

hold similar views in regard to the native races of the Pacific States. The President of the Anthropological Society of Paris lately gave it as his dictum "that the Americans are neither Hindoos, nor Phœnicians, nor Chinese, nor Europeans; they are Americans." The Darwinian theory of the Descent of Man does not necessarily establish relations between the human inhabitants of the New World and those of the Old, yet Mr. W. H. Dall, in his remarks on the origin of the Innuït or Esquimaux, published in the first volume of Contributions to American Ethnology, writing from a Darwinian standpoint, is compelled to admit these relations. He says: "The fact that the home of the highest anthropoid apes is in Africa and also that of some of the least elevated forms of man; that we have none of the higher anthropoid animals, recent or fossil, in America, and none are known anywhere outside of the Asiatic and African regions, tells forcibly against any hypothesis of autochthonic people in America." The second explanation is that of Mr. Clements Markham in regard to northern, and of the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg in regard to southern families. The former holds that the Hyperborean Americans are the descendants of Siberian tribes, who within the historical period wholly passed over to this continent; and, according to the latter, the once civilized tribes at least of Central and South America are the remains of the mythic Atlantides, whose continent formerly extended from north-western Africa to the West Indian Islands.

Turning now to the third explanation, that, namely, which charges writers who have failed in their attempts to establish any relations between the populations of the Old World, on the one hand, and of America, on the other, with the use of imperfect and unscientific methods of investigation, it will be found thoroughly in accordance with fact. Careful and full induction is the only true, scientific method to follow in such an investigation; and this induction should regard, first of all, language in its grammatical processes and simpler verbal forms as well as in its relation to tribal, geographical and mythological nomenclature, then physical features, moral and intellectual character, religion, traditions, antiquities or arts, and manners and customs. It is not too much to say that these conditions of successful investigation have not been fulfilled in the case of the vast majority of writers on American origins. Their aim has generally been to prove the truth of a preconceived theory. Such were the attempts