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This amazing electrical appliance, called Kitchen Aid, eliminates practically all the hard work in connection with the preparation of food for your table. It saves countless hours in the kitchen. It does its work so perfectly that cooking failures are no longer possible. Think of being able to prepare all the hard-to-make dishes like angel food, cream puffs, mayonnaise, etc., by a mere turn of a switch! That's what Kitchen Aid does. No wonder women are so enthusiastic about this new device! No wonder it has created such a sensation everywhere!

Leading Women's Magazines Endorse KITCHEN AID

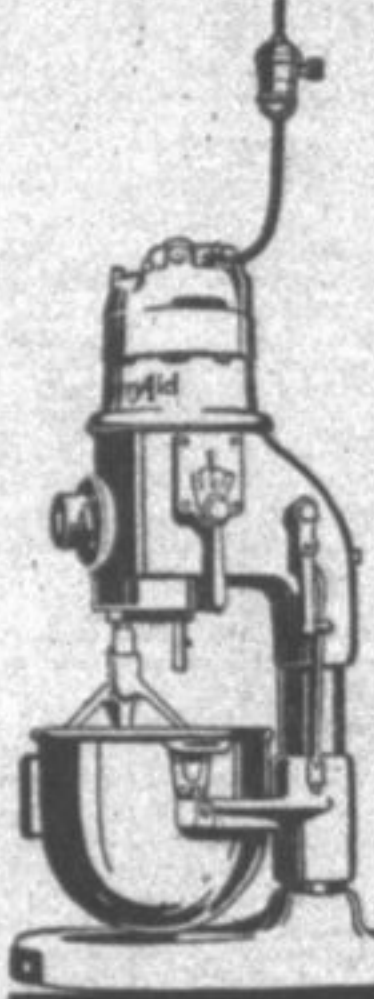
Ladies' Home Journal, Good Housekeeping, Modern Priscilla and many other leading magazines and newspapers endorse Kitchen Aid as a time, money and labor saver. Best reviews from these magazines in the free Kitchen Aid Book. Mail Coupon below.

Write for FREE BOOK

In spite of the countless number of difficult tasks it performs, Kitchen Aid is so simple in construction that a child can operate it. There is nothing to get out of order—it costs practically nothing to operate—and it is built to last a lifetime. Write today for the book that tells all about Kitchen Aid and how it turns cooking drudgery into a delightful pastime. This book is free and a request for a copy doesn't place you under the slightest obligation. Mail the coupon now.

Demonstration FREE! If you would like to see Kitchen Aid at work in your own home, a demonstration will be arranged at your convenience. Just mail a post card to our local representative.

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FARMER ON WAY BACK TO NORMAL

REASON FOR OPTIMISM

So Says University of Illinois Economist Discussing Purchasing Power Now of Farm Products

Is the farmer finally on his way to the prosperity he knew a few years back?

Has the great agrarian depression which has ruined many thousands of American farmers and sent thousands of them away from the farm to the more remunerative industrial centers played itself out? What of the American farmer today and what of his future?

With the purchasing power of his dollar moved up to ninety cents as compared to 1913, brought about by the fact that the prices of his products are considerably higher than a year ago while at the same time the prices of many products he buys have decreased in price, the farmer today is far better off than a year ago, Prof. Ivan Wright, University of Illinois economist, pointed out as he discussed the August figure, just published, of the United States department of agriculture concerning the purchasing power of "farm products."

Reason for Optimism

"There is a reason for optimism when one reads the recent report," said Prof. Wright, "and the sky which has seemed so black all during the trying times the farmer has passed through look considerably brighter, at least for the present. The U. S. department of agriculture reports that in August the general index of purchasing power of farm products has moved up to 90, the year 1913 being considered as 100," Mr. Wright said. "For the same period of 1923, the purchasing power of farm products was 73. Therefore, with the farmers'

purchasing power having increased, the dollar to him is much larger than at the corresponding time a year ago.

Advantage of Good Crops

"The American farmer's advantage this year is due to good crops in this country while grain crops of Canada and many European countries were very much below normal. The present favorable prices which the American farmer is receiving for his crops may not be continued through 1925; this would probably be true if the production of foreign countries returns to the normal, or near normal, point.

