

THE HIERARCHY OF EUROPEAN RACES.

THE significance for the whole group of sociological sciences of the anthropological researches of de Lapouge, Ammon and their co-workers, is becoming more and more manifest. In so far as the contribution that these authors have made toward a science of sociology has consisted of a study of social phenomena in connection with the character of population as determined by heredity and survival, there could be little question of its soundness and value. In so far, however, as their conclusions were reached through the method of ethnical analysis, there has been perhaps more room for skepticism. Their sharp division of European populations into three main elements; still more their characterization of these elements as distinct races; and most of all their assertions as to the greater capacity and social worth of one of these races as compared with another, may well have seemed startling and questionable to the general reading public, and even to "sociologists" accustomed to classifying populations simply along linguistic or political lines. In fact, even readers versed in ethnological lore found reason to question whether the evidence brought forward was sufficient to justify the broad characterization of racial traits; and one critic sneeringly remarked that the breadth of Lapouge's generalizations was in inverse ratio to the statistical basis on which they rested.

There is a degree of truth in this last pleasantry, in so far as it is a peculiarity of de Lapouge—and one of his chief merits as an investigator—to discern, as if by intuition, the large significance of apparently petty data which come under his observation, and to formulate therefrom generalizations that serve at least as working hypotheses to be confirmed, modified or rejected, as the case may be, by subsequent detailed researches. This criticism, however, urged against the conclusions that he and Ammon have drawn as to the character of European races, has

been losing weight as more and more statistical data have been brought forward to substantiate them;¹ and now the force of the criticism almost entirely collapses in view of the statistical evidence which the most recent of Lapouge's researches have brought to the support of his claims. This last evidence (which will be summarized as we proceed) rests on a basis no less broad than the comparison between groups of several millions of population, representing the respective racial elements.

Before considering the statistical data and the laws which follow therefrom, it may be well, for the benefit of the reader not

¹Since the publication in 1896 of DE LAPOUGE'S masterly work *Les Selections Sociales*, a considerable number of articles and monographs have appeared dealing with the ethnical analysis of populations or of particular groups of population, such, for instance, as urban residents contrasted with rural residents, as migrants contrasted with stationary elements, as one social class contrasted with another, etc. The following works may be cited :

LAPOUGE : "Recherches anthropologiques sur la problème de la dépopulation," *Rev. d'Écon. polit.*, 1895, p. 1002, 1896, p. 132; "Indice céphalique des conscrits de Rennes," *Bul. de la Soc. scient. et méd. de l'Quest.*, 1896, p. 90; "Corrélations financières de l'indice céphalique," *Rev. d'Écon. polit.*, 1897, p. 256. AMMON : "Die Gesellschaftsordnung," *Zweite Auflage, Jena*, 1896; "Die Geschichte einer Idee," *Rundschau der Deutschen Zeitung*, I, Nos. 185, 186, 190, 192, 196, 197; "Die Arierdämmerung," *ibid.*, II, Nos. 27, 28, 33, 34; "Die Wirthschaftliche Leistungsfähigkeit der drei weissen Rassen in Frankreich," *ibid.*, II, Nos. 109, 118; "Die Menschenrassen in Europa," *Tägliche Rundschau*, 1896, 133; "Fortschritte der Anthropologie und Social Anthropologie," *Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift* XI, No. 20. RIPLEY : "Ethnic Influences in Vital Statistics," *Publ. Am. Statistical Assn.*, 1896, p. 18. CLOSSON : "La dissociation par déplacement," *Rev. int. de Sociologie*, 1896, p. 511; "Ethnic Stratification and Displacement," *Q. J. of Econ.*, XI, p. 92; "Social Selection," *J. of Pol. Econ.* 1896, p. 449; "Recent Progress of Social Anthropology," *ibid.*, 1896, p. 410. CHALUMEAU : "Influence de la taille humaine sur la formation des classes sociales," Geneva, 1896; "Les races de la population suisse," *J. de statistique suisse*, XXXII, 4. COLLIGNON : "Anthropologie du S. O. de la France," *Mem. de la Soc. d'Anthropologie de Paris*. UJFALJY : *Les Aryens*, Paris, 1896. FERRARI : "Etudio critico di Anthropologia i Sociologia," *Reforma sociale*, VI. WISLER : "Auslese und Kampf ums Dasein," *Karlsruhe*, 1896, II, 13.

