

but show an increased tendency to high capacity with increased expansion, and a decreased tendency to low capacity with low expansion.

Among these cases many curious exceptions occurred; one with 2.5 had 300 cubic inches, another with 4. had 245. One with only 1.5

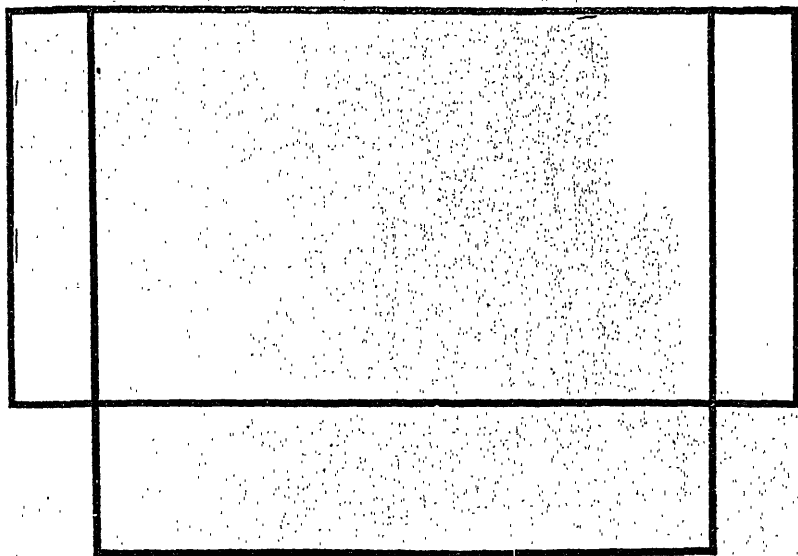


FIG. C.

expansion had 270 in capacity, nearly 20 inches above the average capacity with less than half the average expansion.

Some experiments were also made in constricting the thorax by a tight bandage to find the difference in capacity between the constricted and unconstricted chest, but they were inconclusive, going to show that in cases having large capacity the effect of constriction was unduly great, and in those of a small capacity, scarcely noticeable; they would tend to show the importance of thoracic breathing in registering a large capacity. The results obtained then would show that the deep-chested man has a better shaped thorax for securing mobility and capacity than his fellow whose thorax is broad and flat, and as it is a type usually associated with great vitality and staying power, it may safely be looked upon as a better type of thorax to possess. From the purely æsthetic standpoint of beauty it is more highly considered. In this theory I find support from the measurement of the thoracic index of certain well-known statues by Greek sculptors. While we have not any anthropometric tables to go on, we have the concrete results of both