"Through careful management," Professor Wright believes, "The prosperity which has come to farmers in the past five months will enable many of them to lighten their burden of indebtedness.

"Unless this present period of prosperity endures long enough to prove that it is more than temporary, the farmer should avoid any increase of his financial obligation.

"How long can the farmer maintain this favored economic position? What can be done to avoid the recurrence of another depression in agriculture? These are the questions that the farmer and their leaders should be endeavoring to answer upon the basis of sound economics and direct the ship of agriculture accordingly."

PHYSICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

Forty years ago there were but two schools in this country for prospective teachers of physical training. Today there are more than a dozen special schools of this kind, and 55 colleges and universities are giving courses leading to a degree in this subject, according to the United States Bureau of Education.

YUCATAN SCHOOL

More than one-third of the 1,844 students at the Universidad del Sur-este, Merida, Yucatan, are in the normal school, according to a report of H. C. Vogenitz, vice consul in charge at Progreso, Mexico. More than one-ninth (227) were enrolled in literature, 194 in arts and sciences, and only 9 in chemistry.

TELEPHONE USED IN RADIO BROADCASTING

INTERESTING OPERATIONS

Nation-Wide Reception Is Made Possible by Hooking Up Long Distance Wires In Instances

Distance no longer is a bar to communication between individual and individual in the United States. Boston talks to San Francisco with almost the same facility as to a neighbor on the next street. Millions of conversations take place each day over the nation's highways of speech—the long lines of the Bell system.

Another use of the long distance lines, however, now makes it possible for one man to talk simultaneously to millions in any part of the country. The energy of the average human voice in ordinary conversation is so feeble that if, for example, all the people of New York city should speak at once, the power would be only sufficient to light a small incandescent lamp. However, the voice can be carried by wire to powerful radio stations hundreds and even thousands of miles away, where it is amplified thousands of times and then broadcast.

National Broadcasting National radio broadcasting is accomplished through the use of land wires, the long lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. A favorably located broadcasting station is sufficient when the desire is simply to reach a comparatively local audience within the radius of a few hundred miles, but if a large section of the country is to be covered, then it becomes necessary to connect a number of broadcasting stations by wire. The wire lines efficiently transfer the speech or music for large distances overland, while the broadcasting stations send the program to the various listeners in their local area.

In order to give the listener the most complete picture possible of just what is taking place when an event of more than ordinary importance is being broadcast, so that he may hear not only the speaker, but in addition the cheering of the galleries, the music and rapping of the chairman's gavel, and the incidental sounds and noises which complete the impression and allow him, as it were, to take an actual part in the gathering, a number of microphones are placed in different parts of the auditorium or banquet hall. There is one on the speaker's desk, another where the band or orchestra is playing, and sometimes a third placed in the auditorium or in the galleries.

Telephone circuits that are satisfactory for commercial service are not necessarily suitable for broadcasting service. For good telephone service, ease of understanding speech is required; but for countrywide broadcasting, it is necessary that all the variation in pitch and volume and quality of elaborate music be transmitted without appreciable change.

These transmission requirements for broadcasting depend on the type of material which it is desired to transmit. For example, the results of a football game or political speech do not offer very serious problems, but for the music of a symphony orchestra the requirements are extremely severe, with the result that special and usually very expensive circuit arrangements are required.

Adapted Circuits Required In adapting circuits to radio broadcasting which are ordinarily used for long distance telephony special alterations must be made. In ordinary long distance communication, speech to be understood requires the line to be adapted to faithful transmission of a band of frequencies of about 2,000 cycles. One pair of wires can be used for as many as four different conversations in addition to four telegraph messages. In radio broadcasting, however, it is necessary to consider not only the range of frequencies—often 5,000 or more—which can be transmitted with out appreciable distortion, but also the range of volume to insure against interference from noise. When transmitting very high class music over the wires the services usually carried over those wires must be re-routed over other circuits. Special equipment to insure accuracy must also be installed and adjusted and numerous tests made to care for emergencies two pairs of wires are usually provided.

To raise the volume level when necessary because of the long distance over which the voice currents must travel, repeaters or amplifiers are installed at various points along the line. At the broadcasting end the output of the line is also amplified thousands of times before it is finally radiated into the ether by the radio station.

