# Town and County News

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.**

Wheat, $2 36; corn, $1 36.

Has King Winter abdicated?

Spring days with frosty nights.

Our soldiers are coming back in increasing numbers.

Mr. Robert J. Rice is home, having been mustered out of service.

Miss Jane Redden is now a student at a Baltimore business college.

Miss Audrey Jewell has been appointed teacher at Bee Tree school.

It's the toughest kind of luck to have your watch stolen when you are on your way to pawn it.

Gunners' licenses, issued at the Clerk's Office, has netted the amount of $2,248.65.

If a young man has money to burn it is easy to induce a young woman to strike a match.

"Drink to me only with thine eyes," is said to be the favorite song of the prohibitionists.

Miss Jennie Stafford is home from Mechanicsburg, Pa. She is accompanied by her sister, Mrs. J. B. Port.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Luzader now occupy the bungalow property on Seventh street, Denton, recently purchased.

Aviator Clyde H. Trice has been mustered out of the army, and is at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Trice.

Miss Pauline McQuay now has charge of the soda fountain at the store of the Denton Drug Co., in the Telephone Building.

The withdrawal of all steamers from the upper waters of the Choptank has greatly inconvenienced many shippers and receivers of freight.

The partnership of Thomas R. Green and R. Leslie Merrick, owners of the ice plant, has been dissolved by mutual agreement, Mr. Green having bought out his partner's interest.

The Peninsular Light and Power Company has made application to the Public Service Commision for authority to issue $2,000.00 par value of its first mortgage bonds. See Order Publication on fourth page.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Denton, opened its doors for business last Saturday. This bank occupies the rooms recently vacated by the Denton Drug Co. Mr. Sherman E. Hignutt, formerly of the Peoples Bank of this place is Cashier.

A three day tractor school will be conducted by the Extension Service, Maryland State College of Agriculture, for tractor owners and tractor operators and prospective buyers at Easton January 27th, 28th and 29th. A full program has been arranged for. Admission free

Mr. L. B. Towers has recently presented to the county 50 apple trees, 10 cherry trees, and 10 pear trees, which have been planted on the county farm. Mr. Orlando Harrison, of Berlin, donated apple trees for the same purpose, and these also form a part of the young orchard.

The announcement that it is impossible to punish the food profiteer is no surprise to any of us. By this time we all realize that when an "investigation" is started, it has something of the nature of the primrose by the river's brim, and will be an investigation "and nothing more."

All applications for Nitrate of Soda to be purchased through the Government must be in the hands of the Local Committee on or before January 25th. The names of the Local Committee are E. O. Anderson, Denton; Alex Noble, Preston; Harry Spicer, Federalsburg; Wm. W. Seward, Ridgely, and Clayton T. Horsey, Greensboro.

On Saturday afternoon a group of the prominent citizens of Caroline county met at Denton and organized a Citizens' League to protect the general welfare of the colored people of this county. Addresses were delivered by Revs. J. H. Blake, W. H. Hayman, J. H. Fitchett, F. T. Johnson, S. J. Ward, M. V. Waters; Messrs. W. E. Wilson, W. H. Staten, Alex Hubbard and others.

### U. S. Employment Service.

The United States Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor is making a big effort to find jobs for the hundreds of thousands of soldinrs and sailors who are being discharged every month. This Service is called upon to return literally millions of war workers to peace occupations.

These returning boys, who gave up everything that America might have a great National Army, have a right to expect to be placed in positions at once where they can resume their proper places in civil life and be self supporting and self respecting citizens. They do not want charity—what they want is jobs, and they must have jobs.

### Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Orphans' Court was in session on Tuesday, Judges Liden, Moore and Covey being present, and the following business was transacted:

Lena M. Jefferson, guardian to Rachel C., Ruth W. and Adelia E. Jefferson, minors, filed first and final accounts of guardianship as to each ward; approved.

Frank P. Covey, administrator of Clayton E. Clark, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal property; approved, and order to sell at public or private sale granted.

Charles H. Clark, appointed by the will of Viola Sarah Clark, deceased, guardian of Robert W. Clark, minor; approved.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of Annie M. Taylor, deceased, were granted to Thomas Taylor. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Edward T. Moore and Levin E. Taylor were appointed appraisers.

Harry M. Carroll, executor of John W. Carroll, deceased, filed first and final account of administration and distribution; approved.

