

view of the importance of agriculture in the economic life of the country adequate measures for the efficient agricultural education of our people, nearly one-half of whom are engaged in agriculture, are lacking. He refers to the impossibility of securing, on demand from the civil service commission, persons qualified to serve as assistants in the scientific divisions of the department. The training of the necessary experts has to be done in the department itself, and then when their full measure of usefulness is attained wealthy institutions take them from the service by offering much higher salaries than the department is authorized to pay.

Arrangements have been made with the civil service commission to make a register of the graduates of the land-grant colleges. From this register young men will be selected to assist in the scientific divisions at very small pay but with special opportunities for post-graduate study such as no university in the land supplies. By this means it is hoped that the department will have a force from which to not only fill vacancies when wealthy institutions take away the department's trained men, but possibly, also, to supply agricultural stations and other scientific institutions with men of superior scientific attainments. This is a step intended to complete the educational system provided in the endowment of agricultural experiment stations and agricultural colleges. The work so proposed will entail but moderate expense, and the secretary expresses the hope that it will meet with the approval of congress. Reference is made to the gratifying evidence of growing interest in the subject of elementary instruction in sciences relating to agriculture, and to the progress made in this regard since the secretary presented his last annual report.

CLEVELAND ON "SUCCESS."

Former President Cleveland, in discussing the question, "How to Make the Most of One's Self," has written the following:

"The merit of the successful man, who has struggled with difficulties and disadvantages, must be judged by the kind of success he has achieved, by the use he makes of it, and by its effect upon his character and life. If his success is clean and wholesome, if he uses it to make his fellows better and happier, and if he faithfully responds in all the obligations of a liberal, public-spirited, useful citizen, his struggles should add immensely to the honor and consideration he deserves.

"If, on the other hand, his success is of the grasping, sordid kind, if he clutches it closely for his selfish gratification, and if with success he is bankrupt in character, sordidly mean, useless as a citizen, or of evil influence in

his relations with his fellowmen, his struggles should not save him from contempt. Those included in either of these classes may in the ordinary acceptation be termed self-made men, but it is quite evident that there are so called self-made men not worth the making.

"The men who fit themselves to benefit and improve human conditions according to their environments, who, if they fulfill their mission, learn that the fruits they gather are sweetest when shared by others and who cheerfully yield in benefactions to their fellowmen self-imposed tithes in kind from their accumulations of hand, mind, or heart—these are the self-made men—because they can only be the products of self-endeavor and struggle, often to overcome external difficulties and disadvantages, and always to improve whatever opportunities are within their reach, to subdue the selfishness of human nature, and to stimulate its noblest aspirations.

"The construction of such men requires fit material and the use of proper tools. Some grades of material may be capable of better finish and finer form than others, but all will yield sufficiently to treatment to become strong, durable, and useful.

"Among the tools to be used in the construction of the best quality of self-made men, education is of vital importance. Its share of the work consists in so strengthening and fashioning the grain and fiber of the material as to develop its greatest power and fit it for the most extensive and varied service.

"This process cannot be neglected with the expectation of satisfactory results, and its thoroughness and effectiveness must depend upon the excellence and condition of the tool employed and the skill and care with which it is used.

"The extension of our school system ought to stimulate the desire of pupils to enjoy larger opportunities. The old superstition concerning the close relations between the greatness of the self-made man and meager educational advantages is fast disappearing. Parents are more general convinced that the time and money invested in a college course for their children are not wasted.

"Young men don't fully realize the great benefit they as individuals would derive from a liberal education. But even if oblivious to this it would seem that the obligation resting upon them to do their share toward furnishing to our country the kind of self-made men it so much needs at this momentous period in our history ought to incite them to enter upon this duty in the surest and most effective manner.

"We need the right kind of educated self-made men in our business circles, on our farms, and everywhere.

"We need them for the good they may do by raising the standard of in-

telligence within their field of influence; we need them for the evidence they may furnish that education is a profitable factor in all vocations and in all the ordinary affairs of a community, and we especially and sorely need such men abundantly distributed among our people for what they may do in patriotically steadying the currents of political sentiment and action. In a country like ours, where the people are its rulers, it is exceedingly unfortunate that there be so many blind followers of the lying partisan and the flattering demagogue.

"The mass of our American citizenship can be and ought to be greatly improved and made a better and safer depository of our trust in the perpetuity and beneficence of a free government. I believe this can be accomplished by adding to our citizenship more of the leaven of genuine, well-constructed, and well equipped self-made men.

"They must be not only well constructed and well equipped, but they should be in sincere sympathy with all that concerns the betterment of the conditions surrounding them. In other words, they should be actively useful.

"Of all useless men, the most culpably useless are those who, having educational acquirements and fitness for beneficial work, do no more than exploit their acquirements in the false and unhealthy sociability of habitual club life, or only utilize them as aids to the selfish pleasure of constantly restless foreign travel or accessories to other profitless enjoyment. Such a waste of qualifications for valuable service is especially blameworthy in a country like ours, where so many national problems remain unsolved and where vast development awaits the most strenuous and intelligent effort.

"There should be no cause for depression in recalling the fact that success will not always bring to our self-made men either riches or fame. Though these rewards would be lavishly distributed, he to whom they may not be forthcoming, if he endures to the end and remains true to himself and his mission, will have in his own keeping a more valuable reward in the consciousness of duty well and faithfully performed. Popular applause is, of course, gratifying, but there are times when a man's own satisfaction with his conduct is a better criterion of real merit."

In conclusion Mr. Cleveland says the obligations of wealth and education are equally binding; the rich man should restrain himself from purse-proud superiority and the educated one from superstitious loftiness. Now when partisanship, he says, assumes to lead and hosts follow without reason, it is time when intelligence and education should hear a call to duty.—New York World.