

Make Money Writing Short Paragraphs

Chicago Man Reveals a Short Cut to Authorship

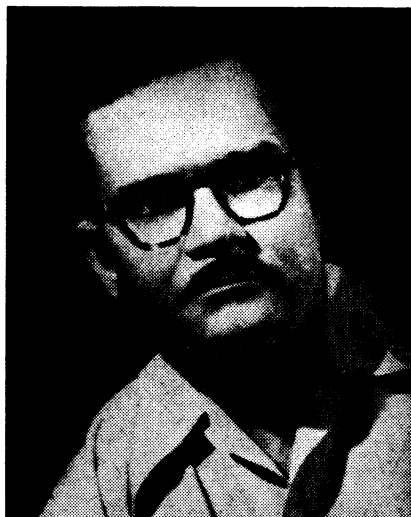
Discloses little-known angle by which beginners often get paid five to ten times more per word than the rates paid to famous authors. Now anyone who can write a sentence in plain English can write for money without spending weary years "learning to write."

FOR years and years a relatively small number of 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 have had to be trained authors. None of them have 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 on the outskirts of Chicago.

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

Mr. Barrett says that the only skill required is that the aspiring author be able to write a sentence in plain English. Almost anyone with a common school education can write well enough to follow Mr. Barrett's plan, because the contributions you will send to magazines are rarely more than one paragraph in length.



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 *who 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 that are looking for this kind of material and will buy from beginners. In other words, he teaches you a method, an angle, a plan for starting to write right away for money.

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 writing twenty or thirty short paragraphs a week and getting back a lot of small checks appeals to you, ask Mr. Barrett for this information.

No telling where it might lead. Such a small start might 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-W, Chicago 26, Illinois.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Drug Promises Defeat Of Deadly Pork Disease

➤ TRICHINOSIS, one of the greatest health problems in the United States, may soon be under control.

The drug thiabendazole has been used effectively in preventing this disease from infecting pigs, the Joint Meeting of the Biological Societies in Boulder, Colo., was told.

Earlier this year, thiabendazole was credited for the first known experimental cure of human trichinosis.

Dr. William C. Campbell, who is with the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, Rahway, N.J., and co-worker, Dr. Ashton C. Cuckler, also of Merck, reported that sizeable injections of the drug gave pigs protection from experimental trichinella worm infection for two days.

Infection in man, however, does not actually come from these worms, but rather from larvae that are coiled in cysts in pigs' muscles.

When such meat is undercooked and eaten, these cysts dissolve and the parasite matures, depositing its larvae in the body where they spread throughout the muscles, causing trichinosis.

Smaller doses of the drug reduced the development of these larvae in pigs, Dr. Campbell said. This made it possible to halt larvae encystment in the pigs' muscle tissue, even though these doses did not stop the infection.

• Science News Letter, 86:162 Sept. 12, 1964

PUBLIC HEALTH

Fumes From Street Tars Seen as Cancer Threat

➤ TAR—not just from cigarette smoke but from street repairs—could spread cancer, the American Chemical Society's 148th national meeting was told in Chicago.

Daniel F. Bender of the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, said compounds called polynuclear carbazoles have been detected in fumes from tar.

Several of these chemicals are known to cause cancer in animals and might cause cancer in humans.

Mr. Bender said this could be a particular problem in cities because he and his co-workers have found that carbazole, a compound from which the polynuclear carbazole series is derived, pollutes urban air. Carbazole, however, is not known to cause cancer.

"This is the first time carbazole has been found in urban air and the first time polynuclear carbazoles have been found in samples from air pollution sources," he said.

Mr. Bender said these pollutants were found by collecting samples of city air during a period of years by filtration. From these samples, processed chemically, carbazole and polynuclear carbazoles were isolated and identified. "This work is part of a continuing effort to characterize air pollution by comparing the pollutants present," he said.

Co-authors of the paper presented by Mr. Bender were Dr. Eugene Sawicki and Ronald M. Wilson Jr., also from the Center.

• Science News Letter, 86:162 Sept. 12, 1964