters of the Vésère lay there intombed in the cave which had so long been a shelter to men of the same race. Had the Neanderthal skull been found under similar circumstances, no doubt, founded on its lower cerebral capacity, would have interfered to prevent its recognition as the type of the artist race to which we owe the life-picture of the mammoth. But Professor Dawkins not only notes that the human