

**WOMEN, BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH!**

Roanoke, Va.—"There is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak women. I became all rundown in health, had no appetite and could not sleep. My nerves were so unstrung I could not lie still. My back ached, I had pains in my side, lost in weight and had no strength left. I was just as miserable as I could be when I decided to take the 'Prescription.' It strengthened my nerves, I could eat and sleep and was soon well and strong. I went from 117 to 130 and never felt better."—Mrs. A. C. Hamilton, 506 Commonwealth Ave. N. E.

All dealers. Send 10¢ for trial package of tablets to Dr. Pierce's, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 13-1927.

**Middle Age**

Middle age is that period of life when you might as well eat it, as you'll feel about the same next day anyway.—Ohio State Journal.

Why buy many bottles of other vermifuges when one bottle of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will work without fail? Adv.

A good scare is often of more benefit to a man than good advice.

**Always Thus**  
A fussy diner called the waiter and said, "I want a nice lamb chop. Give my compliments to the chef and ask him to do his best for me. Tell him to put a little piece of fat on the top when he grills it, so that it will melt and make it juicy. I don't want the chop underdone—nor do I want it burnt up—just nicely done, with plenty of gravy. Tell the chef exactly what I require, won't you?"  
"Yes, sir certainly," replied the waiter.

Then he shouted down the speaking tube: "One chop, Joe!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

**HEARING RESTORED**

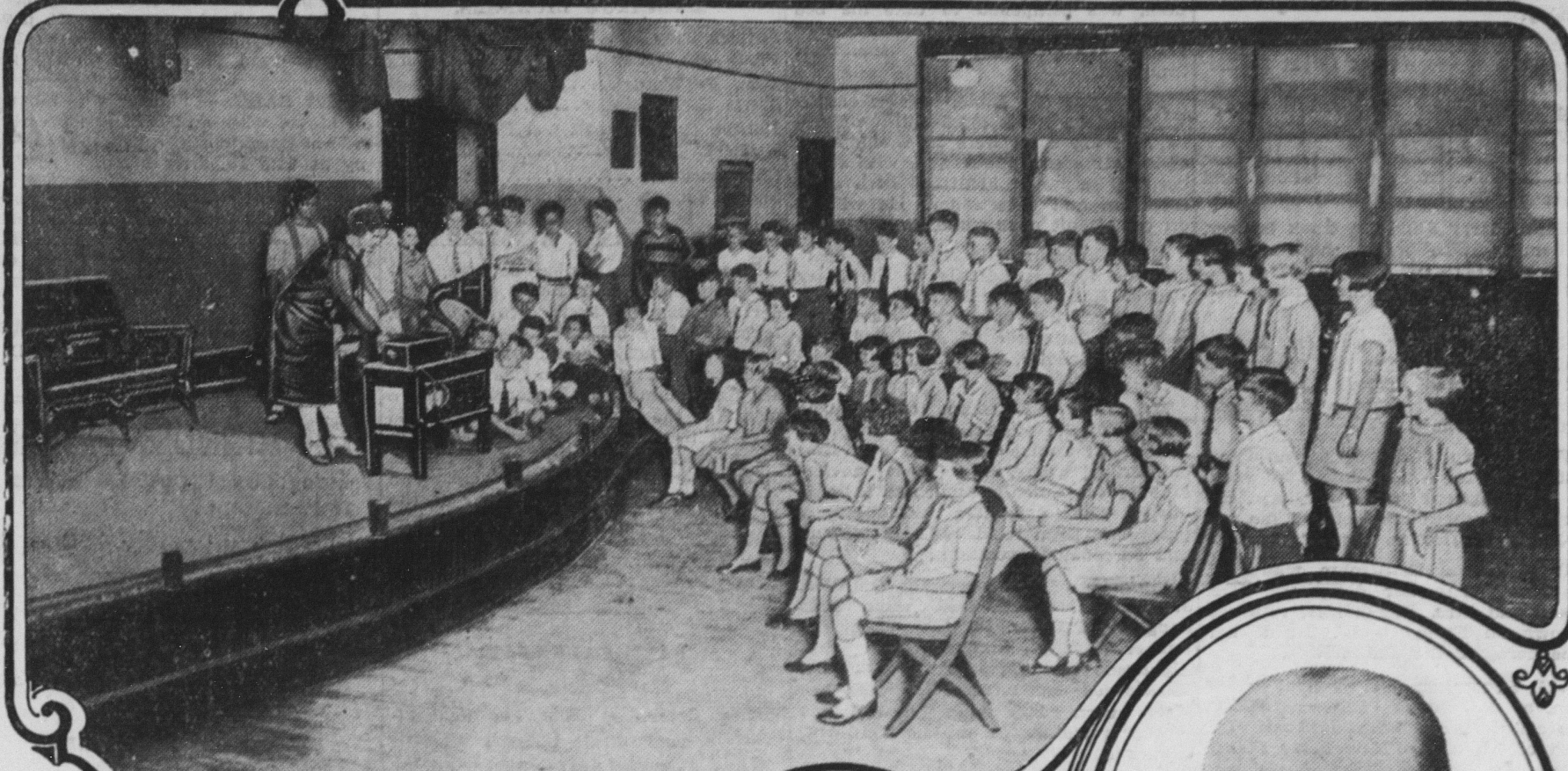
An invisible Ear Drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a Tiny Megaphone, fitting inside the ear out of sight, is restoring hearing and stopping Head Noises of thousands of people. Request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 628, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City, will be given prompt reply.—Adv.

