

a derivation to most other Asiatic races. The Japanese, who bear physically a close resemblance to their continental neighbours, doubtless mingled to some extent with the aboriginal Amos, whom they dispossessed. The terms "Malayo-Chinese" and "Indo-China" speak for themselves. "Malaysia," says de Quatrefages, "presents a perfect mixture of most different races from the white to the negro."¹ Winchell supposes the original Malay centre to have been "the peninsula on the south-east of Asia, or the islands contiguous, or perhaps, a continental region which has been reduced by geological denudation to some insular relics of itself." This certainly leaves us an amplitude of choice, but the fact is that the Malays have spread so far and wide from their primal home and have blended their blood with so many races, that it is impossible to ascertain where they first appeared. We find their characteristics in greater or less strength from Madagascar to the Sandwich Islands. The Polynesians diverge farthest from the Mongolian type, while the sub-race of the Micronesians fades, in one direction into well marked Malays, and in the other, into the Papuan type.²

The ethnology of India presents abundant evidence of miscegenation since the earliest times. The earliest page of its history discloses, Dr. Hunter tells us, two races struggling for the mastery—one, the fair-skinned Aryans from Central Asia, the most eastern representatives of the great Indo-European stock; the other, of lower type, long in possession of the country, and which the new-comers stigmatized in turn as non-Aryans, enemies, and slaves of black descent. These primitive predecessors of the Aryans had no records, and their traditions do not tell us much, but such hints as they yield point northward.³ Their language indicates that the early peoples of India belonged to three great families—the Tibeto-Burman and the Kolarian, who entered Bengal from the north-east, and the Dravidian, who, coming from the north-west, rushed forth in a mighty mass which no foes could resist, and spread themselves over the south of the peninsula. How manifold was the composition of the non-Aryan inhabitants of India may be gathered from the fact that their principal languages and dialects, of which a list was prepared a few years ago for the Royal Asiatic Society, number a hundred and forty-two. Their physical and moral characteristics are alike various. From the taint of alien mixture, no people ever took so much pains to preserve themselves as did the Aryans of India. To that end caste was a powerful aid, and yet it did not prove quite effectual. The new-comers formed alliances in time with the more advanced of the aborigines. Greek, Scythian and the later invasions have also played an important part in modifying the population. The coming of Alexander the Great was, like the subsequent conquest by the British, an unconscious meeting again of long-parted kinsmen. After the conqueror's death, a Greco-Bactrian realm preserved the marks of Greek civilization for several generations, but, remote from Hellenic influences and gradually corrupted by alien admixture, the Greek stock in time declined and finally disappeared altogether. Bactrian coins, as M. Francis Pulzky informs us, in his "Iconographic Researches," show the process of degeneration in successive princes and the inferior character of the later to the earlier workmanship. Eucratides (B.C. 175) is Greek in feature. The likeness of Hermans keeps up the prestige of a dynasty of Greeks, but Kadphises, both in his name and features, as well as in the

¹ The Human Species, p. 163.

² Dr. W. Hunter: The Indian Empire, p. 79.

³ Preadamites, pp. 57, 58, 59.

⁴ Indigenous Races of the Earth, p. 169.