"Surrey Woe Water"

Much local interest has been aroused by the fact that the underground stream known as the "Surrey Woe Water" has recently been flowing fairly rapidly along the Caterham valley, an occurrence which, according to ancient tradition, presages some world-shaking event. The stream is supposed to appear above ground every seven years, and the recent rising was rather later than usual. It is thought that heavy rainfalls assisted to bring about the flow, as the hills round about are full of water.

Quick Thinking

"To think this is our honeymoon trip and you went to the station and bought a ticket for only one."

"Well! Well! Now, dearest, what do you think of that? I had forgotten myself entirely."

The more lawn some people have to mow the more they borrow the mower.

Uncanny

Author—How are my novels going? Bookseller—I can't figure it out—unless it's shoplifters.

Use and Waste

"Do you think money has been used in politics?"

"Used!" rejoined Senator Sorghum. "It has been cruelly wasted!"

We Know

He has always received condemnation from both sides for his fair and impartial handling of all cases.—California paper.

Following Up

"Doctor," said a woman to her neighbor at the table, "can you tell me who that horrible-looking man is over there?"

"Why, yes, I can. That's my brother."

"Oh, pardon," stammered the woman, all flustered; "I ought to have known it by the resemblance."—Pathfinder Magazine.

Finds New Coal Energy

While a German scientist claims to have plans for a mammoth ship for deep sea service that will make 200 miles per hour, another scientist in England claims to have found a method of securing energy in coal that will be five times the energy now secured, the discovery being made in learning the proper temperature at which powdered coal may be fed into the firebox, and he claims he can install his device in any power plant and save much more than one-half the cost of fuel.

Rats

London has always had a large rat population, but now it is assuming menacing proportions.

The old English black rat was almost displaced by the Norwegian variety, which in turn is being driven out by the small black "ship rat" that can get into places no other rat could reach. Rodents of the latter type have even been known to travel on telephone wires.

Now a new brand has been discovered in large numbers in the neighborhood of Piccadilly. They are albino rats, with pink eyes, white hair, and white skins, and are quite as fierce as the other kinds. It is suggested they have bred from escaped tame specimens.

The furniture carpet beetle, which recently reached this country from Europe, is fond of chewing up hair upholstery.

There is no sterner moralist than pleasure.—Byron.

Silence can serve a great purpose.

RADIO

Radio Reception Goal Is Reached

Not More Than 20 Per Cent of Sets Will Reproduce Properly.

By KNUTE PETERSEN.
in Radio World.

Great improvement has been effected in broadcasting and reception during the past few years. In the early days even the best transmitting stations used phonographs and player pianos promiscuously before the microphone. Now these stations are using the highest type of available artistic talent directly before the microphone. All "mechanical performers" are prohibited.

At first little thought was given to the modulation. Often it happened that the wave was badly overmodulated. Now the average percentage of modulation occurs on even the loudest passages. Furthermore, the modulation is so low that the second harmonic which is introduced into the signal when the percentage of modulation is too high is negligible.

Not much thought was given previously to quality of modulation over the entire audible scale. Now the modulation is the same for all essential frequencies within a very close margin.

At the receiving end the improvement in quality has been slower than at the transmitting end, because many entered the receiver manufacturing field who had no adequate knowledge of the fundamental principles of radio in general and quality in particular.

Accumulation of Knowledge.

But knowledge of these things was accumulated and broadcast in technical circles and great improvement in the received programs was the result.

There was no one thing that came first in this general improvement of equipment. The realization that more power was required to operate loudspeakers satisfactorily brought larger tubes. The demand for the low notes in the signal brought large transformers with high inductance primaries and it also brought resistance coupled receivers with high mu tubes. The demand for the low as well as the high notes brought cone speakers of large dimensions.

The demand for convenience of operation brought about simplified control in the receivers. At first it was thought necessary to have a variable for every component part of the circuit. As a result there were receivers which had a rheostat for every tube, one or more variable high resistances for oscillation control, one separately controlled condenser to every tuned circuit together with a vernier condenser for each, potentiometers for varying the grid bias, taps on the primaries to change the coupling, taps on the secondaries for varying the tuning range, rotatable primaries for changing the coupling, and other variables without number.

"Variomania" Disappears.