**Affinities**

Wife—I can't imagine what's become of my vanishing cream.  
Hub—Mother always used to blame the cat if any vanished.—Boston Transcript.

Envy provides the mud that failure throws at success.

**Putting the School House on the Air**



ATLANTA YOUNGSTERS RECEIVING CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION VIA "THE AIR."

**I**F ALL THE PEOPLE will not go to school, then the school will be taken to all the people. This guiding spirit of far-sighted educators during the last half century is rapidly enveloping the field of radio. Educators set up "mail courses," or college extension work, on the surface of the earth. They sent correspondence school lessons down to miners beneath the earth. But not until they recently resorted to broadcasting knowledge through the ether above the earth did the school really penetrate into millions of homes, town halls, churches and other places where people gather.

Thousands of graduates of the University of Hard Knocks are boasting that Radio is the most popular member of their Alma Mater's faculty. Now, the air holds education for the whole family—for the twins in kindergarten, for little Sister and big Brother, as well as for Father, Mother and Grandpa.

Jack and Jill, the kindergarten twins, perform physical exercises and hear new nursery rhymes, which are part of the rural school program broadcast every morning of the school year by Station KSAC at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mary and John, in third and fifth grades, respectively, join in singing with the "Radio Leader" and give rapt attention to the geography lesson and description of trips and places, also part of the Kansas rural school program.

"The radio broadens the horizon of many young people and brings new ideas into the community," reported S. J. Meher, superintendent of Lehigh, Kansas, schools, which regularly receive the state college's radio educational programs. "Rural communities tend to employ home teachers who have received little instruction or inspiration from outside their home neighborhoods. Consequently, they sometimes lack new ideas to impart to their pupils. In this respect radio is helping both teacher and pupils."

"In addition to the regular morning instruction over the air, each class is occasionally given the use of the radio in the afternoon for some good organ or concert music. A promise of the radio is an incentive to intensive study, for the pupils know they must have their lessons before they can listen to radio programs on these special occasions."

A Dixie city, Atlanta, Georgia, was first to adopt radio as a definite part of its school equipment. With the co-operation of A. Atwater Kent, radio manufacturer of Philadelphia and strong believer in the value of radio as an educational agency, Atlanta school officials accomplished their goal of placing a radio set in every school, and then, with the Atlanta Journal's station, WSB, they arranged for the broadcasting of one radio period weekly to each grade both in elementary and high schools. Every pupil in Atlanta's schools heard President Coolidge on Washington's birthday.

Connecticut is this year installing receiving equipment in all its rural schools and claims the distinction of being the first state to make this advance.

