

**Dr. B. A. HAMILTON**  
**Dr. A. J. WURTH**  
 Dentists  
 Suite 4  
 H. P. State Bank Bldg.  
 Telephone 478  
 256 St. Johns Ave. Highland Park

---

**DR. IRVING C. SCHUR**  
 Dentist  
 16-18 N. Sheridan Rd. Tel. 2190

Phone H. P. 1442

**CHARLES BROMS**  
 LANDSCAPE GARDENER

Care of  
 Lawns, Shrubs, Flowers and  
 Gardens  
 Black Soil and Manure  
 Shrubs, Evergreens  
 and Perennials

278 Beach St.

Telephone Kildare 3499

**PROGRESS TILE CO.**  
 (Not Inc.)

CERAMIC MOSAICS  
 FLOOR AND WALL TILE  
 MANTELS AND GAS LOGS

5111 Waveland Ave. Chicago

**EDWARD M. LAING**  
 BUILDER

274 East Park Avenue  
 Highland Park, Ill.  
 Phone 1765

**ROOMS FOR SALE ON  
 MONTHLY PAYMENTS**

Beautiful Wooded Lots on  
 East Side

Slip Covers, New Tops, Curtains  
 Bored Plate or Calboard  
 Windows, Floor Rags,  
 Auto Trimmings

**J. M. BILHARZ**  
 North Room Larson's Garage  
 32 S. First Street  
 Telephone 493

**GREENSLADE  
 ELECTRIC SHOP**  
 386 Central Ave.

**ELECTRICAL  
 CONTRACTOR**

**THOR WASHERS  
 APEX CLEANERS**

Telephone 555 Highland Park

**Windes & Marsh**  
 Illinois Licensed  
 Surveyors  
 Municipal  
 Engineers

Phones  
 Highland Park 650  
 Winnetka 222

**THE SANITARY ENGINEER**

SANITATION IS THE  
 FOUNDATION OF  
 GOOD  
 HEALTH.



GOOD PLUMBING

And perfect plumbing of practical worth and real beauty is the foundation of our business success. Sanitation is health insurance and when it comes to sanitary plumbing we're the doctors.

A Bath A Day  
 Keeps You Fit Every Way

**VIC J. KILLIAN, Inc.**  
 SANITARY ENGINEERS  
 Specialists in New Work  
 and Remodeling  
 874 Center St., WINNETKA  
 Tel. Winnetka 1260

**FAIR SYMBOLICAL  
 OF GREAT GROWTH**

**BOOSTS FARM PRODUCTS**

Approximately 25 Million People Attend Such Exhibits Throughout Country Each Year

In 1810, one fair; in 1925, two thousand fairs.

In 1810, an attendance of about five thousand; in 1925 an estimated attendance of approximately twenty-five million.

These figures, in a nutshell, tell the story of the marvelous growth of the American fair from the humblest beginning to its present day status as an important factor in agricultural education. They are of especial interest here in view of the approaching Libertyville fair which will be held Sept. 4-7.

While the fair idea has been taken hold of tremendously in the United States, it is not native to this country. Fairs run back to ancient days, but in the olden times they were more after the manner of a bazaar or market, only held with less frequency, very much like the fairs in vogue in Germany and other European countries today. The American fair traces its ancestry back only to about the middle of the eighteenth century, when a group of progressive farmers in the Tees river valley in northeastern Britain joined to bring their livestock together for comparison. It has been termed the first agricultural fair and was the model after which were patterned the hundreds of country fairs both here and in England.

**Origin of Fairs**

Elkanah Watson of New York has been credited with being the father of the American fair. In 1815 Watson organized the agricultural society of Albany, N. Y., and proceeded to establish fairs and cattle shows in the neighboring counties. In 1819, due mainly to his influence, the New York legislature appropriated ten thousand dollars a year for six years for premiums on agricultural and home manufacture products. In 1832 the state agricultural society was founded and work started in other eastern states. Bue while Watson was busy converting farmers and legislators to the value of fairs, the Columbian Agricultural society held what is believed to be the first exhibition of its kind in Washington, D. C., in 1810.

Pittsburg, Mass., shortly thereafter inaugurated regular agricultural exhibits, and from these first small efforts grew up our system of community, county, state, district, national and international fairs which cover practically every section of the country.