As a result of this mania for variables, which has been called "variomania," receivers horrible in appearance and well-nigh impossible to operate appeared. At present variables are used only for tuning and for volume control, and these are reduced to the smallest possible number. One or two controls for tuning and one for volume control are now popular. Many sets use a single control for tuning and another for volume control. The result is that the receiver is simple to operate and it is possible to build it so that it looks like a piece of art.

The demand for convenience also brought socket power devices. At first these were designed to eliminate the "B" batteries only. Then they were built to include the "C" battery also. Finally attempts were made to build them so as to eliminate the filament battery also. Fair results have been obtained and the prospects for complete success along this line are very bright. In fact, many receivers of excellent performance characteristics are now in operation in which no batteries whatsoever are used.

Competition Fruitful.

The keen competition between the phonograph and the radio was one of the greatest forces for improving the quality of both. But a few years ago the quality of phonographically reproduced music was atrocious. It was an ordeal to listen to one of the instruments. Radio came along. It was an improvement over the phonograph, bad though it was at first. The phonograph manufacturers got busy and turned out instruments capable of reproducing recognizable music. That was a challenge to the radio element. They accepted it and now the duel is being fought. The best phonograph reproduction is now on a par with the best radio reproduction, and either is almost as good as original.

In the competition between the phonograph and the radio the phonograph had the early advantage of greater talent. Nearly all the great artists of voice and instrument were bound by contract to the phonograph makers. Radio had to take what was left. At first there was not much to take, but now practically all the great artists are available to the radio.

Radio has one advantage over the phonograph, and that is that its programs come to the listener right off the griddle. Phonograph music is bought in the store deliberately at so much per package. Radio music comes wafting through space so that he who listens may hear by simply tuning in on it. A peach plucked off the tree is much more delicious than a peach fished out of a tin can. The two peaches might have grown on the same tree, or even the same branch; but the canned peach grew a season or two ago, the one plucked off the tree did not stop growing more luscious until the moment it was picked. The plucked peach ripened in the sun, the canned peach ripened in the shade of a warehouse, or perchance under the action of a chemical. So it is with the music from the phonograph and the radio. The phonograph record has been perfected in a studio and deprived of some of the human element. The radio rendition is the result of growth and it is alive and vibrant.

The artistic phase of radio has always outrun the technical development. In the early days when "mechanical performers" were used the technical equipment at both the transmitting and receiving ends was so poor that nothing but the novelty of the thing sustained interest in broadcasting.

First-Class Artists Now.

Later, when mediocre human talent was employed, the technical equipment improved a little but still the reproduced programs were mediocre.

Now when artists of first magnitude perform before the microphone, the average reproduction is of first order.

Of course one frequently hears a radio receiver which gives the illusion of reality, but such receivers are none too plentiful. The defect lies mainly with the receiving equipment. Soon the listener will not be satisfied with distorted radio. The general buyer is learning fast.

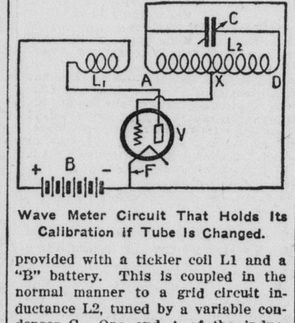
Poor reception is not now so much a matter of technical development of receivers as with the exploitation of radio. It is well known how to build receivers capable of fidelity of reproduction, but there are many sets built which cannot reproduce any program properly. And these sets are in daily use. They serve well to impart news and useful information to their owners, but they are not able to create the illusion of reality.

These receivers also serve to keep the rhythm of a musical composition and belch forth a great volume of sound. Hence they serve well those who would fill the room with noisy cadence. But when it comes to reproducing classical music as rendered by the great artists or organized groups of artists, these sets can do no better than create a displeasing caricature.

It is safe to say that more than 80 per cent of the sets in use today fall in this class.

