

an additional expenditure equivalent to a 9 cent tax. Compared with the tax imposed by bad roads, the gas tax is paid for highway improvement is truly insignificant."

Artificial winds created by large electric fans driving through a tunnel large enough to hold a full sized automobile are used to study the effect of wind resistance. The velocity of these man-made winds varies from 10 to 40 miles an hour, thus producing the same effect as if a car were driven through still air at these speeds. By testing a number of makes of cars it has been found that when you drive at 35 miles an hour, you are using about 8 horsepower to overcome the wind resistance. If you reduce your speed to 25 miles an hour, you save five horsepower.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS PLAN SCIENCE NEWS SERVICE

A British Science Service is now being planned by a committee of scientists appointed by a conference of representatives of leading British scientific and technical organizations. The British Association for the Advancement of Science and the British Science Guild joined in calling the conference to consider the advisability of establishing a news service to popularize science for the English newspapers and their readers. Resolutions were adopted approving the idea and the committee now at work was asked to recommend methods and organization. Sir. Richard Gregory, editor of "Nature", the leading scientific magazine of England, is chairman of the committee.

Encouraged by the success of Science Service in America, those sponsoring the project feel convinced that there is a place in British science and journalism for a similar organization to furnish authentic, yet interesting scientific news to the press. They realize, however, that there are problems peculiar to English journalism that must be met.

The organizing committee has been assured of the close cooperation of the American Science Service, now five years old, but the American organization, while cooperating and exchanging news, will have no financial interest in the new British organization. The movement for a British Science Service was inaugurated at a luncheon tendered by American Science Service to leading scientists at the Southampton meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science last August.

"ONLY CHILD" NOT SO HANDICAPPED AFTER ALL

The only child in a family, so often pointed out as sure to grow up to be a horrible example, has found some one to stick up for him. Tests made in the psychological laboratory at Colgate University show that the only child gets as far as college, at any rate, without fulfilling the awful prophecy.

John C. Stuart, psychologist at Colgate who made the tests, says that the only

child, who grows up without playmates in the home and who is all too often indulged by his parents, has come to be an object of pity in the eyes of the mental hygiene specialists. Looking at his childhood existence they see situations which at times appear to bode mental ill health in later life.

With this prevailing attitude in mind, the psychologist took 465 students representing families of different sizes and gave them tests designed to show up "undesirable emotional outlets". Eighty-one were the only children in their families 124 were from families with two children, and five of the students had nine brothers and sisters.

Results of the test reveal no evidence that deviations from the normal depend on the number of brothers and sisters, or on the lack of them, Mr. Stuart reports. There was a slight tendency for the number of emotional symptoms to increase as the size of the family increased, but the differences were so slight and so irregular that they are not considered significant.

Experiments with women, with older men, or with men who were not college bred might yield different results, the psychologist suggests.

BEGGING NETS \$11 DAILY, INVESTIGATOR REVEALS

A crippled arm, tattered clothes and a tin cup are more profitable equipment for a good income than knowledge of bookkeeping or typing or many of the common trades. Eleven dollars a day, with a possibility of four times that amount, is within the capacity of the beggar on the city streets, according to the report of an investigation made by Roger Henry Freund of the University of Chicago. Beggars admitted to Mr. Freund incomes of from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a day, while an unobserved count of contributions they received as they plied their "trade" and an estimate for an eight hour day gave the results first stated. The actual income, however, is probably as a rule less than the estimated, since hours of begging are short. On the other hand, certain times of year are particularly profitable; for instance Christmas week, when one blind married couple made \$146.

More significant than the amount of money gained by begging is the information obtained by Mr. Freund regarding the origin of begging and the effect on the beggar's outlook on life. Children may be sent out by their parents and acquire the habit early in life. Blindness or an accident that temporarily or permanently destroys ability at a known trade plus lack of knowledge of help given by social agencies or excessive pride may cause a man to turn to begging while he searches for new work. The easy income and carefree life break the man's morale, and it is then easy for him to develop a philosophy which tells him that his begging is really working, and hence that he earns his money or that the world owes him a living or that most men get their money by some kind of graft anyway - so why not by begging? Social agencies working with beggars in an effort to give them training in some trade have often found them uncooperative; they "earn" by begging sufficient income for their families and hence do not want "charity"; or they can "earn" more with shorter hours by begging than with longer hours of factory work.

The public is most susceptible to children beggars and after them to those with some physical handicap, particularly the blind.