

waves of humanity for passing from Asia to America. As a second proof, they call by the name, *Thi-lan-ottine* (the inhabitants of the top of the head), the Déné tribe which haunts the shores of Cold Lake, where, they say, the head of their giant lies. It is thus easy to see, that by this giant they meant to symbolize their own nation. \* \* \* The Peaux de Lièvre have another version of their arrival in America. Formerly, they say, we dwelt on the shore of a western sea, and our enemies were on the east, but since the earth has changed sides we find ourselves in the east and our enemies in the west. By these enemies they now mean the nation of the *Mollouches* (? Kolush or Thlinket); but, in their tradition, they mention a powerful people who shaved the head, wore wigs, and reduced them to live in slavery."

Mr. W. H. Dall, in his article on "The Origin of the Innuït or Eskimos," published in the first volume of Contributions to North American Ethnology, favors the Asiatic derivation of some of our aborigines; and, from the fact that, at the present day, Behring Strait is frequently crossed by natives on the ice, infers that it constituted a highway for immigrants in the past. He quotes, somewhat disjointedly, from Mr. C. R. Markham's Arctic Paper, of 1878, presented to the Geographical Society of London, as follows: "During the centuries preceding the appearance of the Innuït in Greenland (1349 A.D.), there was a great movement among the people of Central Asia. The pressure caused by invading waves of population on the tribes of northern Siberia drove them still farther to the north. Year after year, the intruding Tartars continued to press on. Their descendants, the Yakuts, pressed on, until they are now found at the mouths of rivers falling into the Polar Sea. But these regions were formerly inhabited by numerous tribes, which were driven away still farther north over the frozen sea. Wrangell has preserved traditions of their disappearance, and in them, I think, we may find a clue to the origin of the Greenland Eskimos. The Yakuts were not the first inhabitants of the Kolyma. The Omoki, the Chelaki, the *Tunguses*, and the Yukagirs, were their predecessors. These tribes have so wholly disappeared that even their names are hardly remembered." Sauer found the Tungus between Irkoutsk and Iakoutsk, the latter being the centre of the Yakuts, whose tradition, reported by him, is that they passed by the Tungus, when migrating from the south, so as not to come into conflict with them. The Russians found this northern spur of the Turkish family in Iakoutsk in 1620. Mr. Dall corrects Mr. Markham in some particulars, and denies that the Yukagirs, *Tunguses*, etc., have disappeared. The fact that the Mantchus are Tungusic sufficiently disproves Mr. Markham's assertion, but the fact of