Constants of Wave Meter Should Not Change in Use

It is essential that the constants of a wave meter should not change in use. Some slight difficulty has been experienced with vacuum tube wave meters, owing to the necessity of substituting a new tube when the original one, with which the instrument was calibrated, burns out. Varying inter-electrode capacities of the tubes, for example, would seriously alter the maximum wave length to which the wave meter will tune, thereby introducing inaccuracies over the whole of the range. Col. K. E. Edgeworth describes in his (British) patent a circuit which overcomes this difficulty. Here it will be seen that a tube V is



Wave Meter Circuit That Holds Its Calibration if Tube Is Changed.

provided with a tickler coil L1 and a "B" battery. This is coupled in the normal manner to a grid circuit inductance L2, tuned by a variable condenser C. One end A of the inductance L2 is connected to the filament F of the tube; while instead of connecting the free end D directly to the grid of the tube, the actual grid connection is taken to a tapping point X along the inductance L2, so that only a portion of the turns of the inductance are actually in the grid circuit. Obviously, then, the tube capacity is in shunt only with a few of the turns instead of all the turns, as would be the case with the normal arrangement. This means that any slight variation in tube capacity will not materially alter the wave length of the circuit L2 C; since the capacity variation is only in shunt with a few of the turns.—London Wireless World.

Parallel Series Plan to Connect Loud Speakers

Connect loud speakers (when more than one are used) in parallel series. When this is done the energy is divided between them and the entire volume will go through each individual speaker in turn. In the series connection, the tip of one cord goes to the set, the other tip of that speaker goes to the next speaker and the tip of the second speaker goes to the third one, while the tip of the third speaker goes to the set.

JUST HUMANS

By GENE CARR

"HAVE A MATCH, BOSS?"
NEARSIGHTED OLD GENT—"I THANK YOU!"

Mother's Cook Book

The greater proportion of the population of this country do not know what real sunlight is unless they leave their homes.—Lord Newton.

DESSERTS

WHEN one has plenty of fresh berries the dessert is a simple dish to prepare. Fruit juices thickened with gelatin are favorite desserts. They are both appetizing and sufficiently satisfying after a hearty meal.

Snow Pudding.

Soak one and one-fourth tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one-fourth cupful of boiling water, add one cupful of sugar and one-fourth cupful of lemon juice. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then strain into a large bowl and set into ice water to cool, stirring occasionally. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and when the gelatin begins to thicken add the beaten whites and beat together until very light. When stiff enough to mold, pour into a mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Make a boiled custard, using the yolks of the eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a pint of hot milk; cook until smooth and flavor when cool with vanilla. Unmold the pudding and serve with the sauce around it.

Braised Cabbage.

Melt one-fourth cupful of sweet fat in a saucepan, add two green apples and two onions finely chopped; cook gently for three minutes, then turn in one good-sized cabbage shredded, three cloves, one-half cupful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Cover tightly and simmer for two and one-half hours.

Coconut Sponge.

Dissolve a scant half envelope of gelatin in one-fourth cupful of cold water. Make a custard of two cupfuls of milk, three eggs and one-third of a cupful of sugar; cook until smooth and thick, remove from the heat and add the gelatin. When the mixture begins to set add one cupful of shredded coconut, a few grains of salt and a tablespoonful of vanilla. Use just the yolks in the custard, beat the whites stiff and fold in at the last. Line a mold with sections of orange, pour in the mixture and chill.

Orange Ice.

Make a sirup, using four cupfuls of water to two of sugar, boiling twenty minutes; add two cupfuls of orange juice, one-fourth cupful of lemon juice and the grated rind of two oranges. Cool, strain and freeze.

Nellie Maxwell

(©, 1927, by Western Newspaper Union.)

"Poor dumb Dora," says Catty Katrinka. "A gent called on her the other day with a writ of attachment and she thought it was a marriage license."

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

TELLING IS SELLING

IN THESE days of time-saving devices, money-saving inventions and effort-saving ideas the thinking man finds much to interest him when he hears another thinking man compress a big thought into the fewest possible words.

The literary man has a name for these examples of condensed wisdom. He calls them "epigrams."

"Epigram" is an interesting word. You can spend a useful fifteen minutes studying out in some good dictionary just what it meant in the original Greek and how it came to have an entirely different meaning in English.

One of the most condensed and meaningful phrases I have ever seen written or heard spoken was used by a great editorial writer who boiled down a whole sermon into three words when he said "Repetition is reputation." That is sound, unassailable truth in the fewest possible words.

Alongside that condensation of wisdom I have filed away in my memory the three-word statement that I heard an advertising solicitor use the other day in convincing a prospective buyer of publicity that advertising would be the best possible investment that he could make.

