

the copper color of the North American Indian, in the tawny Mongolian, the yellow Bushman and other tribes of Australasia and Africa, you trace well nigh every intermediate shade between the blackest Negro and the whitest European.

Again, the diversity in structure is found to be great enough to demand an explanation other than simple accident. It is certainly not so great as the difference in color, but it opens an extensive field of interesting inquiry. For example, a low and narrow forehead may be found in a European, but there it is an accident peculiar to the individual, who in this respect differs from the type of the race to which he belongs; but in the Negro it is a distinguishing family mark. It is what is to be expected in every one of that race. The same is true also of the thick lower jaw, the enormous protruding lips, the projecting head, with its woolly covering, and the curved legs of the Negro. Any of these are regarded as a deformity when found in a native of Europe or his descendants, but the absence of these marks would be a deformity in the Negro, so that they are not accidental to the individual, but are the fixed features of the race.

It probably would not command universal assent to claim that the plump, rotund and portly form of the Englishman is a distinguishing mark of his family alone; but, on the contrary, it is indisputable that the slight build, and, at the same time, powerful, muscular frame of many savage tribes—as, for example, the Veddahs, the aboriginal tribes of Ceylon—is characteristic of them as a distinct variety of the human race.

Then take the Esquimaux, with his broad face and high cheek bones, which almost entirely hide the nose, and with his habits different from anything known elsewhere among men. He claims recognition as a distinct family.

And the natives of China and Japan, with their small stature, almond eyes, color and habits, are still another family.

Now, these are facts which must be dealt with. If we propose to maintain that the human race is one, and has all sprung from one parentage, how are we to account for such marked differences?

I. We have, first of all, to consider the effect of climate, food, and every other incident that is peculiar to the place in which