

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.

Mr. Freund found many factors contributed to begging; crippled beggars alone are subject to the following: unscrupulous or thoughtless friends or relatives who hope to share in the money received; the unthinking public; condoning by police and courts of the practice and the attitude of the public which seems to justify begging by a cripple; legalization of begging under the pretext of selling cheap merchandise; development of the habit of begging; the pleasure of the irresponsible life; the natural despondency which follows an accident and makes a rehabilitation difficult. Many of these factors apply to other types of beggars as well as to cripples.

ELECTRIC INCUBATOR BEST HEN SUBSTITUTE

An electric incubator is the most satisfactory substitute for a hen, according to Edmund Burke, chemist at the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Montana.

Temperature is the most important factor in hatching eggs, he has found. The temperature of an electric incubator can be more readily controlled to simulate the temperature conditions under the hen than the older types of hot air incubators. It has been found that eggs hatching under a hen vary several degrees in their temperature on top and on the bottom. Why this is desirable is not known, but the fact remains that, up-to date a responsible motherly hen hatches a higher percentage of chicks than any incubator.

English experimenters have tried to imitate this condition by covering artificially hatching eggs with a thin sheet of rubber to keep the top warmer. They claim a highly increased per cent. in their hatch but the experiment has not been repeated in this country.

Mr. Burke found in his experiments that the carbon dioxide and moisture given off by the body of the hen during hatching are necessary elements in the chemical changes that render the calcium of the shell available for the bone formation of the embryo chick. The electric incubators were found to be superior in reproducing this condition also. The amount of moisture and carbon dioxide could be more easily controlled than in the hot air types and the quantity of each admitted to the eggs approximated more nearly the amount given off by the hen with a consequent increase in the hatching percentage of viable chicks.

GORILLA'S STRENGTH DUE TO PITUITARY ?

It is possible that the pituitary gland is responsible for the difference between men and gorillas.

The gorilla is, from the point of view of the structure of his anatomy, man's nearest relative. Contrasting man and his ape cousin in a lecture recently given before the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir Arthur Keith, M. D., F. R. S., said that man has stayed in a state of physical development corresponding to a gorilla's youth. In his evolutionary career man has moved in the direction of brain while his next anthropoid neighbor has progressed in the direction of brawn.