

EXPLAINS HOW TO IMPROVE RADIO

Better Reception Hints Given—May Prevent "Man-Made Static."

During recent years, radio users in this section, as well as elsewhere, have reported some trouble from various kinds of "static," some man made and some, of course, caused by Mother Nature.

The Eastern Oregon Light and Power company, which has two radio service men who devote their entire time to locating radio interference, has prepared an instructive article on "Better Radio Reception," which is herewith printed.

All owners of radio sets, regardless of the size or expense of their outfit, are interested in getting results. More consistent does not guarantee satisfaction. Give yourself an even break in the quest for good reception of broadcast entertainment by following out these simple suggestions.

Three important rules to observe in putting up an antenna are:

(a) Avoid all danger of contact between your antenna wire and electric lines during installation or by wire blowing down after installation.

(b) Avoid running the antenna or lead-in parallel to any electric lines.

(c) Keep the antenna clear of all objects, especially metal structures such as a copper or tin roof and steel girders.

Approved Construction To avoid the picking up of noises produced at distant sources and conveyed along the electric lines, the antenna should be run at right angles to any power lines in the vicinity or as near to this position as is practicable.

Make as great a separation as is possible between the antenna, lead-in, and ground wire and the electric wires in the building. This applies equally to the house lighting system and telephone wires.

Run the lead-in as direct as possible from the antenna to the place where it is desired to bring the wire through an insulating bushing in the wall of the house. It is advantageous to install a lightning arrester at this point, one side being connected to the lead-in wire and the other side connected to ground.

A ground rod should be driven to a depth of not less than six feet, where possible, drive the ground rod eight feet.

Many of the whistles, whistles, shrieks, and moans which break in the aerial, ground wire and the set

on your musical program are produced in your neighbor's receiver. The old regenerative receivers commonly called "loppers" are the worst offenders but many of the more modern multi-tube sets will radiate those disturbances when improperly handled.

In view of the fact that the majority of radio troubles are found to be due to troubles within the set itself and associated equipment, the first place to look for the source of your trouble is in your own receiver and equipment.

A. C. Receivers We are all familiar with the advantages of having the receiver entirely powered from the light socket without the aid of batteries, chargers, etc., but some disadvantages also are present in the majority of cases.

The necessities being connected to the neighborhood low voltage wires, there is an easy path for all interfering noises from appliances used in the neighborhood to enter the circuits of the receiver and build up a tremendous racket.

Appliances May Cause Noise Electrical appliances that have been in use for some time may cause a disturbance if they have a loose connection or in the case of an appliance using a motor the commutator may be worn or the brushes have become dirty through continued use.

The following appliances have been found to cause radio interference: Blinking Christmas tree lights, small electric motors, heating pads which are left connected to circuits, the new type of heating pads will not cause radio noises, battery chargers, all ray machines (X-ray, violet ray, etc.), electric fans, loose connections in houses, such as defective light sockets, switches, loose connections in appliances and defective wiring which is especially true in homes that have been wired for a considerable length of time. In homes that use oil for heating, the oil burner motor in most every case, unless kept in very good condition, causes disturbances for blocks around.

Some stoker motors behave badly also. In both of these cases the noise is fed back into the line of the electric distribution system and everybody's radio on this particular line will pick up the noise through the antenna. This is true more or less of all appliances. Other very frequent causes of radio disturbances are the electric sewing machine, and vacuum cleaners. Some ice machine motors also cause trouble. In the shop one finds such things as electric grinders, drills, motor generator sets, electric valve refueling machines, cylinder reboring machines, gasoline pump motors and compressor motors.

Sometimes loose connections in shrieks, and moans which break in the aerial, ground wire and the set

cause a disturbance, and very frequently the broadcasting station will broadcast a noise which will be picked up on this particular station, but will not bother other stations unless they are very close on the same wave length. Defective tubes, speakers, and power converters may also cause noise. The over present "static" is a frequent cause of much noise, and in a number of cases it is not given credit for its share of the disturbances produced in the loud speaker of a radio.

How They Sound Most all disturbances caused by motors are distinguished by a continuous buzz in the receiver. Ray machines have a slightly higher pitched buzz, and loose connections are most generally distinguished by an intermittent popping sound on the same order as static. Sometimes a loose connection will be heard as a loud buzz for a short time, loose fuse plugs and lamps not screwed tightly into their respective sockets cause a very bad case of trouble to radio listeners.

Very Important In any emergency such as a contact between your antenna and electric lines, call your local electric service company immediately and explain the situation in order that immediate steps may be taken by their service men to remove the hazard. The Eastern Oregon Light and Power company's two radio and electric service men are equipped with the latest type of machines for locating noises caused by their lines and electrical appliances. The noises caused by their lines, when found, are immediately corrected regardless of the expense necessary to correct the trouble. When noises are found to be caused by some electrical appliance the owner is notified of what has been found and is asked to have the trouble corrected. This can usually be done at very little expense and will in most cases correct the noise.