"A new school life has resulted from the use of radio," Professor Willis A. Sutton, Atlanta's superintendent of schools, observed.

"Radio gets hold of that ethereal element known as the imagination. Curiosity is aroused. More information is sought. Direct vocal, audible contact is established with the outside world. Great educators, statesmen and captains of industry speak their messages directly to the student. Ambition is stirred. Brain cells previously dormant begin to function."

"Thanks to radio, this has been the best year in all Atlanta school history."

Striking proof that the children learn as they listen-in comes from a schoolboy himself—(Ford Sammis)—editor of the Central High School Bulletin, of Washington, D. C. In an editorial regarding a popular broadcaster's weekly talks he declared:

"The English which he uses is the most striking that we have ever heard. The fine choice of words leaves a strong impression on the listener as phrase follows phrase, each rich in diction, and sparkling with splendid epithet.



JOHN J. TIGERT, U.S. Commissioner of Education, a great booster for Education by Radio



A. ATWATER KENT Philadelphia Radio manufacturer and Pioneer in promotion of Education through the Air

"Every talk is invigorating, and is far more of an inspiration to the average student to speak better English than a comparatively dry textbook which tells that copular verbs cannot take an object."

"Boys in Kansas City whistle grand opera music more than jazz tunes," added Ira Insko Cammack, superintendent of schools of Kansas City, Mo., a pioneer in teaching by radio.

"Why? Because radio has made their musical education much more than a mere singing of 'do-re-me-fa.' Teachers tell them to tune in every Sunday evening and hear the greatest artists singing and playing in the radio concerts. They do this. As a result, Kansas City schools, where Marion Talley was discovered, hope soon to produce a second artist equally as great."

"In the inaugural year we teach the Civics lesson on 'How the President of the United States is Inaugured' by assembling the children in their school auditoriums, where from loud speakers installed there they actually hear the Chief Justice administer the oath of office to the President and listen to the President's inaugural address. That is much more effective than simply making children memorize the oath of office from a book."

Even books don't hold all the lessons that radio teaches. Mrs. Oliver Swaney of Platte county, Mo., noted that her husband and boys, who by day shouted loudly at cows and pigs on their farm, unconsciously toned their voices down when in the house, in imitation of the soft, cultured voices of entertainers, which came to them via the ether waves.

By carrying instruction to adults who left school prematurely, radio is striving to give everyone in the United States a high school education, declared School Chief Cammack of Kansas City.

Colleges are aiming to surpass that. Already twenty-three state colleges broadcast regularly eleven of them, giving such college courses as psychology, dairy production and marketing, agricultural engineering, sociology, business English, English literature, economics and agricultural journalism. One of every five farmers in the corn and wheat belts is attending these ethereal schools, a survey by Station WLS of Chicago revealed.

Keeping pace with her American sisters in learning, the University of Paris, one of the two oldest universities in the world, has established a Radio Institute of University Extension, with Raymond Poincare himself as President of the Committee of Patronage.

Although millions of school children are helped by radio—although scores of state colleges give parents the schooling they missed when young—although H. G. Wells and Herbert Hoover can point out that more education of all the people is needed to prevent wars and industrial troubles—if the taxpayers do not support education, it cannot advance.

By making taxpayers willing and eager to pay radio renders its greatest service, in the opinion of Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education.

"The greatest value of radio in education is that it increases the public appreciation of education,

and thereby raises educational standards of the nation," Dr. Tigert said.

"The janitor passing the door has as much to say about the extent to which our educational work in this country shall be developed as I, the chief educational officer of the nation."

"Our school system has to be continued by taxation so every voter has an equal voice in determining our educational standards. By rousing curiosity, by planting a desire for more information and education, radio is increasing the number of voters who demand the best schools, best teachers and best educational methods all over America."

Back of nearly every revival of learning, every advance in mass education, there has been some mechanical stimulus which was largely responsible for the renaissance.

Back of the placing of books in the cottages as well as in the monasteries and the accompanying wealth of writing which culminated in the Shakespearean triumphs was the introduction of modern printing. Behind the development of the newspaper from a weekly leaflet for the comparative few to a daily journal bristling with timely news and education for every one was the invention of the telegraph.