TRAINING FOR SERVICE

Training for foreign service of Government and business was offered in 1923-24 in 34 states and the District of Columbia, according to information just issued by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education. More than 12,000 students were enrolled in the foreign service training subjects in colleges and universities of those states.

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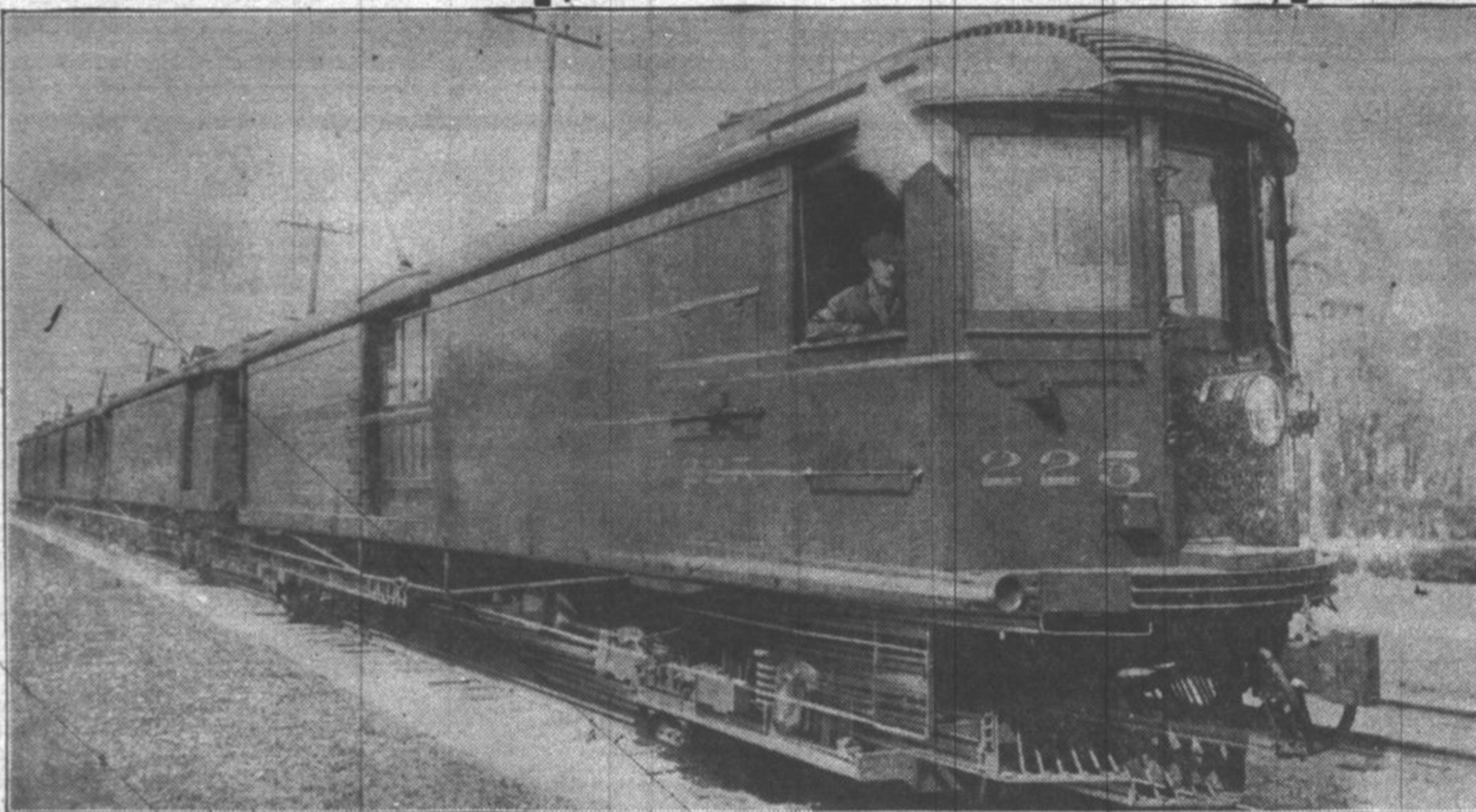
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