Co-operation between the owners of electrical appliances and the company is absolutely necessary if radio reception in Union county is to be improved.



Dean Eric W. Allen, of the school of journalism of the University of Oregon, was recently honored by election to the presidency of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism when it convened at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

is served with them does much to emphasize the interest of the dish. Whether the meat is a left-over or freshly cooked meat prepared especially for the purpose, it must be carefully looked over. Every bit of skin, fat, or gristle must be discarded. The clear, tender meat is then minced and added to well seasoned and thoroughly cooked thick white sauce. This mixture is spread on a platter to cool before shopping.

It's a True Delicacy The perfect croquette is soft and creamy inside with a crisp, tender, golden brown coating.

Care must be taken in crumbing and egging or the delicate croquette mixture may break during the frying. Every particle of the surface of the croquette must be covered with crumbs, then dipped in egg and again rolled in crumbs. The most fastidious cooks use only white crumbs for crumbing since they remain a more delicate brown during cooking. The crusts of bread are not used in this case and the crumbs should be very dry.

One tablespoon of water is added to each egg used in crumbing and the mixture is beaten just enough to mix the white and yolk thoroughly.

Sometimes rice or potato is used instead of the white sauce. This naturally makes a less delicate croquette but is easier for the cook to handle, since the mixture is quite firm. Fat is used for binding the whole with either the same or vegetable foundation.

How to Shape Croquettes The first shaping of croquettes requires the most gentle handling. To be sure the croquettes are the same size, it is well to measure them. Measure between two large spoons and roll gently between the hands until a smooth ball is formed. If wanted cylindrical in shape, roll lightly on a molding board dusted with sifted crumbs until the desired length. Flatten ends.

Croquettes are made by shaping cylinders and then rolling on the board, using one end as a pivot and swinging the other under gentle pressure around in an arc.

The fat used for frying should be hot enough to brown an inch cube of bread from the soft part of a loaf in 40 seconds, or 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

The above rule for fish croquettes is standard, and minced meat can be substituted for flaked fish. The seasoning can be changed to suit individual tastes.

Fish Croquettes One and one-half cups flaked fish, 1 cup milk, 3 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 egg, 1 sliced onion, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon pepper, 1 lemon, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, crumbs, egg. Sauté onion in milk. Melt butter, stir in flour, and when bubbling, add milk strained to remove onion. Add salt, pepper and parsley and bring to the boiling point. Remove from fire and add fish until blended, taking care not to crush fish. Turn onto a platter to cool. When cool shape and roll in crumbs. Dip in egg slightly beaten with 1 tablespoon water, roll again in crumbs and fry in deep, hot fat.

A frying basket is a great convenience in frying croquettes since five or six croquettes can be put in the basket and lowered into the fat at once. Less handling is necessary when they are cooked this way and there is less danger of breaking them.

POLICEMAN SET AFIRE BY HIS COUGH DROPS

EXETER, Eng. (AP) — Cough drops a policeman was carrying in his trousers pocket burst into flames while he was riding a bicycle near here.

This was his story and he stuck to it, and the doctor who treated his burns eventually verified it.

DREAM HOUSE ATTRACTS THOUSANDS OF WOMEN

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Fifteen thousand women and girls visited the "dream house" fixed up by club women here as an example of what can be done on a moderate income.

One of the most dilapidated houses in the poorest section of the city was purchased, remodeled and furnished. The new paint, shining brass knocker and dainty curtains

fluttering at the windows brought women from far and near.

The idea was part of the program of the General Federation of Women's clubs to establish model houses of this sort in every community as an inspiration to homemakers.

MAY USE HIS DRIVER?

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—If home runs don't come fast enough when the season opens perhaps he should use his driver instead of a bat. In a tournament match Babe Ruth walloped a golf ball far enough to chase it far out of any baseball park—245 yards.

Incurable

Poetry which a London (England) woman heard over the radio drove her to suicide, her husband declares. But it is much to be doubted that this drastic remedy will cure the poet.

Capital Punishment

Hanging was not always the form of capital punishment in England. Drowning in a pit was used for many centuries. The last official execution by that method was in Scotland in 1655.

Somebody told your old man today that the opera he attended last night was sung in English. Some people know just everything.

Health Talks

PONDING SICK ANIMALS MAY BE DANGEROUS

By Dr. Frederick Stricker The occurrence of a number of cases of psittacosis or parrot disease in this country demonstrates definitely that it is not always safe to handle sick birds carelessly.

The vast majority of animal diseases are not transmitted to man. In certain communicable diseases the specific organisms may be capable of transmission to several different species of animals including man. If man comes into intimate contact with these diseases infection may occur. Among the diseases that may be transmitted from animals to man are bovine tuberculosis, rabies, equine fever, tularemia, tick fever, infectious cut bite fever, parrot disease, ring worm and a number of other animal diseases.