The development of the fair in the United States has been one of normal growth and expansion, according to Samuel R. Guard, director of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation and one of the leading exponents of agricultural exhibits in America. The successful contestant in a local fair naturally wished to compare his products with those of winners in other local fairs. That was how the county fair came to be. The state fair with its wider appeal was the next logical step, and there county winners went to settle disputes on the relative merits of their products. Eventually this led to competition between states, culminating first in the inter-state fair, later in the national show and finally in the international exhibit. Many a national champion grain grower or livestock breeder today can trace his success to some little honor captured at the county fair years ago.

**Inspires Ambition**

The appealing thing about the county fair is the opportunity it offers the farmer to compare his own work with that of his neighbors and so inspires in him a healthy ambition to improve himself and his work, states Mr. Guard. Within easy distance of his home, he can examine the best animals, grains, fruits and vegetables, poultry and honey and determine where he falls short of the mark. Likewise his wife can pit her needlework, her baking and pastry, her canned fruits and vegetables against those of other farm women and enjoy the thrill and reward that comes of victory. Altogether the county fair stimulates friendly competition that has been responsible for much of the farm progress in the past century, he says.

The educational value of the farm implement and equipment displays that are part of all the better fairs is one of the most commendable features, according to Mr. Guard. State and federal government exhibits bring home to the farmer lessons in growing his products more economically and efficiently, and household furnishings and labor saving devices on view work directly for the improvement of country life.

Those who have been urging the farmer to keep books, will probably kick when his books show him he must raise his prices to come out even.

After reading exhortations to beautify their city some folks magnanimously declare they are willing to let George set out some more trees.

Motorists who can't wait a few seconds to let a car pass, are often the same ones who have to fuss for months over claims for damages.

**ENJOY PROSPERITY  
 IN SOUTHERN STATES**

**Great Progress Made Below Mason-Dixon Line in Past Few Years**

The south is rapidly coming into its own, according to the August number of the National Republic, and its development at the present time is little short of marvelous.

"No part of the country has enjoyed a larger share of prosperity during the past quarter of a century than has the south," the National Republic asserts. "The figures tell a remarkable story of expansion. The aggregate wealth of the southern states has multiplied seven fold since 1880 and four fold since 1900. Total bank deposits in that section increased 293 per cent between 1900 and 1923. The population of the south increased in round numbers from twenty-seven to thirty-seven billion in that twenty-three year period; the true value of property from less than seven billion to more than seventy-one billion; the value of manufactured products from a billion and a half to nearly seven billion; the value of farm property from about five billion to nearly twenty-two billion; foreign exports from less than five hundred million to one billion four hundred thousand; foreign imports from fifty-two million to four hundred and eleven million; but most significant of all, school expenditures from thirty-eight million to three hundred and fifteen million. Railroad mileage has increased three and a half times in the south since 1880. The south now produces half the nation's lumber, twenty-nine per cent of its corn, eighty-five per cent of its wheat, eighty-three per cent of its rice and thirty-one per cent of its fruits and vegetables. The south is no longer a one or two crop country. The south produces one-third of the world's petroleum. The amount of coal produced has increased twenty-eight times since 1880.

"The market for most of this production is within the limits of the United States. Because that is the best market in the world the limitless resources of the south are enriching that section. It is only in the beginning of its progress. The next quarter of a century will witness more rapid development in the south than in any other single section of the country, for the reason that it has the climate, soil, resources, home markets and a new spirit of enterprise which makes this possible. Our growing trade with Central and South America will also prove especially advantageous to the south."

**SMALL NEWSPAPERS  
 HAVE THE ADVANTAGE**

From an ethical standpoint it can fairly be claimed that the country press and small city dailies have a marked advantage over the big metropolitan newspapers.

The smaller papers are conducted by their owners who are personally known to the people and business men of the community and read in nearly every family.

The owners, editors and publishers are freer to express their honest convictions than the highly commercialized city press, too often run by hired employes, principally to earn dividends.

The small daily or country weekly that lives up to its opportunities represents the stand of personal journalism in behalf of the community.

As long as the small city dailies and country weeklies remain true to their best traditions, with their editorials devoted to constructive policies, their influence in journalism will increase.

