thoracic index was below 7.60-11.19 or 68 per cent. Only those cases were used in which the breadth was over and the depth was under the average. Of these broad, flat chested men, 58 in number, the average chest capacity was only 243.7 cubic inches, an average of 7.9, nearly 8 inches under the average, for the whole 500. These results would indicate that the broad, flat-chested man is at a disadvantage with his deeper but narrower chested competitor in so far as chest capacity or thoracic mobility is concerned. The sitting height of both sets of men was practically the same, 35.5 (deep) and 35.7 (broad). In weight, 137.7 (broad) and 138.9 (deep).

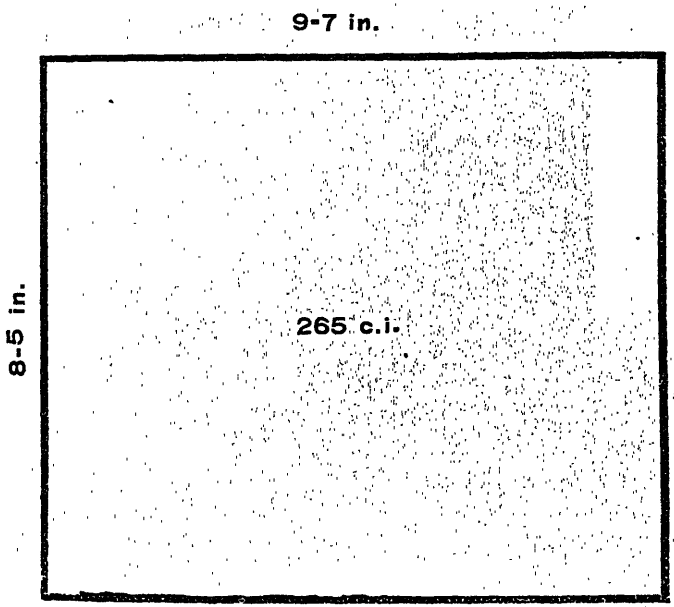

FIG. B.

With a view to find if capacity kept pace with the expansion as noted at the ninth rib, a table was compiled of those cases in which the measurement in expansion was over the average, while the girth contracted was below it. These cases would thus avoid all very large and all very small men, but all would have an expansion above the average. The capacity averaged 263.3 or 11.7 inches above the general average.

Another table containing cases in which the girths expanded and contracted taken at the same level fell within the general averages, for both their measurements showed a capacity of 241, or a falling below the average capacity of 10.6. These results are not conclusive perhaps,