Most of the above articles deal with special aspects of the subject, and owe their origin more or less directly to the researches of Lapouge and Ammon. We have, in addition, two recent general works on ethnical analysis :

RIPLEY : "The Racial Geography of Europe," *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, beginning with February 1897. LIVI : *Anthropometria Militaire . . . Parte I, Dati Anthropologici ed Etnologici*, Rome, 1896. This monumental work is based on the examination of over 299,000 subjects.

versed in anthropological technicalities, to offer some brief preliminary explanations. Europe is populated mainly by three racial groups, and by types in which two, or even three, of the racial strains blend, but which may nevertheless be regarded usually as belonging in preëminent degree to some one of the three primary races. These three races are designated by the terms, *Homo Europæus* (referred to also as the dolichocephalic blond, and sometimes, loosely, as the Aryan race); *Homo Alpinus* (referred to also as the brachycephalic, and sometimes, rather erroneously, as the "Celtic" or "Celta-Slav" race); and the so-called Mediterranean race (referred to also as the dolichocephalic brown or the southern dolichocephalic). These races may be distinguished, first, by their respective physical, and, secondly, by their respective psychological peculiarities. *Homo Europæus*, in pure strain, is tall, light of skin, hair and eyes, long of face and head. *Homo Alpinus* is shorter, darker, and round-headed. The Mediterraneans have the long, narrow form of the head, but are prevailingly short, dark-skinned, dark-haired, dark-eyed; hence their designation as the dolichocephalic brown race.

For the purposes of the ethnical analysis of a given population it is desirable to find a single trait that will serve to identify a group of individuals with one or another race. Where, as in northern and western Europe, the population is mainly composed of the two first-mentioned races, the form of the head, as expressed by the cephalic index, serves as such a means of classification and analysis. The cephalic index expresses the ratio of the breadth of the head to its length. It is found by dividing the breadth $\times 100$ by the length. Thus, for example, a head measuring 189 millimeters in length by 150 in width would give a cephalic index of 79.8. Thus, low indexes indicate a dolichocephalic, and high indexes a brachycephalic population.³

³In this article, for the sake of simplicity, the terms "dolichocephalic" and "brachycephalic" are employed simply as adjectives of description and comparison. In a more exact and technical sense they are sometimes employed as two terms in the seriation of indexes, thus: Indexes from 65 to 69, dolichocephalic; from 70 to 74, sub-dolichocephalic; from 75 to 79, mesacephalic; from 80 to 84, sub-brachycephalic; from 85 to 89, brachycephalic.

Wherever, as in southern Europe, the Mediterranean element enters extensively into the population, the cephalic index alone is no longer a safe criterion, since although it serves to distinguish the dolichocephalic from their brachycephalic neighbors, it makes no distinction between the dolichocephalic Aryan and the equally dolichocephalic Mediterranean. In such cases it is necessary to take account also of coloration and height.

These three races that can be thus sharply distinguished by physical peculiarities will have, it is to be presumed, each more or less pronounced psychological characteristics and tendencies; tendencies that can be discerned by a comparison of communities and groups representing the different races; tendencies that are bound to affect the nature and development of social groups according as one or another racial element predominates. To some of these differences in the psychological character and tendency of the three races we shall now direct our attention.

These differences have been studied already from several points of view, but most fruitfully, perhaps, in connection with their bearing upon the operation in society of selective influences. In every society complex forces are operating to increase certain elements of the population and to bring about the decrease of other elements. In a society composed of different racial elements these selective forces operate largely along racial lines; one race tends to survive and increase, another to decrease in relative or even in absolute numbers.

Of the many processes in society that have a selective influence, direct or indirect, three of the most significant are the struggle for wealth, the effort for social position, and the establishment and change of domicile. Our material will enable us to consider the relative capacity, aptitude, and tendencies of the three races with reference to each of the above processes. Our conclusions will be formulated in three corresponding laws, which we may designate respectively as: (1) The law of the distribution of wealth; (2) the law of social stratification; and (3) the law of domicile and migration.

Our first task will be to compare, as respects the operation

of these laws, the two principal races of northern and central Europe.

COMPARISON BETWEEN "HOMO EUROPEAUS" AND "HOMO ALPINUS."

