

but he would give it a meaning and an application which would astonish its author. Anthropology literally means, the science of man, and, if the term were construed in the full extent of its meaning, it would embrace all other sciences. It is not, however, so used, but is employed to designate the science which deals with the natural history of man. That is to say, Anthropology is a branch of Zoology. The great poet of the age of Queen Anne thought, and expressed the thought that the proper study of mankind is man, with the implication that it is his moral nature which is especially worthy of investigation ; the anthropologist of to-day, without leaving man's moral nature out of account, feels more at home in questions about the shape and size of skulls, the height, weight, and colour of different races, the character of their hair, the peculiarities of the different parts of their skeletons, the relations of languages, and the development of civilization on the earth.

There is no one of the differences which separate one tribe or nation from another more striking than that of colour. In consequence, men are often classified in popular parlance into white and coloured. Blumenbach, about a century ago, divided mankind on the basis of colour into five races : the Caucasian or white, the Mongolian or yellow, the American or red, the Malay or brown, and the Ethiopian or black ; and this classification has, in virtue of its simplicity, until recently been very generally accepted. It is, however, scientifically worthless. The so-called Red race varies in colour from chocolate brown to dark white. There are Chinese, Japanese and Coreans, which races, according to Blumenbach, are Mongolian, as white as many so-called Caucasians ; and the Zulus of Southern Africa, though ranked as Ethiopians, present examples of every variety of complexion from yellow to black.

In place of Blumenbach's system a great number of classifications have been offered. These may be divided into those based on language, and those based on physical peculiarities. Both are alike unsatisfactory ; the former because they often bring together tribes and nations of very different appearance ; the latter because they separate races having related languages, and connect races whose languages are extremely different. In the Indo-European family, which is a division with a linguistic basis, are included the bronze-coloured Hindoo and the blonde Scandinavian. Among the Xanthochroi, or blonde whites of Huxley, a race set apart on the basis of its