

## THE PROFIT OF EDUCATION

Does it pay to make an effort to get a good general education? I will begin the answer to this question by stating a few facts. Thirty-two per cent. of the congressmen of the United States have been college graduates; forty-six per cent. of the senators, fifty per cent. of the vice-presidents, sixty-five of the presidents, seventy-three per cent. of the Justices of the Supreme Court and eighty-three per cent. of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have been college graduates. In addition to the above you must also include the large number of literary, business and professional men. Less than one-half of one per cent. of the people of the United States have been college graduates; so you see that all of these have been chosen out of the very small number that have finished college courses.

The fact that some men, as Abraham Lincoln, have risen to such eminence without a college education is no argument against college courses for young people. They were geniuses,—men of more than natural ability,—and could see their way clear to accomplish great things. And yet even they might have done more for the world if they had been fortunate enough to have received a college education. It is well known that they lamented the fact that they had not had the advantage of college courses.

It is admitted that a man of average ability, with little education, may succeed as a farmer, banker, merchant, artisan, and sometimes in the professions, but in nine cases out of ten they would succeed much better if they were educated.

A college course, however, brings much into a man's life besides the ability to succeed in his undertaking. It opens up to him a world that the uneducated man can not comprehend, and, of course, can not enjoy. It brings into his life the treasures of literature, art, science, and history that furnish a never ending source of pleasure and power. Indeed, this is the greatest good to come from a college education, for one may by close application to duty and business acquire the intellectual power that will enable him to succeed in business, but the power gained this way does not carry with it the world of thought, culture and power opened by the study of literature, arts, sciences, mathematics and history.

A business man once said to the writer, "I can make money, and I have succeeded in business, but I would willingly give you \$10,000 for such an education as you have and do not need and use." This statement illustrates the fact that a college education brings into a man's life something that business experience can not furnish.

The Preparatory and College Courses in The Agricultural College are standard in every particular, and graduates receive the same favors that graduates receive from the very best colleges of the land. The writer of this article will be glad to communicate with parents and young people wishing to know more about the college courses best adapted for fitting young men and women for the various callings of life. He will also be glad to explain the relation of the college courses to the various technical courses, such as engineering, business, pharmacy, law, medicine, etc. Not all college courses fit equally well for the various callings and professions. The college course will pay, but some college courses pay better than others.

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Justice Harland is a wit who is always listened to with keen interest. Recently, says the Bohemian, while playing golf with a clergyman, Dr. Sterrett, the divine, having fozzled, was gazing at the ball with baneful eyes and compressed lips, when Justice Harlan said, with a chuckle:—"Doctor, if you don't mind me telling you, that's the most profane silence I ever listened to."

## RECREATION ON THE FARM

At the present time we find that the majority of the young people brought up on our farms want to leave the country for the city at a very early age. There are many reasons for this discontent on the part of the young people; one thing is that they do not have as much amusement or recreation as they should. In reality they have all work and no play.

There are a great many good games both for outdoors and in the house which can be played with a great deal of enjoyment.

The old standbys of croquet and horseshoes always give the players lots of fun. Tether tennis is a quiet but enjoyable game. A tennis ball is fastened to a long string and hung from the top of a long pole. Two people have tennis rackets, or flat boards can be used. They try to wind the ball and string around the pole, one trying to wind it one way while the other winds it in the other direction.

When the ball is wound around the pole it counts one for the person who wound it around the pole. This is very exciting and very good exercise.

Another good game for boys and girls is "Boston Ball." This game is played very much the same as baseball. A soft ball is used. This ball is pitched by one who bats in baseball past the one who pitches in baseball, with the same rules. Of course the one in position of the pitcher of baseball tries to catch it. If he doesn't it counts the same as if the ball had been hit. This is very vigorous exercise, but girls can play it much better than baseball.

Basketry, cutting of leather, carving of wood, and many other industrial arts are very pleasant and also profitable amusements. The different arts can be worked at in the house or out of doors, therefore are fine for long winter evenings, as also are books, magazines, games, etc.

If only parents would enter into their children's play and sympathize with their joys as well as their sorrows, they will find that their children will not be so anxious to leave home for the overcrowded cities.—Mary Judson Brush.

## PAINTER AND PLOWMAN

Says George Bernard Shaw: "No men are greater sticklers for the arbitrary dominion of genius or talent than your artists. The great painter is not content with being sought after and admired because his hands can do more than ordinary hands, which they truly can, but he wants to be fed as if his stomach needed more food than ordinary stomachs, which it does not. A day's work is a day's work, neither more nor less, and the man who does it needs a day's sustenance, a night's repose, and due leisure, whether he be painter or plowman. But the rascal of a painter, poet, novelist, or other voluptuary of labor is not content with his advantage in popular esteem over the ploughman; he also wants the advantage in money, as if there were more hours in a day spent in a studio or library than in the field; or as if he needed more food to enable him to do his work. He talks of the higher quality of his work, as if the higher quality of it was his own making—as if it gave him a right to work less for his neighbor than his neighbor works for him—as if the ploughman could not do better without him than he without the ploughman—as if the value of the most celebrated pictures has not been questioned more than that of any straight furrow in the arable world—as if it did not take an apprenticeship of as many years to train the hand and eye of a mason or blacksmith as of an artist—as if, in short, the fellow were a god, as canting brain worshippers have for years past been assuring him he is. Artists are the high priests of the modern Moloch."