The law of the distribution of wealth.—In countries inhabited jointly by Homo Europeaus and Homo Alpinus the dolichocephalic element possesses a larger proportion of wealth. We may take for an illustration of this law the remarkable difference in the proportion of taxation borne respectively by these two races in France. The following table gives the amount of the principal taxes, public debts, etc., in the most dolichocephalic departments¹ of France so grouped as to include ten million inhabitants, compared with the corresponding items in the most brachycephalic departments,² so grouped as to include an equal number of inhabitants :

	The most dolichocephalic departments embracing 10,000,000 inhabitants.	The most brachycephalic departments embracing 10,000,000 inhabitants.
	Francs	Francs
Taxes on land.....1896	17,725,000	29,891,000
Taxes on personal property.....1896	26,485,000	13,227,000
Door and window tax.....1896	17,239,000	8,581,000
Taxes on transfers of property.....1894	59,312,000	33,667,000
Taxes on gifts of property.....1894	7,378,000	4,801,000
Taxes on inheritances.....1894	70,920,000	32,923,000
Taxes on leases and pledges.....1894	3,663,000	1,288,000
Taxes on mortgages.....1894	2,473,000	1,166,000
Stamps ("ordinary").....1894	15,920,000	11,113,000
Stamps on receipts.....1894	14,430,000	2,497,000
Stamps proportioned to amount involved in transaction.....1894	8,485,000	2,123,000
Drink tax.....1894	186,229,000	79,969,000
Tobacco tax.....1894	122,926,000	84,471,000
Tax on bicycles, etc.....1894	643,000	386,000
Receipts of departments.....1892	76,307,000	68,519,000
Receipts of communes.....1893	399,790,000	109,485,000
Octroi.....1893	191,077,000	28,609,000
Debts of communes.....1893	2,271,260,000	373,447,000

The greater tax-paying capacity of the dolichocephalic population, as indicated by the above table, is certainly significant ;

¹The two groups of departments are chosen in accordance with the average cephalic indexes of all the departments of France as tabulated by Collignon.

but in order to realize the full weight of the comparison it is necessary to take note of two considerations. First, the group of ten million dolichocephalic population is embraced in only thirteen departments, whereas the ten million brachycephalics include the population of thirty departments; this difference in the extent of area represented by the two groups explains the sole case (that of taxes on land, "property not built upon") in which the brachycephalic group pays the larger revenue to the government. Secondly, the dolichocephalic group includes the Seine (Paris), but even if this department be omitted altogether, the remaining seven million dolichocephalics pay nearly as much in each category of taxation as the ten million brachycephalics, and in some categories they pay even more.

A more detailed study of these and similar statistics would support the conclusion that the dolichocephalic elements excel not simply in the ownership of wealth, but still more in wealth producing capacity, and most of all in commercial and financial activity. Lapouge, after studying each category of taxes in detail, sums the case up as follows: "The dolichocephalic, then, appears to have a tax-paying capacity almost double that of the brachycephalic; and this conclusion is fortified by the persistence of the figures all through our comparison. The dolichocephalic departments are far more densely populated, far richer, far more active; their industries are more flourishing, their trade especially is far more extensive; their financial needs, their public expenses and their debts are more considerable; the more active and progressive character of their population shows itself even in the greater number of bicycles owned and taxed. In a word the inequality of taxation is proof of the unequal economic activity and aptitude of the two races."¹

Law of Social Stratification. In countries inhabited jointly by Homo Europæus and Homo Alpinus, the former race is more generally represented among the higher, more influential, more highly edu-

¹For a detailed study of this subject see LAPOUGE, "Correlations financières de l'indice céphalique," *Rev. d'Econ. polit.*, 1897, p. 257; and AMMON, "Die wirtschaftliche Leistungsfähigkeit der drei weissen Rassen in Frankreich," *Rundschaу der Deutschen Zeitung*, II, Nos. 109, 118.

cated classes and professions ; the latter race is found more generally in a subordinate social position.—The most interesting illustration of this law that we have to offer, will be presented later when we come to consider the Mediterranean race in comparison with the other two races. We may note here certain recent evidence that tends to establish the law as between the *Homo Europæus* and *Homo Alpinus*. It will be remembered that tall stature is especially characteristic of *Homo Europæus*. Now tall stature is found also to be characteristic of the higher professions. Chalemeau, for example, in his recent study, *Influence de la Taille humaine sur la Formation des Classes sociales*,¹ based on the Swiss army statistics of the last ten years, finds that the stature of the subjects is in close correlation with their occupation and social position, and adopts as the explanation the greater relative prevalence in the higher callings of the element *Europæus*. Another bit of similar evidence may be taken from the work of Oloriz on the *Geographical Distribution of the Cephalic Index in Spain*.² He compares the stature of 100 members of intellectual professions with that of 51 representatives of intermediate occupations, and with that of 319 manual laborers. The average height of the first group is 162.2 centimeters, that of the second 161.4 centimeters, and that of the third 160.2 centimeters.