**BUILDING UP GOOD  
 FOREIGN BUSINESS**

Baldwin locomotives, sold under a long time contract, are running the railroads of the Republic of Poland. One payment of \$1,169,125 was recently made by the Republic for locomotives bought in 1919.

There is enough money in our country to finance sales anywhere on earth. The general complaint against American goods is the insistence on immediate payment, so different from many of the organized credit plans of many European countries. This Baldwin finance policy abroad has given the company a lot of slow though sure assets, as compared with the other possible plan of selling only for cash or quickly realizable credits. Firms like Baldwin carry the name of America in honor all around the world.

Many of the aliens who used to work 16 hours a day in Europe, are not willing to stay on the job eight hours a day in this country.

Claimed that too many folks have a roving disposition, but then they always find things looking better in some place some distance away.

Among the successful gasoline saving devices, is the walking habit.

These are times of fine distinctions, and pretty soon they will be claiming that the constitution is unconstitutional.

The kids kindly consent to go on a Sunday school picnic, if the grown-ups will do all the work.

Some cheerful persons have decided they can afford a good summer trip, as their creditors can't locate them while they are travelling.

**STANDING THE HEAT**

Summer heat is very distasteful to many people, who get all wilted down when a hot day comes. They go long distances to avoid heat, and then are upset if the thermometer is 10 degrees above normal.

Out in the cornfield, however, the old farmer is not worrying much about the heat. If he does not get the normal amount of it, he knows

too well that his crop won't mature. A hot day fills him with cheer, as he knows that it is ripening his crops, and helping him market the products of his labor. His experience has taught him how to harden himself against the depressing effects of a hot day.

The people who keep actively at work can usually stand a period of hot weather. Their constitution adjusts itself to these extremes, which suggests that the more people ac-

quire of general physical strength, and the less they fuss about warm days, the less they feel them.

Picnic season now in full swing, and the more inaccessible the spot they take us to, the more beautiful it is supposed to be.

While industry is admired, your neighbors will excuse you if you do not rise at 5 a. m. and operate the lawn mower under their windows.

**Marcelling, Manicuring, Water Waving, Bobbing, Shampooing and Facials**

WE SPECIALIZE IN HENNA PACK, HENNA RINSE, INECTO, DYEING and SCALP TREATMENT. Three expert Marcellers at your service.

Hours:  
**BEAUTY SHOPPE**  
 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
**HAIR CUTTING**  
 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
 After 6:30 by appointment



New State Bank Building  
 Rooms 8 and 9  
 Telephone Highland Park 1990

**D. L. Mustric Beauty Shoppe**

**Put Your Roofing Problem Up To Us**

Years of experience have taught us which roofings "look good" and which are good.

We know no better value than Barrett Shingles. They're beautiful. With a weather surface of real slate—red, green or blue-black—they add value to any house. And they're fire-safe—won't rot or rust—never need painting or staining. Low in first cost, they're lowest in cost per-year-of-service.

**Barrett**  
 ROOFINGS

**ZION INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES**  
 DEPT. 4, BUILDING INDUSTRY, ZION, ILLINOIS

**NEW OR REBUILT PORCHES GLASS-ED-IN**  
 Screens—Storm Sash—Mill Work—Carpentering—House Moving  
 House Raising—Wells Bored—Wells Drilled—Lathing—Plastering  
 New Roofs, or, Old Roofs Repaired

**CEMENT BLOCKS—Now made in our New Cement Plant**  
 Get Prices for our New Overhead Garage Door—the BEST Garage Door Made  
 PHONE ZION 500

**Preventive Maintenance**

ONE of the secrets of telephone reliability is "Preventive Maintenance" or "correcting troubles before they occur."

You often see the "trouble men" working on the outside lines, but you do not see the large force working in the central offices, making daily and nightly tests for rust, dirt and moisture, for excessive wear, friction, electrolysis and imperfect adjustments. This consumes the time of many employees and often costs more than it would to let things slide until the trouble comes. But it spells service reliability.

**ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY**  
 BELL SYSTEM  
 One Policy • One System • Universal Service

*THE company must add new equipment to our plant constantly—at costs greater than the average of the present plant. To do this, new capital must be obtained and to attract this, satisfactory returns must be paid. This cannot be done without adequate rates.*