These were the three words he used: "Telling is selling."

That comes pretty near reducing the statement of what advertising is to the fewest possible words and stating it in the simplest possible way.

To a greater or lesser degree every human being is an advertiser.

The man or woman who dresses well advertises prosperity.

The man or woman who uses the proper words in proper places and shows a broad acquaintance with facts advertises education.

The man with the light step, quick movement, unceasing activity, advertises energy, probably ambition.

You say "I am a good judge of human nature." That is only another way of stating that you are an accurate reader of the personal advertising of individuals.

Every day we unconsciously "tell" ourselves—advertise ourselves—by our actions, by our habits, by our conversation. Every day we unknowingly succeed in or fail in "selling" ourselves.

If "telling is selling" it is equally true that "Overtelling is underselling."

Nobody ever permanently gained anything by wandering from the truth.

Boasting is only a polite name for lying.

Any buyer of men or merchandise would rather be surprised by finding his purchase better than he thought it was than to discover that it failed to come up to what he had reasonable right to expect.

If you have occasion to talk about yourself tell just what you are.

If you find it necessary to sell yourself do not bargain for more than you can deliver.

"Telling is selling," but the telling must be the truth and selling must be on the basis of turning over just what you have agreed to—of having the goods test 100 per cent of what they were represented to be.

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Trick From the Zoo

Duane, aged three years, watched his baby sister in great astonishment as she pulled herself up in a standing position for the first time. Then he rushed excitedly into the next room calling: "Oh, mother, come quick! Sister is standing on her hind legs!"—From Children, the Magazine for Parents.

BE A BOOSTER

By EVELYN GAGE BROWNE

BE A Booster—not a knocker—
For your Boss, your Job, your Town!
For the Booster keeps things going
While the knocker tears them down.

Talk Good Times and keep declaring
Things grow better all the while,
For there's nothing so contagious
As an optimistic smile.

Let your cheery "Well, how are you?"
Make the one you say it to
Answer "Fine! things going splendid!"
And it's bound to make it true.

Just keep spreading all around you
The glad Gospel-of-Good-Cheer,
Bigger sales and better business—
That's what people like to hear.

Get the happy Boosting habit
And the Things-are-all-right grin,
Be a "rooter" for the home-team,
If you want to help to win.

So just Boost—and keep on Boosting,
And you'll find that all you do,
Is just sure some day or other
To be really Boosting YOU!

(Copyright.)

SAWS

By Viola Brothers Shore

FOR THE GOOSE—

A FOOL and her kisses is soon parted.

Women are funny gamblers. They hate to risk a dollar on poker, but they stake everything they got on bein' able to hold some man's love and in no other game in the world is the cards so stacked against 'em.

Don't be afraid of bein' too obvious in your compliments. The man ain't livin' that can see through the line about lookin' swell in his dinner coat.

FOR THE GANDER—

When you're considerin' a wife, ask yourself all the old posers: "How would I like to sit opposite her at breakfast? Wake up next to her in the mornin'? Live with her when she's sixty?"

And then ask yourself this one more: "How'd I like to call her up at five o'clock in the afternoon and tell her why I can't come home to supper?"

There's on'y a few hard and fast rules on the more or less gentle art of kissin' and the first is: Faint kisses never won fair lady.

(Copyright.)

WHEN I WAS TWENTY-ONE

BY JOSEPH KAYE

At 21—Fritz Kreisler Was Struggling for Recognition.

FROM the age of twenty-one to twenty-seven I struggled hard for recognition. I played every bit as well then as I do now but people did not understand it.

There were two great influences that helped me finally to gain recognition and success, the love and help of my dear wife and companion, and my robust health. I can only humbly and thankfully acknowledge their tremendous power in the making of me.—Fritz Kreisler.

TODAY—Fritz Kreisler is one of the greatest violinists in the world, whose popularity knows no fashion; and in the field of violin composition is nearly as great. His delightful pieces are in the repertoire of every violinist.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

What Does Your Child Want to Know ?

Answered by
BARBARA BOURJAILY

WHAT MAKES THE RAIN FALL IN DROPS?

Wee bits of dust float in the air,
And when the rain cloud meets
The dust, it forms in tiny drops
Instead of solid sheets.

(Copyright.)