*The Law of Domicile and Migration. In countries inhabited jointly by Homo Europæus and Homo Alpinus, the former constitutes the more migratory element of the population, and tends to concentrate in the cities and in the more fertile portions of the country.*³ The statistical evidence in support of this law has been gathered

¹ Geneva, 1896.

² *Distribución Geográfica del Índice cefálico en España, deducida del Examen de 8368 Varones Adultos*, Madrid, 1894, p. 59.

³ In a previous article treating the matter from the point of view of social selection I have designated this law as "the law of displacement." "The dissociation of the different elements of a community may occur through a geographical separation by the migration of one of the elements. Such a movement may take the form of the abstraction of the element in question from the given community (as by emigration to foreign countries), or of its concentration in certain localities within the community (as by migration from the country to the cities)."

by observers in widely separated localities, and is especially striking by reason of the uniformity of the results reached. As the detailed evidence is, however, already available to English readers, we will not encumber this paper with it, but will simply summarize some of the conclusions established. The cities have a more dolichocephalic population than the surrounding rural regions, and the fertile low country a more dolichocephalic population than the barren mountainous country. That this is due to the migration thitherward of the dolichocephalic element of the rural population, is shown by the fact that the migrants have an average cephalic index lower than that of the population they leave behind. As a last and most interesting illustration of the greater mobility of the dolichocephalic elements, may be cited the fact that marriages between persons born in different localities are more frequent among them than among the brachycephalic elements.

To the above three laws others might be added, each formulating some significant difference in character or conduct between *Homo Europæus* and *Homo Alpinus*.¹ These laws, so far as discovered, all point to a single conclusion, that of the greater energy and capacity of the dolichocephalic element; and they may safely be generalized into a single law, that of the *superiority of Homo Europæus*. In view of the work of one man of genius in the discovery and proof of this law, and in the discerning of its many ramifications, it ought, in simple justice, to be designated as "the Law of de Lapouge."

COMPARISON OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WITH THE OTHER TWO RACES.

Such being the relative rank of the two principal races of Europe, we will now turn to a consideration of the position of the third race—the Mediterranean—in comparison with either or both of the others. Our data may be grouped under three laws corresponding with those above formulated, the law of wealth

¹ For a statement of a considerable number of such laws the reader is referred to a forthcoming monograph of de Lapouge—an English translation of which is under press—on "the Fundamental Laws of Anthro-sociology."

distribution, the law of social stratification, and the law of migration. But whereas we shall, for the sake of simplicity, formulate our conclusions into three laws parallel with the above, it should be understood that evidence as to the rank of the Mediterranean is as yet less conclusive than that as to the relative rank of *Homo Europæus* and *Homo Alpinus*, and that our further generalizations will be of a somewhat hypothetical and provisional character.

Law of the distribution of wealth. In countries inhabited jointly by the Mediterranean and the other races; the former element possesses the smallest proportion of wealth.— Our first illustration may be taken from the statistics of the tax yielding capacity of the different races in France. The two French departments in which the Mediterranean element enters largely into the population are the Pyrénées Orientales and Corsica. The tax paying capacity of both is weak, not only in comparison with the departments dominated by *Homo Europæus*, but also in comparison with the distinctly brachycephalic departments. Corsica takes one of the last places, and under many categories of taxation, the very last; and the Pyrénées Orientales does not stand much better. A more conclusive proof may be drawn from a study of taxation in Italy. The population of the northern part of Italy contains a considerable element of *Homo Europæus*, as shown by the lighter average coloration and the higher stature, as compared with the southern portion. Proceeding southward this element *Europæus* nearly disappears; the brachycephalic element persists; but the Mediterranean becomes more and more the predominant factor in the population. The southern provinces show the lower cephalic index on account of this increasing prevalence of the Mediterraneans. Thus it is that in the south, the most dolichocephalic part of Italy, a low index in any group of subjects marks them as belonging to the Mediterranean element; whereas in the north, the most brachycephalic part of the country, a low index in any given group indicates the probable presence therein of the element *Europæus*. With this explanation, we see at once the significance of the fact that in northern Italy the brachycephalic populations pay a less proportion of the taxes than

the more dolichocephalic (more Aryan); whereas in the south, the brachycephalic groups surpass the dolichocephalic (in this case the dolicocephalic Mediterranean). This is shown in detail in the following tables. The first concerns the northern portion of Italy and shows the amount of taxes paid by the most brachycephalic compared with the most dolichocephalic provinces:

CLASS OF TAXATION 1894	NORTHERN ITALY	
	The most brachycephalic provinces, indexes above 85	The most dolichocephalic provinces, indexes 84.1 to 80
Tax on land.....	17,278,000 fr.	11,154,000 fr.
“ “ buildings.....	10,875,000	14,307,000
“ “ personal property.....	16,968,000	25,346,000
Inheritance tax.....	7,097,000	6,904,000
Registration fees.....	8,409,000	8,866,000
Totals	60,627,000	66,577,000

The dolichocephalic group, representing in some degree the element *Homo Europæus*, although somewhat the smaller numerically,¹ yields the larger amount of taxes.² The second table concerns the southern portion of Italy and shows the amount of taxes paid by the most brachycephalic as compared with the most dolichocephalic provinces:

CLASS OF TAXATION 1894	SOUTHERN ITALY	
	The most brachycephalic provinces, indexes from 81.8 to 80	The most dolichocephalic provinces, indexes below 80
Tax on land.....	17,379,000 fr.	14,118,000 fr.
“ “ buildings.....	9,295,000	9,589,000
“ “ personal property.....	9,910,000	10,096,000
	3,527,000	4,184,000
	7,366,000	7,681,000
	47,477,000	45,668,000

¹ It is made up of provinces aggregating 4,516,000 inhabitants, whereas the brachycephalic group is made up of provinces aggregating 4,680,000 inhabitants.

² It will be noted that as in France the dolichocephalic group is relatively weak in its holdings of lands.

The first of the above tables indicates that the dolichocephalic populations of north Italy with their strain of Aryan blood are superior in economic capacity to the brachycephalic adjoining. The second table, on the other hand, indicates that as between two groups both mainly Mediterranean the group containing somewhat more of the brachycephalic element is superior to the more purely dolicho-Mediterranean group. If now the two tables be taken in conjunction, it will be seen with special clearness that the two groups, mainly brachycephalic, of northern Italy, are far superior to the two groups, mainly Mediterranean, of southern Italy. The tables indicate then that in economic efficiency, *Homo Europæus* ranks first, *Homo Alpinus* second, and the Mediterranean third.

Law of Social Stratification. In countries inhabited jointly by the Mediterranean and the other races the former has the least proportionate representation among the more influential and more highly educated classes.—We turn again for illustration to the Italian data of Livi. The following table¹ shows clearly that among the comparatively brachycephalic people of the northern part of Italy, the percentage of dolichocephalic persons is greater, the percentage of brachycephalic persons is less, among the scholarly classes than among the peasants; whereas, among the southern (mostly dolicho-Mediterraneans) the reverse is the case:

Localities with an average index of	Per cent. of brachycephalic individuals, indexes of 85 or above		Per cent. of dolichocephalic individuals, indexes below 80	
	Among students	Among peasants	Among students	Among peasants
85 or above	52.7	64.7	6.8	5.1
84 to 85	36.6	53.5	15.0	7.0
83 to 84	31.7	47.7	15.2	11.4
82 to 83	24.2	27.7	24.2	25.3
81 to 82	21.0	22.1	29.9	33.6
80 to 81	15.1	14.2	32.4	38.9
79 to 80	12.7	9.0	43.8	50.7
below 79	6.2	3.6	57.5	70.7

The explanation is that in the north where the population is in some degree composed of the descendants of Aryan immi-

¹ LIVI, *Anthropologia militare*, p. 91.

grants, the scholarly classes are more dolichocephalic than the peasants because they are drawn in larger proportions from these Aryan elements. In lower Italy, on the other hand, where the comparison is between the short-heads and the Mediterraneans, the scholarly classes are made up more largely of the former element and are in consequence more brachycephalic than the peasants. In general, the index of the highly educated classes diminishes from north to south as does that of the general population, but in much less degree. It is significant that in the north the lower average index of the educated classes results from the absence among these classes of the extreme cases of brachycephaly, and that extreme cases of brachycephaly are lacking also among the scholars of the south. Further, even in the south, highly dolichocephalic subjects, that is subjects belonging peculiarly to the Mediterranean type, are not found among the students. In a word, the result of Livi's researches indicates that as regards the respective prevalence of learned pursuits, *Homo Europæus* stands first, *Homo Alpinus* second, and the Mediterranean third among European races.