Chas. E. Engle, administrator of Amelia Engle, deceased, filed releases from Lewis H. Engle, Richard Engle, Albert Engle, Lizzie Montague, Mollie Collins and Charles E. Engle, distributees; approved.

Maggie M. Parker, executrix of John M. Parker, deceased, filed release from Maggie M. Parker, sole legatee; approved.

### Special Article by Mr. McAdoo.

The UNION has secured for publication in next week's issue a most interesting and important article by Wm. G. McAdoo, director general of railroads and former secretary of the treasury.

In this article Mr. McAdoo will outline the reasons for his recent action in asking Congress to extend for five years the period of Government operation and control of railroads. He will clear up some doubts that have existed as to his attitude on the question of Government ownership and Government control.

There is no after-war problem of greater interest to all the people than this question of what shall be done with the railroads now that the war emergency has passed. Whether you agree with Mr. McAdoo or not on all the points he raises you will find his article of the greatest interest, coming as it does from directing head of all the railroads in the United States.

Look out for this article in the next issue of The UNION. It will be worth reading.

### The Farm Woodland.

This is the time of year when the most neglected part of the farm comes in for some consideration. A woodlot is a necessary adjunct of every well ordered farm. It is looked to as the source of fire-wood, fencing, building material, and has often helped out the owner with ready cash from the sale of timber. While it is true that the woodland is the only part of the farm that will not deteriorate if left alone, it is also true that no other part of the farm will bring better returns for a small amount of intelligent care than this same woodland. Growing trees for timber is not much unlike growing other crops. Plantings, weedings, thinnings and certain cultural operations are often employed to advantage in timber growing. As in handling other crops, there is the right thing to do at the right time to get the best results. When timber reaches maturity, it should be cut, but young, thrifty trees of desirable kind should be saved for further growth. In the matter of cutting fire-wood—a winter operation on practically every farm—there is first the opportunity to help the woodland by making an improvement cutting to rid the woods of trees of little or no prospective value—tree weeds—and thereby release a more valuable growth. On the other hand, with no definite plan of what to cut, the wood-chopper often takes the straight, thrifty trees of the best species, leaving the kind that are only fit for firewood to stand.

The State Board of Forestry, 532 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Maryland, has helped hundreds in the handling of woodlands for greater profits, and extends its service to all.

Have you paid your subscription.

It is probable we will not be free from la grippe in this section for some time.

As a result of the Christmas roll-call for Red Cross members Caroline County Chapter now has a membership of 2,423. The reports received at headquarters indicate the number of Christmas members in each circle as follows: Marydel, 39; Goldsboro, 47; Templeville, 14; Greensboro, 179; Denton, 389; Hickman, 25; Preston, 267; Choptank, 106; Federalsburg, 336; Hillsboro, 176; Ridgely, 202; Ridgely Colored, 14; old members, 629, total, 2,423.

## LOSSES FROM HOG CHOLERA.

### Caroline Farmers Lose $1470—Dealers Lose Commissions on $3100—Merchants Lose by the Decreased Purchasing Power of Both Farmers and Dealers.

Hog Cholera is known to have caused the death of at least sixty-two hogs in Caroline county last fall. In two instances prompt reporting of a contageous disease among hogs permitted control measures to confine the disease to the original farms on which the outbreak occurred. The loss of hogs from both of these primary infections amounted to only $350. Over $900 worth of exposed hogs were saved by vaccination.

A delayed reporting of another primary infection allowed the disease to spread to nine other farms. Loss in this case amounted to fifty-five hogs, having a value of $1121.00. In this case a farmer in a distant part of the State, to save himself loss, butchered and sold hogs which had been exposed to the cholera. Rinds, bones or meat from one or more of his hogs reached the feeding troughs on one of our farms without being boiled. Cholera is a highly infectious disease, the virus being carried by dogs, cats, buzzards, implements or persons from infested districts. That outbreak cost us over $1100.00.

In one instance in this county, the purchase of apparantly healthy hogs from an exposed district carried the disease to a new district, causing the death of thirteen hogs before control measures brought it to a halt.

Many farmers still are skeptical about immunizing against cholera by the use of serum or about vaccination as it is some times called. For the benefit if those who have doubts in regard to the matter, I wish to report our results in Caroline county with this means of control.

