

I have quoted Dr. Keith's views at some length, for I think that it is by reference to a strongly developed side-to-side movement of the mandible in mastication that we can explain the shallowness of the glenoid fossa in the Eskimo, while to the diminution of this movement, the deep fossa in modern man may be attributed. In the matter of diet, the conditions under which Mousterian man lived were much the same as for the Eskimo of the present day. He was essentially a hunter and subsisted mainly on the flesh of animals killed by him, and it must have been very often tough flesh too, if one may judge from the bones left as evidence of his feasts; cave-bear, wild horse, reindeer, mammoth, rhinoceros, and bison, seem to have been represented among his foods¹, while we have no reason to believe that his cookery was of anything but an exceedingly primitive nature. Should further evidence be needed, we have it in his enormously powerful jaws and the correspondingly extensive muscular impressions upon his skull. If, therefore, Mousterian man found it necessary to specialize in this side-to-side masticatory movement of the jaws in order to cope with the tough nature of his food, and seeing that it had also had this secondary effect upon the form of his palate and the roots of his teeth, we shall not be surprised, I think, to find evidence of the same masticatory method, accompanied by its secondary effects, in the skull of the Eskimo. We have already seen from our inquiry into the diet of these people that their ordinary food is of such a nature as to need a most thorough and workmanlike chew. That this chewing is carried out by means of an extensive side-to-side movement of the mandible we find, I think, fully illustrated in the form of their palates and teeth. This completes the evidence already derived from an inspection of the muscular attachment on their skulls and the form and build of their lower jaws.

Their palates are broad and of the horseshoe shape typical of the Mousterian palatal form. The measurements of five very large Eskimo palates give an average palato-maxillary length of 55 m.m. and breadth of 71 m.m. This will show the

¹ See "Ancient Hunters," by Prof. W. J. Sollas.