Law of domicile and migration. In countries inhabited jointly by the Mediterranean and the other races, the former constitutes the least migratory element of the population and tends in the least degree of all to concentrate in the cities.—This law is discernible in the results of Livi's comparison of the average cephalic index in the capital city of each of the Italian provinces with the average index in the surrounding region.

"In the twenty-two provinces with an index of 84.7 or above, the index of the capital is lower than that of the surrounding region in nineteen, higher in three. In the eighteen provinces with an average index of 80.7 or below, the index of the capital is higher than that of the surrounding region in fourteen, lower in four. It results then that in the brachycephalic part of Italy the urban centers are less brachycephalic than the surrounding region, that, on the other hand, in the dolichocephalic part these centers are more brachycephalic."

The explanation is that the opportunities of city life attract

(just as we have seen that scholarly pursuits attract) in the north, the dolicho-blond rather than the brachycephalic, in the south, the brachycephalic rather than the Mediterranean. The justification of this interpretation of the matter appears more clearly from an examination of the results reached by Oloriz in Spain, a country which has a rather homogeneous population composed mainly of the Mediterranean type.

Arranging the provinces in simple alphabetical order, the Spanish anthropologist makes it appear that the urban populations are sometimes more long-headed, sometimes more round-headed than the surrounding rural populations.¹ By rearranging the provinces, however, in accordance with the index of their respective rural populations, we find that the urban residents are more dolichocephalic than the rural people in brachycephalic provinces, but more brachycephalic in the dolichocephalic provinces. Now, the more brachycephalic provinces are those into which there has been a migration of Aryan peoples.² In these provinces it is the dolicho-Aryan element which has concentrated in the cities, leaving to the more brachycephalic population the cultivation of the farms. Hence in these regions we find the urban populations showing the lower average index. In the provinces, on the other hand, which are mainly composed of the dolicho-Mediterranean race, with a sprinkling of brachycephalics, the movement to the cities has drawn rather upon this comparatively

¹ See the table on page 47 of Oloriz's works.

² "A very significant fact is the higher average index in the provinces of Spain which have received an Aryan immigration: Galicia, Toledo, and Andalusia. The more brachycephalic character of these provinces needs an explanation, since (as appears from a comparison of the Britons and Scandinavians with the Spanish and South Italians) the index of the pure Aryans is about the same as that of the Mediterraneans. The explanation probably is that the warlike Aryans and especially Germans, when they migrated into Spain carried in their train a number of round-headed captives; and that these latter multiplying more rapidly than the dominant race, and less subject to decimation by war, have become a considerable factor in the population of the provinces in question. In a word, the average index is higher in the old Aryan provinces than in the Mediterranean because of the presence in the former of the descendants of the brachycephalic captives whom the Aryans brought with them."—

OTTO AMMON.

brachycephalic element, and left behind the race least of all disposed to migration—the Mediterranean.²

As in the comparison between *Homo Europæus* and *Homo Alpinus* we generalized the three laws—the law of wealth-distribution, the law of social stratification, and the law of migration—into the law of the superiority of the former race; so now that the comparison has been extended in the case of each of the three special laws to include the Mediterranean race, we may, at least provisionally, again generalize our results under the following formula: In point of energy and capacity, *Homo Europæus* stands first, *Homo Alpinus* second, and the Mediterranean third, in the hierarchy of European races.

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² The idea that the Mediterranean race ranked below the brachycephalic in mobility and in ambition and efficiency was suggested to me in a communication from Otto Ammon which formed the basis of an article published in October 1896 (*Ethnic Stratification and Displacement*—Quar. Jour. of Econ. XI. p. 92). Ammon brought forward the same suggestions very briefly in an article published in May 1896 (*Fortschritte der Anthropologie und Sozial-Anthropologie*, Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift XI. No. 20.) and more elaborately in November 1896 (*Die Geschichte einer Idee*, V., *Rundschau der deutschen Zeitung* I, No. 196). In the present article I have, so far as concerns this phase of the subject, drawn largely from Ammon's exposition.