

pressure 10 g./mm.² for boys and girls from age 2 years upwards are given for biceps, triceps, sub-scapular, sub-costal, supra-iliac and abdominal regions. Standard errors at the different ages are also included.

(5) The caliper measurements have been transformed into equivalent actual fat thickness as measured from x-ray photographs.

(6) Mean measurements for different nutritional and social groups descend from good to poor nutrition and from high to low social class, but the highest groups in both cases show little difference from the age standards.

(7) The frequency distribution of subcutaneous fat measurements is positively skewed, and it is suggested that this may be partly due to the inclusion of a condition of obesity acting as a separate entity. Research is needed to differentiate over-fat or over-thin children on clinical grounds of health and optimal functioning.

(8) Methods of estimating the total quantity of subcutaneous fat in the body from measurements of surface area and a representative set of caliper measurements are being studied.

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APPENDIX

MEASURING SITES

- Forearm*: Lateral surface half-way along.
Forearm: Proximal surface half-way along.
Biceps: Median line over middle of biceps.
Upper Arm: Lateral, midway between acromial edge and olecron.
Triceps: Half-way down the back of the arm over the triceps.
Triceps: Top of triceps.
Sub-scapular: Immediately below inferior angle of scapula following the natural fold at an angle approximately 45° to the vertical.
Inter-scapular: Between lowest points of scapulae.
Supra-iliac: Immediately above the left iliac crest.
Sub-costal: Immediately under the costal margin vertically below the nipple.
Abdominal: About 1 inch to left of and below umbilicus.
Lower Leg: Lateral, below head of tibia.
Under Chin:
Thigh: Median line 2 in. above patella.
Thigh: Mid-thigh lateral.
Pectoral: Below clavicle in nipple line.

CORRIGENDUM

In an article by Kirk, Shield, Stenhouse, Bryce and Jakobowicz, *Brit. J. prev. soc. Med.* (1955), 9, 104, in the heading of Table VII on p. 108 for χ^2 , read χ .