

of the unity of the human race. I have not met with any facts that have led me even to doubt this unity, while the theories tending to destroy it have, on fuller investigation, been proved to be based on faulty generalizations.

It has been said that the American Indians differ from all other peoples in physical appearance, character, language and arts, in all of which features they agree among themselves. Is this true? Dr. Morton, the famous craniologist, asserted that the physical structure of the American Indian, from the Arctic North to the Fuegian South, is one; but this view has been controverted and completely set aside by many investigators, and among others by one of your honorary members, Dr. Daniel Wilson, of Toronto. The result of their investigations has been to establish the existence, on the American continent, of as great divergences in the form of the skull, whether in a normal or artificial condition, and of the rest of man's bony structure, as are to be found in any continent of the Old World. It is but the other day that I asked that well-known missionary and writer upon Algonquin and Iroquois subjects, the Abbé Cuoq, if there were any similarity between the Algonquins and the Iroquois. His answer was to the effect that in physical characteristics as in language they were entirely different, and evidently belonged to separate divisions of the human family. The persistency with which observers, who have noted a single American type, set this forth as the type of our aborigines in general, is really a sign of the small amount of attention that has been bestowed upon the subject. Sometimes we are told that the Indians are of medium stature, or even below that of the average European or white American. This is from one who has made a study of the Algonquin, and notably of the Cree. Again we hear that they are large, robust men, of commanding presence. This is from the observer of the Iroquois and the Dacotah. In one case the face is flat, and in another it