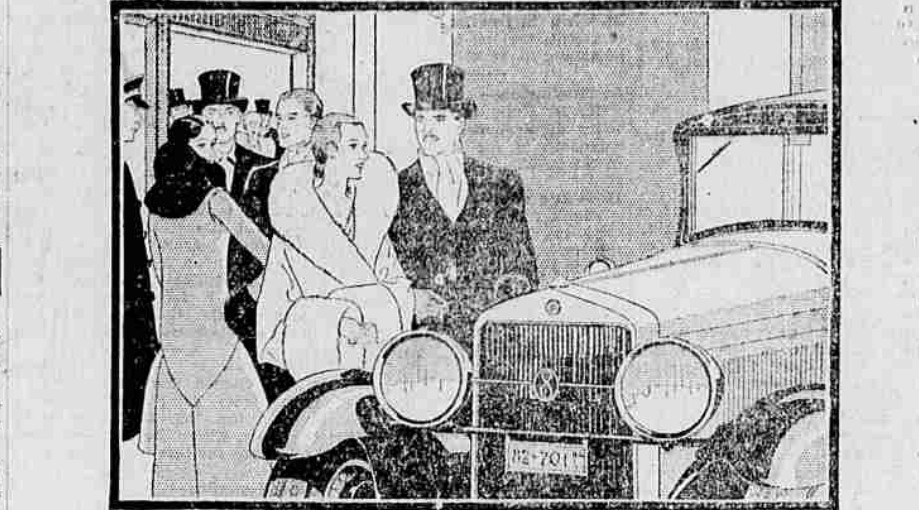
It is a safe rule not to fondle or carelessly handle sick animals or animals recovering from a sickness. Dogs, cats, birds and other pets may transmit infections to man.

Parrot disease is a rare disease. The number of cases reported recently by the press indicates that this disease can be spread by the shipping of infected birds. No cases of psittacosis have ever been reported in this state according to the records of the state board of health. There is also no evidence that parrots from an infected district have been consigned to this state.

The United States public health service has taken steps to prevent the shipment of sick or convalescent parrots from infected districts. Psittacosis is an infectious disease occurring in birds, particularly in parrots. The disease in parrots is characterized by diarrhea, wasting and loss of appetite, and falling of feathers. The disease in man is practically always associated with the handling of parrots having this disease or that have recovered from this disease. There is usually a history of the bird having been fondled or the cage carelessly handled. The disease is caused by the bacteria psittacosis. In man the symptoms are those of a grave typhoid with diarrhea and a malignant atypical pneumonia. Preventive measures include care in handling sick parrots, and proper disinfection of cages. Patients with the disease should be isolated. From the lower animal man may contract a number of other infections. Various skin parasites are

also contracted from lower animals. This does not mean that we can be free from disease. All sick animals, such as ring worms, should be isolated until they are cured. The best way to prevent disease is to have a knowledge of these infections is to exercise precautions. Animals they should be care not suffering with a communicable infection in handling the animals, fully examined to see that they can't catch disease.

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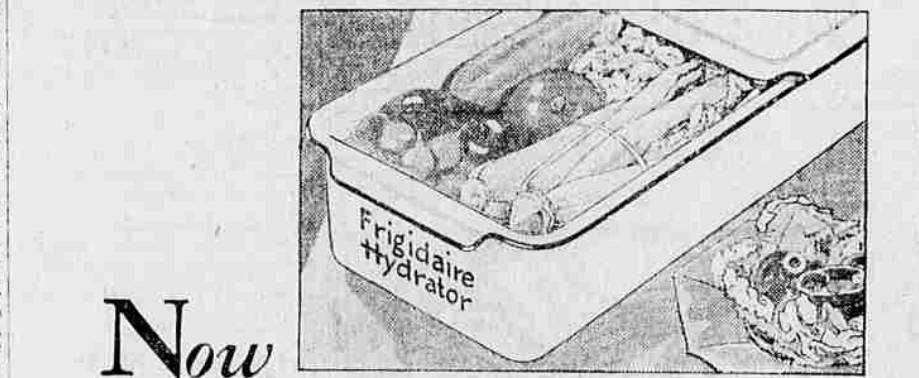


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CREAM of TARTAR For a leavener, our great grandmothers used Cream of Tartar and soda, mixed by themselves. Then, about fifty years ago, these two were scientifically blended by Schilling and one or two others, producing baking powder as you know it today. Later on, there appeared substitutes for Cream of Tartar... substitutes, cheap in price. There may be nothing definitely wrong with them. They are acceptable to many women. But the fact remains that some governments... pure food departments... most dietitians... and most all domestic science teachers, definitely prefer Cream of Tartar. Such a preponderance of expert opinion determines the Schilling policy. It would be an easy course to furnish baking powder both to those who insist upon Cream of Tartar, and to those who are content with a substitute. But that could not be Schilling. Whether the difference be slight or great... the fact remains that there IS a difference, and Schilling prefers the kind that is beyond question.

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