We used the serum alone or the single treatment. One hundred and fifty five hogs were vaccinated in exposed districts. Of this number one hundred and eight were known to have been exposed and fifty-five were known to be sick at the time of vaccination. Of this number only thirty-two have died from the cholera. In not a single instance has a hog that was well at the time of the vaccination, died from the vaccination or from the cholera. I know of only one case where a hog sick with the cholera recovered without being vaccinated. Of course vaccination will not often save a hog unless it is done during the early stages of the disease. If one were to count as saved, only those herds, individuals of which had already contracted the disease, the present market value of the meat saved would amount to over $2000 for this county.

In order that the wrong impression may not go out in regard to the functions of the county agent in an epidemic of this kind, allow me to make this statement. It is not the function of a county agent to replace or interfere with the work of a Veterinarian. I was allowed to give this personal service only because neighboring Veterinarians were sick or too busy to give our county prompt attention. We are allowed however, to arrange and carry out demonstrations teaching groups of farmers how to vaccinate their own hogs.

Meetings will be held this winter in each district of the county, giving by lantern slides vaccination and other control measures as well as means of preventing hog cholera.

E. O. ANDERSON,
County Agent

### Asks Aid of Workers.

"Use your influence with your city fathers, your selectmen, and other town officers to start at once municipal and town improvements." This is the message which the Department of Labor is sending to wage workers throughout the country.

The Secretary of Labor, Hon. W. B. Wilson, has no fear as to conditions after the readjustment period is over. He believes that then everything will take care of itself. He further is optimistic even as to the readjustment period if States, cities, and towns will now commence public works to take care of the labor slack which may exist during the readjustment period.

He is therefore urging the wage earners of the country to use their influence in their own communities to have school houses, engine houses, roads, canals, and other improvements begun at once. Such improvements are beneficial to everyone, can easily be financed, and offer the greatest opportunities for all classes of labor.

The Czar of Russia is alive every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Flubdud—How are the life preservers on this boat? Guzzler—Fine. I've just had three—as good as I ever drank.

As we understand the Russian situation, the difference between the Bolshevik and a Bourgeois is about 30 rubles.

### Electric Sparks.

Col. House continues to occupy the chief listening post in Europe.

* * *

This new year will ring out old monarchies and ring in new republics.

* * *

Have you learned to write a 9 regularly instead of an 8 for the last figure.

* * *

President Paderewski! May his administration of Poland be a perfect recital.

* * *

It would be terrible if the hotel waiters' strike extended to the peace table.

* * *

In many cases a man doesn't realize how lucky he is when a woman refuses to marry him.

* * *

Count that day saved whose low descending Hun steals from thy hands no fruits of victories won.

* * *

Much of that Berlin rioting was due to the fact that they wanted the Allies to ask: "What's hurting you?"

* * *

While we have entertained some fear of sporadic Bolshevism in America, we had not looked for it in Philadelphia. No never.

* * *

The Berlin "League to Protect the Kaiser" is a little late in getting into action. Holland undertook that task some time ago.

* * *

President Wilson has been invited to Holland by Queen Wilhelmina, but probably will beg to be excused on the score that Holland is already too crowded.

### Hicks Almanac for 1919.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for 1919 will be ready November 20, finer, better than ever. A beautiful, valuable weather book with weather forecasts for every day of 1919, written by Irl R. Hicks, Jr. and Rev. J. B. Noyes, the same as last year. 35 cents by mail, 30 cents on news stands. Our monthly magazine, Word and Works, one year with one Almanac, $1. The Hicks Almanac and Publishing Co., 3401 Franklin Avenue, St. Louise, Mo.

## LABOR DRIVEN TO ITS LIMIT

### Hardest of Hard Work Demanded of Boatmen in the Early Days of the Country.

The high moral courage of the missionaries who strove to convert the Indians of the Canadian Northwest is well illustrated by the life of Father Lacombe, who dared to rebuke Chief Factor Rowan of the Hudson Bay company for heartlessness toward the company's men. Katherine Hughes describes the incident in her biography of Father Lacombe. The factor and the priest were journeying to Edmonton in a keel boat, towed by a company of cordeliers,

Of the boatman's toil Father Lacombe has written: "Imagine, if you please, after resting a few hours on the bare earth, to hear at 3 o'clock the cry, 'Leve! Leve!' Et puis, hurrah!—to pull and pull on the lines drawing the heavy boat up against the current, walking in the mud, the rocks, the swamp, along cliffs, and sometimes in water to their armpits—and this under a burning sun or beating rain from early morning until darkness fell about 9 o'clock. Without having seen it one can form no idea of the hardships, the cruel fatigues, of these boatmen."—Youth's Companion.

