

seems altogether satisfactory. Mr. Bancroft points out that the north-eastern districts have been peopled at least in part from Asia. Since 1782, according to Mr. Brookes, there have been forty-one wrecks of Japanese vessels on the American coast, twenty-eight of which date from 1850. Only twelve of these were deserted, and the survivors of the rest remained in the district where they were landed. These vessels are merely those which happen to have been recorded. They have been swept across the Pacific by the great current, which brings them from the Japanese seas at the rate of twelve miles an hour. We are therefore justified in the belief that during the untold centuries in which this current has been setting towards America, it has borne upon its bosom a constant supply of emigrants from Asia, either willingly or unwillingly. Traces of the Japanese language are to be found in the dialect of the Chinooks. The population round the region of Behring's Straits is indisputably Mongoloid (v. 38).

The physical barriers imposed by the wide stretch of ocean, or by the severity of winter in the northern latitudes, are certainly not greater than those which have been overcome by the Mongoloid races in finding their way to New Zealand, or to the Society or the Sandwich Islands. We are in a position to say, after coming fresh from the first two of these places into contact with the Piutes of Nevada, that there are no differences between the two which cannot be explained by the fact of the one living in a maritime and insular region, while the other lives merely by hunting. The distribution of the Mongoloid type of mankind as defined by Professor Huxley is in harmony with the distribution of other types of mankind, and we may add, with that of some of the wild animals also. On the north-east it touches the Baltic, and sweeps on uninterruptedly through Asia to Behring's Straits, and to the south and east it is met with in most of the islands of the Pacific; and if identity of physique be of any value in classification, and man be treated simply as a wild animal would be treated, the two Americas must be added to the enormous area over which the Mongolians have wandered. Professor Wilson has proved that the so-called American type is altogether mythic, and that among the native tribes there are diversities of complexion, hair, feature, skull-form, and physique decidedly analogous to those of Asia.

The spreading eastward of the Mongolian peoples from Asia may have been largely aided by geographical conditions which no longer exist. The elks, reindeer, foxes, wolves, bears, and other animals common to Euro-Asia and North America, pro-