

have the type of the palæolithic race contemporary with the mammoth: the artistic sculptors and draftsmen of that remote European era.

In discussing the fascinating idea which would recover, in the hyperboreans of our own northern frontiers, the men of the same migratory race that, before the close of the pleistocene age, followed the musk-sheep and the reindeer into their northern haunts, Professor Dawkins reviews the manners and habits of the Eskimo, a race of hunters, fishers, and fowlers, accumulating round their dwellings vast refuse heaps similar to those of the cave-men of ancient Europe. The implements and weapons of both do indeed prove that their manner of life was the same; and as he notes the use at times by the Eskimo of fossil mammoth ivory for the handles of their stone scrapers, he adds: "it is very possible that this habit of the Eskimos may have been handed down from the late pleistocene times." But what strikes him as "the most astonishing bond of union between the cave-men and the Eskimos is the art of representing animals;" and after noting those familiar to both, along with the correspondence in their weapons, and habits as hunters, he says: "all these points of connection between the cave-men and the Eskimos can, in my opinion, be explained only on the hypothesis that they belong to the same race."

The hypothesis is a bold one which would thus assign to the rude arctic hunters of this continent a pedigree and lineage compared with which that of the Pharaohs is but of yesterday. To the geologist who fully realizes all that is implied in the slow retreat of the palæolithic race of the valley of the Vésère over submerging continents since engulfed in the Atlantic, and through changing glacial and sub-glacial ages, to their latest home on the verge of the pole, the time may suffice for any amount of change in the physical characteristics of the race. But if these have vanished how is the lineal descendant of the palæolithic cave-men to be identified? Not by mere imitative art; for that is common to many widely dissimilar races of the American continent. Professor Dawkins says truly of the cave-man, "he possessed a singular talent for representing the animals he hunted; and his sketches reveal to us that he had a capacity for seeing the beauty and grace of natural form not much inferior to that which is the result of long-continued civilization in ourselves, and very much higher than that of his successors in Europe in the Neolithic age. The hunter