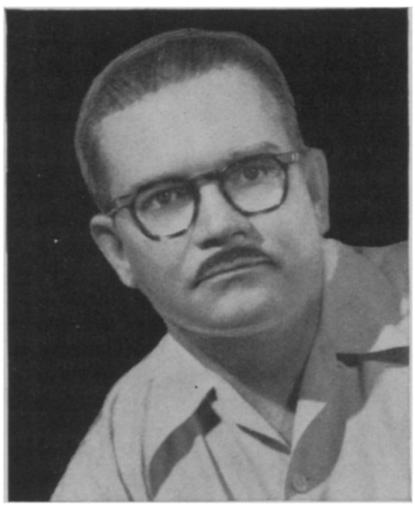
Tells How to

Make Money Writing Short Paragraphs



Chicago Man Reveals a Short Cut to Authorship

Discloses little-known angle by which beginners often get paid five to ten times more per word than the rates paid to famous authors. Now anyone who can write a sentence in plain English can write for money without spending weary years "learning to write."

FOR years and years a relatively few people have had a "corner" on one of the most profitable authors' markets ever known. They've been going quietly along selling thousands and thousands of contributions. None of them has had to be trained authors. None of them has been "big name" writers. Yet, in hundreds of cases they have been paid from five to ten times as much per word as was earned by famous authors.

The successful men and women in this field had such a good thing that they kept it pretty well to themselves. Mr. Benson Barrett was one of these people. For years he enjoyed a steady income—made enough money in spare time to pay for a fine farm near Chicago.

Finally, Mr. Barrett decided to let others in on his method. Since then he has shown a number of other men and women how to write for money. He has not given them lessons in writing. He has not put them through a long course of study or practice. In fact, most of his protégés have started mailing contributions to magazines within two weeks after starting.

Mr. Barrett says that the only skill required is that the beginner be able to write a sentence in plain English. Almost anyone with a grade school education can write well enough to follow Mr. Barrett's plan, because the contributions you will send to magazines are rarely longer than one paragraph. Shut-ins, housewives, folks who are retired on small incomes, even employed men and women who like to use idle hours in a constructive way—all types are making money on short paragraphs.

Mr. Barrett does not teach you to write. He shows you *what* to write, what *form* to put it in, and *whom to send it to*. He shows you a simple method for *getting ideas* by the hundreds. He gives you a list of more than *200 magazines* whose editors are looking for this kind of material and who will buy from beginners. In other words, he teaches you a method, an angle, a plan for starting to write for money right away.

IF you would like to see your writing in print and get paid for it—just send your name on a postcard to Mr. Barrett. He will send full information about his plan of coaching by return mail—postage prepaid. He makes no charge for this information. And, no salesman will call on you. You decide, at home, whether you'd like to try his plan. If the idea of getting paid for writing short paragraphs appeals to you, write to Mr. Barrett for this information.

No telling where it might lead. Such a small start may even open opportunities for real authorship. And, since it can't cost you anything more than a postcard, you'll certainly want to get all the facts. Address postcard to Mr. Benson Barrett, 6216 N. Clark Street, Dept. 163-B1, Chicago, Ill. 60626.

FROM CANADA

Cryogenic Super-Magnet at McGill University

A low temperature super-magnet with a pull more than a million times that of the earth is under construction at McGill University at an estimated cost of a million dollars.

Dr. Richard Stevenson, associate professor of Physics, who designed the device, says when it is completed with its own building, "it will be the most powerful magnet of its kind in the world."

Industry as well as science will be able to use the tool for research in solid state physics.

It is expected that half of the working time of the device will be available gratis to industry and other organizations outside the university for projects requiring cryogenics and the use of high intensity magnetism.

The project is supported by the National Research Council of Canada, with some additional aid from Magnetic Engineering Associated in Boston, Mass. The low temperature equipment is being designed and built by Air Liquide, a Montreal firm.

At power levels of 10 kilowatts, the device is expected to produce a field strength of 250,000 oersteds, 30,000 more than the huge non-superconducting magnet at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where five megawatts of power are needed.

A helium refrigerator unit, operating at minus 452 degrees F., is part of the installation since the intense magnetic field developed by the device depends largely on the exposure of the magnet's specially designed solenoids to temperatures hundreds of degrees below zero.

Research is still going on into the forces between atoms behind the magnetic properties of solids. Perhaps the most important new technique for such research involves the use of extremely intense magnetic fields, powerful enough to disturb the interaction between magnetic atoms in solids.

Thousands of amperes of electric current will pass through the solenoids. At the very low temperatures the electrical resistance of some conductors, such as niobium-tin alloy, becomes zero and of others, for example, pure aluminum, very small. This allows the production of high magnetic fields with little dissipation of power.

Zero electrical resistance, known as superconductivity, allows electric current to continue flowing in the cryogenic solenoid after the power source is disconnected, maintaining the magnetic field with its stored energy.

Fred Poland