## RANKED WITH GREAT POETS

### John Greenleaf Whittier Has Written His Name Among the Immortals of the Earth.

John Greenleaf Whittier, one of the best loved and most famous of American poets, and, perhaps, the most ardent abolitionist known to United States history, was born December 17 near Haverhill, Mass. He was apprenticed to journalism and became an editor at the early age of twenty-two. He held various editorial positions, and throughout his life devoted himself to the writing of both prose and poetry, having no doubt a deep inspiration in that he belonged to the same age that gave Emerson and Longfellow to America and Tennyson and the Brownings to England. With such as his contemporaries Whittier, being himself blessed with natural talents, could do no less than what he did in literature.

Whittier, however, is better known to fame because of his poems. His prose is not so exalted, though true. He wrote "My Psalm," "Barclay of Ury," "Barbara Frietchie," "At Sundown" and various other wonderful poems. He lived to be eighty-five years old, dying peacefully September 7, 1892.

### Reading as a Narcotic.

The habit of reading for amusement becomes with thousands of people exactly the same kind of habit as wine drinking or opium smoking; it is like a narcotic, something that helps to pass the time, something that keeps up a perpetual condition of dreaming, something that eventually results in destroying all capacity for thought, giving exercise only to the surface parts of the mind, and leaving the deeper springs of feeling and the higher faculties of perception unemployed. The result of all this reading means nothing but a cloudiness in the mind. That is the direct result. The indirect result is that the mind has been kept from developing itself. All development necessarily means some pain, and such reading as I speak of has been employed unconsciously as a means to avoid that pain, and the consequence is atrophy.—Lafcadio Hearn.

# BLEACHED OATS ARE POOR SEED

### Sulphur Process Brightens Grains, but It Reduces Germinating Qualities.

## PAY ATTENTION TO QUALITY

### Same Amount of Time, Labor and Money Required to Sow Field, Whether Viability High or Low—Buy Under Contract.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the purchase and selection of oats for seed farmers are warned to be careful of grain that has been bleached by the sulphur process. This process is now used extensively by commercial grain dealers to give oats of inferior quality a bright, clean appearance. In experiments conducted by the specialists of the United States department of agriculture, it was found that in nearly every sample of sulphur bleached oats there was a great reduction in the germinating power. The largest reduction was in a sample which germinated 97.5 per cent before treating and 9.5 per cent after treating, or a total reduction in germination of 88 per cent caused by sulphuring.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the quality of seed for the same amount of time, labor and money is required to sow a field of oats, whether the viability of the seed be high or low, and the product will be influenced directly by the percentage of germination of the seed. A casual observer is probably more likely to be misled as to the true quality of oats than of any other grain for seeding purposes, because oats that have been sulphured present an attractive appearance; therefore special care must be taken to ascertain whether this appearance is due to bleaching by sulphur or whether it is natural.

**Feed Oats Not Good for Seed.**

It is not an uncommon practice throughout the smaller oat-growing areas for farmers to use for seed, oats that have been purchased for feeding purposes, especially when these oats appear to be of good quality. Frequently very poor yields are obtained from feed oats, because these oats may have been sulphur bleached.

Seedmen generally buy their oats under contracts, stipulating that such oats shall germinate not less than a specific percentage, and further that they shall not be sulphur bleached. This provision, of course, safeguards the farmer when he buys oats from a seedsman who states that such oats are suitable for seed. However, as there is no general regulation governing oats handling in intrastate transactions which requires that sulphured oats are to be labeled as such, the farmer generally is without protection and often sows oats that have been sulphured.

**Process of Bleaching.**

Two processes are in use in bleaching oats; known as the cold process and the warm process, the only difference being that in one case steam is used to moisten the grain and in the other cold water is used. As the moistened oats fall from the top of a tower they pass through sulphur fumes which come in contact with every kernel. After the oats have passed through the bleaching tower they are usually run in a bin and allowed to stand over night when they are cooled or dried as necessity may require.

## NAPOLEON'S MAXIMS OF WAR

### Rules Laid Down by Great Soldier Were Followed Almost Literally by General Foch.

Napoleon was a prolific war maxim-maker. His maxims number more than a hundred. Many of them are as true today as when they were made, observes London Answers.

