Man Contemplated Physically, Morally, Intellectually, and Spiritually. by J. W. Jackson
The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 1 (1872), p.
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Published by: [Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2840965>

Accessed: 14/06/2014 07:17

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the last edition of the "Origin of Species", admitted that, in the earlier editions, he had probably "attributed too much to the action of natural selection, or survival of the fittest," and that he now limits it to "adaptive changes of structure". Mr. Wright states that the only difference, on purely scientific grounds, between the views of Mr. Darwin and those of Mr. Mivart, who is himself an evolutionist, is in regard to the extent to which the process of natural selection has been effective in the modifications of species. He adds that "Mr. Darwin himself, from the very nature of the process, has never supposed for it, as a cause, any other than a co-ordinate place among other causes of change, though he attributes to it a superintendent, directive, and controlling agency among them." This should be kept in memory, and even if the place to which natural selection is entitled should be found to be less important than that assigned to it by Mr. Darwin, the great service he has done on behalf of the general principle of evolution should not be forgotten.

MAN CONTEMPLATED PHYSICALLY, MORALLY, INTELLECTUALLY, AND SPIRITUALLY. By J. W. Jackson, M.A.I.

THIS is a small work, of which the first part only has yet appeared, by a well-known writer on anthropological subjects. It is hardly possible yet to criticise the work; but it may safely be said that it presents those marks of conscientious thought and broad-mindedness which characterise all Mr. Jackson's productions. His view of the nature and destiny of the savage is just; and his remark, with reference to the black peoples of the tropical area, that they are simply "primitive man, perpetuated under primeval conditions," is both true and striking. The strictures on the "specialism" of anthropologists are not altogether undeserved, and they might with justice be extended to the cultivators of other branches of science. But science, nevertheless, would fare badly without specialists.

THE HURON RACE, AND ITS HEAD-FORM. By Daniel Wilson, LL.D.
(Read before the Canadian Institute, April 8th, 1871.)

DR. WILSON, when he originally applied himself to the study of the Huron head-form, was prepared to find a prevailing uniformity of type, owing to "seemingly favourable circumstances of isolation." In this he was disappointed, his experience being, like that of Dr. Meigs and later inquirers, that "the comprehensive generalisations of earlier American ethnologists, under the guidance of Dr. Morton, which led to the doctrine of a homogeneous cranial type for the American aborigines, has everywhere failed when subjected to the crucial test of detailed observation." As to the Huron head-form, Dr. Wilson, who examined upwards of seventy skulls belonging to a single tribe, asserts that it is undoubtedly dolichocephalic. There is, however, much cranial diversity; greater uniformity being in physiognomy. "The nose is in most cases large and prominent; the superciliary ridges in the males are strongly developed; and a common ethnical character may