

their observation and intention, in the ideal figures representing their purest conception of manly beauty and grace.

In earliest Greek sculpture we have the so-called Apollo of Tenea, a figure in which the limiting influences of Egyptian art still linger. In it we find the thoracic index to be 64, or 4 per cent. below our average; but when we come to the group of athletes, the work of Polykleitos and his school, early Greek, 550 B.C., we find it running from 68 to 75; in five statues measured 68, 70, 74, 75, 75, respectively. The Doryphoros, long taken as a canon of proportion for the ideal man, showing a young athlete or warrior of more mature years than the students observed, had an index of 75. The Antinous of the same sculptor has also an index of 75. The Discobolus of Myron, allowing for correction due to pose, has an index of 71.

In the group of figures, made by Lysippus and his school 100 years later, characterized by small head and long limbs, the most noted the Apoxyomenos, also a canon of proportion, shows an index of 73, and another of the same group shows the same. The stooping figure known as Jason falls to 64.

The ideals expressed by the work of Praxiteles are the most generally accepted as the flower of human beauty and his Hermes, perhaps his masterpiece, has an index as high as 79, the deepest chested statue I have found in the twenty measured. But the slender boy-like form of his Apollo Saroktonos shows a flat-chested youth having an index of only 64 or 4 per cent. below our average student, while the Dancing Faun shows an index of 69.

The fighting gladiator of Agasias is also below our average by 7 per cent., allowing for correction due to the pose. Of the Italian work, Donatello's David exceeds our average by 2 per cent, but shows a younger and more boy-like form.

The chest is usually deeper and more rounded in the athletic ideals of the Greek, and this type may be said to have formed for them a higher ideal of manly beauty and strength than the one actually found among us. It is interesting that their intuition should be borne out by the results obtained by the tape line, calipers and spirometer.

It has been remarked before this, that the Anglo-Saxons as a race are characterized by the broad and flat type of chest, and whether this is a racial trait or not, would require a much longer and more thorough investigation than we have given the subject, certainly the Italians and Greeks seem to be more rounded and less angular than the English or Americans.

In the anthropometric tables of Yale University the average student