beautiful woman and the wife of Menelaus. He took her to Troy.

5. The Greeks took the city of Troy after they had besieged it for ten years.

B. They learned how the ancient Greeks dressed.
   1. The women wore flowing gowns with headdress to match.
   2. The warriors wore armour with helmet and shield for protection.

C. They learned how the Greeks fought.
   1. They rode in chariots.
   2. They used the spear, sword, bow and arrow.

D. They acquired the following information in art.
   1. Colors opposite each other or those following each other on the color wheel can be used successfully.
   2. One idea must be carried out in the scenery for each act.
   3. The paints must be put on smoothly.

E. They learned to use the following rules of correct form in making invitations and programs.
   1. Write all proper names with capitals.
   2. Use capital letters for important words in the title.
   3. Use comma after salutation.
   4. Indent for the first line.
   5. Keep a straight margin.

IV. Skills Emphasized.
A. In making the programs they learned the value of uniform lettering.
B. In using reference materials they learned to read more carefully in order to get exact information.
C. In practicing the play they found they must face the audience and speak distinctly.

V. Ideals and Attitudes fostered.
A. They learned the value of a successful pattern before cutting into materials for costumes and weapons.
B. They learned how to share materials and tools.
C. They found that more efficient work could be done in committees with a chairman.
D. They understood the necessity of listening carefully when a report was given.

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HELEN BROOKER

DO STANDARD WEIGHT CHARTS NEED REVISION?

IT ISN'T the height, it's the hips that count. At least the width of the body is more important in determining what a boy or girl should weigh than the length, according to Dr. Raymond Franzen, Research Director of the American Child Health Association's School Health Study, who spoke in Chicago October 19 before a joint session of the American Child Health Association and the American Public Health Association.

It has been customary, Dr. Franzen pointed out, for a good many years for boys and girls to step on the scales, watch the pointer go round to a stop, and then, knowing how tall they are, look up in a table of figures to see whether they are above or below par in the game of weight.

Most children survived the ordeal with smiling faces, but one or two out of every five would find themselves way below the tables and fit candidates for the undernourished class.
Dr. Franzen’s researches will brighten the hopes of many who have received this jolt from the height-weight tables. He views the body as a cylinder which has diameter as well as height. Two cylinders of the same material and the same height may have very different weights depending on their diameter. Similarly, body frameworks vary not only in height but in width and thickness. The wide framework can carry, and is meant to carry, more weight of flesh and fat and organs than a narrow framework even though the height is the same. For this reason, Dr. Franzen points out, the width and depth must be known as well as the height before you can say a person’s weight is deficient. Dr. Franzen has devised methods for taking into account the various bony measurements in predicting weight.

The height-weight tables have been a valuable aid to health workers in the past and from the experience gained in their use and from new data it will be possible to construct new tables shortly which will be still better and more accurate.

Dr. Franzen’s findings are based on measurements of 8,000 children of the fifth and sixth grades, from schools of seventy cities scattered over the country. Points as far removed as New Orleans, Spokane, St. Paul, and Providence have all contributed to the figures which serve as the beginning of the new tables. Schools in these cities were studied by physicians and educators of the American Child Health Association in the effort to find out how to make health programs more effective in the lives of school children. Body measurements and weight were but a part of the total ground covered in the study.

The calculations in this study have been carried down to such a fine point that the relative importance of each body dimension in determining weight has been computed. For instance, among 11-year-old boys, the width of hips is 30 per cent of the total influence determining weight. The depth of chest exercises 25 per cent influence, breadth of chest 20 per cent, height 20 per cent, and width of shoulders 5 per cent. The proportions for girls are somewhat different, the chest dimensions being of still greater importance and height less.

Another point brought out is that the girth of upper arm and calf fluctuates in proportion to weight. For children of similar body framework the size of the calf is a good index to the weight. Measurements of girth and measurements of weight taken in conjunction with the body framework may have great importance in revealing susceptibility to disease, fatigue, and future growth.

Dr. Franzen cautioned his hearers, however, not to confuse weight with nutrition. Underweight or departure of weight from that of his “anthropometric peer,” is a measure of the degree to which a boy differs from the usual run of boys. The significance of this departure in terms of health, however, is quite another matter which this paper did not attempt to cover. The significance of underweight in terms of probable future ill health is a subject that requires continued study over an extended period.

Nutrition was described as an ambiguous term. It would be better to use exact body measurements and the thickness of the padding immediately under the skin than to use general measures of nutrition.

One interesting fact reported was that a child could be heavy without being fat and that a child could be fat without being heavy. In other words, the padding under the skin does not go hand in hand with total body weight. It is the size of the skeleton that is most important in determining weight. Dr. Franzen believes that further study of the thickness of the padding under the skin might be very valuable in helping to interpret how well children are assimilating their food.