"In war," said Napoleon, "there is never more than one favorable moment. The great art is to seize it and use it well."

Foch seized the "favorable moment," and in a month not only saved the situation, but turned the tables on the enemy. He "concentrated his troops and acted with energy," as Napoleon laid down.

Commonsense—the application of wisdom to circumstances—is Foch's maxim, as it was Napoleon's. Napoleon has written: "Plans may be modified ad infinitum according to circumstances, the genius of the general, the character of the troops, and the features of the country."

Napoleon insisted upon the study of past campaigns. "The science of strategy," he said, "is to be acquired by experience and studying the campaigns of all great captains."

Foch has been a lifelong student of military history. In the spring he was acting up to Napoleon's dictum—"the measure which is not profoundly meditated in all its details produces no result." When Foch was ready he "dared at the right moment." For 20 years past Foch has been "profoundly meditating" the details of the strategy which has given him such signal success.

### Forest Hospitality.

One morning our company was drilling, when a Boche plane flew over. We usually go into the woods when they are first sighted, but this time the captain said: "Everybody down and lie still." Then he added: "No use making a break for the woods. He'll see where we go and probably bomb us tonight."

An acting private in the rear rank replied: "Well, sir, let's run into somebody else's woods." — Ontario Post.

## SIRUP WILL REPLACE SUGAR

### Novel Scheme Being Carried Out in Nebraska Community—Demand Bigger Than Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A scheme to utilize a part of the sorghum crop for making a sugar substitute for human food is being carried out in Douglas county, Nebraska. In one community, through the efforts of the local county agent, six farmers co-operated in purchasing a small

At Work in a Sirup-Making Mill.

sorghum mill, and secured the services of an experienced sorghum-sirup maker. Although the sirup made at this mill is being sold at $1.25 to $1.50 a gallon, present indications are that the demand cannot be met. Five sorghum mills are now in operation in the county.

## URGES FISH MEAL FOR HOGS

### Tests Conducted by Agricultural Department Show It Is Equal to Tankage in Feed Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To stimulate greater interest in the production of fish meal, which is a good substitute for tankage in the feeding of hogs, a representative of the United States department of agriculture recently visited a number of fisheries along the gulf coast as well

Hogs Feeding at Self-Feeder.

as a number of marketing centers in the South. Tests conducted by the department show that fish meal is equal in feeding value to tankage. It contains about 57 per cent protein. It is made by drying nonedible fish and grinding fine. This meal is being used at the government farm at Beltsville, Md., to replace tankage. The menhaden fisheries on the Atlantic coast can produce annually 10,000 tons of fish meal. Fisheries along the gulf states and Mississippi river have been wasting or manufacturing as fertilizer large quantities of nonedible fish.

## RUSSIAN THISTLE OF VALUE

### Once Considered Noxious Weed—Now Used for Wintering Stock in New Mexico.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Russian thistle, considered one of the most noxious weeds in New Mexico, is now declared by many stockmen in that section to be of value as a stock feed. Some farmers in Santa Fe county already have put up large stacks of from five to fifty tons to be used for wintering stock this season. Its value as a feed was discovered during the last two years of drought when it was the only thing which stood between the live stock of the region and starvation. The county agricultural agent of Santa Fe county is urging the building of silos to be filled with Russian thistles, which, it is also reported, make excellent silage.

### Be Careful With Electricity.

Some safety hints for the wise, which are intended to guard against serious accidents and a possible loss of life, are being sent out broadcast by the electric light companies. From them may be selected the following: Do not cover an electric globe with paper or cloth. It may start a fire. Do not hang an ordinary lamp cord over a nail or metal work. Do not leave a cord connected when you are through with it. Do not touch any wire that is down on the ground, whether it is an electric, telephone or guy wire. In an emergency, remove a wire with an instrument equipped with a wooden handle, keeping the full length of the handle between yourself and the wire.

### Discovery of Anthracite.

It is only a little more than a hundred years since authracite coal has been used as fuel, the first attempt to burn it proving unsuccessful. Judge Jesse Fell of Fell house, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was convinced that "stone coal," as it was called, would burn, but his arguments were laughed at. Finally, convinced that what was necessary was a strong draft, Judge Fell built a fireplace of brick with a bottom and front of iron grating. Piling the coal in this, he built a wood fire under it. Soon the coal was a red-hot mass, and the neighbors flocked in to marvel at this and revel in the grateful warmth. That was in February, 1808!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## DON'T LET CHILDREN LEAVE SCHOOL.