So, today, back of the public's demand and the educator's desire for education is the radio.

Hardly had thousands started going to the "University of the Air" when a new advantage of radio was discovered. It was observed that many more persons wear eye glasses than carry ear trumpets. More eyes than ears are completely worn out, the United States Census Bureau officially reported. So teachers are using radio to save American eyesight by transferring part of the eye's work to the ear.

As a result, American ears are learning to "see" by listening-in to the inauguration of the President instead of reading about it; by hearing a travel talk instead of pouring over the geography's pages; by listening to a practical "How-to-do-it-on-your-farm" lecture on agricultural engineering, rather than by reading volumes of generalities on the subject.

This new educational trend has been furthered by the inventors and manufacturers. They undertook to eliminate some of the many dials, switches, knobs and plugs on early receiving sets which mystified the mind and strained the eye of one trying to manipulate all of them, and they succeeded in producing a set which, while still possessing the power to pull in education and entertainment from anywhere between the Atlantic and Pacific, can be controlled by one, single dial.

So simple is this set that no eyes at all are needed to operate it. This has become a boon to another group—the blind. In fact, one of the first single dial sets ever made in his factory was presented by A. Atwater Kent to a talented blind girl of Washington, D. C., whose longing for fine music became known to the Philadelphia radiomaster.

"All well-equipped schools for the blind now have radio sets, both in assembly halls and in individual student's rooms," reports Mrs. E. M. Connell, superintendent of the National Capital's home for the Blind.

"Blind youngsters have no trouble operating radio receivers—the single dial sets make it easy for them to bring in perfectly a procession of stations which teach them more rapidly than did the old fashioned Braille reading boards."

For Colds

**ASPIRIN**

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago  
Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

**DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART**

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

**The Good Detective**  
Grant Crabtree, chief clerk of the New York police department, described at a dinner a brilliant piece of work on the part of a New York detective.

"Yes," Mr. Crabtree ended. "George found three hairs from the murderer's mustache, and the rest was easy. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing—if a detective like George gets hold of it."

Woman may be the weaker vessel, but she sometimes contains the stronger spirit.

**Children Cry for**

**Fletcher's CASTORIA**

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Wm. H. Fletcher*. Absolutely Harmless—No Opiates. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

**No Disfiguring Blemishes to Hide**

If Cuticura Soap is used daily, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when necessary, they do much to prevent blackheads, pimples and other unsightly eruptions, and to promote permanent skin health.

Soap 15¢, Ointment 15¢ and 50¢, Talcum 50¢. Sold everywhere. Sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 117, Malden, Mass."

**On the Advantages of High-Power Broadcasting to Public and Trade**

The high-power broadcast station is an accomplished fact, and the results obtained in the first experiments indicate that the improved service to listeners thus rendered is a valuable

contribution towards the permanence of broadcasting.

It is estimated that a super-power station, such as that of the Radio Corporation at Bound Brook, N. J., which was designed for an output of fifty kilowatts, has a listening audience of approximately five million people, and when programs of outstanding merit are broadcast the audience frequently total fifteen million. Add to this the service offered to broadcast listeners through the periodical linking of numerous broadcasting stations by wire or by radio and it is evident that good

service is being rendered to a very large percentage of the Nation's population.

**Inductive Interference**  
The importance of this subject from the standpoint of the listening public generally and the Central Stations in particular will perhaps justify my taking this opportunity to touch briefly on the important subject of interference with radio reception.

The radio broadcast receiver is essentially a sensitive device, for in order to obtain adequate loudspeaker signals it is required to amplify an infinitesimal amount of energy to thousands of times its original strength. It is, therefore, capable of picking up and amplifying the inductive electrical disturbance in its neighborhood. So-called inductive interference results from sparking electrical machinery, leakage on high voltage lines and from the operation of other high voltage devices. With the advent of the more modern broadcast receiver, with its ability to give further amplification than that obtainable heretofore, the problem has been somewhat increased.