### The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.

"Boys are still using the war as an excuse for staying out of school," said one of America's greatest schoolmen to the writer a few days ago, "and it is proving one of the most dangerous facts in our national life.

"In the first place," he continued, "you may give school credits for hoeing corn and running a lathe, but they won't pass the higher examinations. And in the second place, it is bad for the boy to get the idea that he is going to continue to be in any general demand as a worker before he learns the fundamentals that lie underneath what he is going to do."

STIFFEN UP THE PARENTS.

"The responsibility," says Geoffrey F. Morgan, "is upon the parents, and those who fail to accept it do so for two reasons—lack of judgment or lack of control. In the first instance, the parent is mislead by the idea that the boy is supporting himself. 'John doesn't seem to like school, and he might just as well be earning something,' he says complacently. He is usually glad, furthermore, to be relieved of the endless drain upon his pocketbook, which John's clothes and amusements have entailed. If his boy is honest and industrious, the father feels a certain pride at seeing him start so early to 'make his way.' He is hardly to be censured for this attitude, for it is usually the product of the same faults which characterizes his son—lack of judgment and foresight. There are, moreover, possibly many arguments in his favor, for John may have been idling at school, or his expenses may have been a trying drain upon his fathers' slender means.

PARENTS NEED MORE BACKBONE.

"In the second instance, however, there are no such excuses to be offered. We may as well face the issue that scores upon scores of boys leave school every month because parents lack control necessary to compel their remaining there. It is a lamentable fact that hundreds of boys at the age of twelve or fourteen have got so far out of hand that their parents can not compel them to go to school against their wills. And I believe it is this specific condition which is largely responsible for the numerous desertions from the educational ranks. 'We did hope John would enter high school,' says a mother pathetically, 'but he decided he'd rather go to work in a machine shop.' And so, John, whose parents are willing and anxious to see his education continue, elects against their will to become a sooty-faced assistant at $6.00 a week, and his parents are powerless to prevent him.

"The responsibility for boys leaving school, then, rests in great measure with the home. The school can not hope to offer any course sufficiently alluring to hold the boy whose sole desire is to get into some position where he can earn money for himself. It may, and does, offer courses which will have a direct utilitarian value when he finally comes to undertake a trade or a profession, but it cannot maintain a hold upon the boy who prefers present certainty to future prospect. Nor can it enforce attendance, if once the boy has passed the compulsory age limit. The boy himself is not to blame, since he is not sufficiently mature to act for his own best interests. It is to the home, therefore, that we must look, it is upon the home that we must depend for a correction of the evils which exist at present."

MONEY-VALUE OF EDUCATION.

Of course, the young folks are wrong in believing that education is without money value, and the following estimates may be useful to you in conversation with your restless boy or girl.

I have put it this way: Here are two brothers, Jim and Joe, twins. Jim leaves school at the eighth grade, Joe goes through high school, college and the school of technology. The average wage of an eighth-grader, according to the census, is $800 a year through life, not more. According to Prof. Edward F. Miller, the average income of graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ten years out, is $5,000. At thirty-five, then, Joe will be earning $4,200 a year more than brother Jim. At the end of their working days, say sixty-five, Joe will have earned $126,000 more than Jim (Really, he will have done much better, for a Tech man who is earning $5,000 at thirty-five won't stop at that). What did Joe have to do to get that? He went to school nine years longer. Counting 140 days to a school year, he had 1260 additional days of schooling. In other words, every day in school beyond the eighth grade, applied on a thorough education for life, is worth a hundred dollars. Pretty good pay for going to school!

A SKYSCRAPER EDUCATION.

I often put it to young people this way: Once two young men decided to put up office buildings in their native town. Each decided that a four-story building would be about right. One dug the usual foundation. The other looked ahead; he went clear down to bed-rock, he dug as far down as he intended to build up, and he, too, put up a four-story building. The first man had his building rented before the second got his cellar dug. But ten years later the town boomed. The first man went to his architect, and said, "I would like to add a little to my office-building." "Sorry," said the builder, "but your foundation won't stand it." The other told his architect, "Now I am ready to build." "Go as far as you like," was the reply. "You have a foundation that will hold twenty stories."

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