

NEED FOR BETTER RADIO PROGRAMS IN WEST UPHELD

Deputy Minister of Marine
Completes Tour of
Dominion

1928

PRAISES MANITOBA
GOVT. STATION HERE

Organization to Combat In-
terference Inadequate,
He Says

[Special to The Winnipeg Tribune]
OTTAWA, Nov. 2—After
looking into the radio situation
and other things affecting the
department, Alexander John-
ston, deputy minister of
marine, returned to Ottawa
this morning from a visit to
Western cities, which carried
him as far as Victoria.

"I found pretty generally," he said,
"a feeling that we are not making
the progress we should in providing
Canadian radio programs in keep-
ing with what are broadcast from
the States.

The Manitoba government has a
splendid station, and easily the best
in the West, but they are better sit-
uated to obtain talent.

Another complaint in the West is
that we are not overtaking the situ-
ation regarding interference. I have
reached the conclusion that the or-
ganization we now have in the three
provinces is inadequate to cover the
immense area, and both staff and
equipment will be enlarged. When
the International Radio Conference
is resumed next month, and we hope
that it will be in Ottawa, the sub-
jects to be taken up will include the
allocation of more air channels to
Canada before the United States
broadcasting interests acquire the
force of vested interests.

While there has been delay about
it, Mr. Johnston thinks that the radio
commission staff will be appointed.

The deputy minister expressed the
belief that in 25 years Vancouver will
have 1,000,000 population.

Promptly at 6 p.m. in the city hall conference room. A large attendance is anticipated.

Order Xmas apples for the Old Country at the "Bay" before Saturday, November 26th

Yorkton
Nov 26 1937

H. Sinclair, radio inspector of Regina, spent the last week in Yorkton checking the power lines in the hope of eliminating interference for radio listeners. Every pole in Yorkton was inspected as well as the machinery for the power house. and Inspector Sinclair left Tuesday fully satisfied that any further interference in Yorkton would come from motors in private homes or commercial enterprises apart from the Canadian Utilities. He expressed the hope that those having motor driven appliances would purchase condensers and thus further improve reception. The condensers are not expensive, costing from fifteen cents to a dollar, depending on their size.

The "Bay" arranged this

Radio Interference

Help stop unnecessary Radio Interference!

Electric Motors, Fans, Vacuum Cleaners, Razors, Mixers, Heating Pads and other electrical appliances may cause interference.

Let us check any of the above for you and install suppressors that will eliminate this needless annoyance. Our prices are reasonable and our work guaranteed.

OUR PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS—

Vacuum Cleaners	\$1.00	Electric Fans75
Electric Razors75	Electric Mixers	1.00
Electric Motors	\$1.00 to \$1.50	Electric Heating Pads	1.00

WE SPECIALIZE IN ALL RADIO SERVICE

GRAHAM BROS.

Rosetown

Phone 8

HARDWARE

RADIOS

Planning Drive Against Noises

Radio "Trouble Shooter" Only Waiting on New Equipment

Regina's radio "trouble shooter" cars will shortly be receiving new equipment and a thorough tracking down of static causes will be undertaken by workers, according to Radio Inspector W. Pottle, Thursday.

Mr. Pottle said he is daily expecting the arrival of the new equipment. The present equipment gives the cars a pick-up almost equal to that of an electric-powered radio. The new gadgets, however, will outdo that and will also permit a greater directional power so that noises may be quickly traced to their source.

A drive may shortly be made to boost the sale of radio licenses, he said. Only about half the sets in the city are licensed so far this year. But this is not unusual at this time.

Radio Trouble Car is Here

A thorough investigation into radio interference in Moose Jaw will be made in the next few days by "Wally" Pottle, radio inspector, and his assistant, Mr. Dyson, who, together with Radio Interference Car No. 14 have arrived in Moose Jaw.

The duties of these two gentlemen are to trace to their source the reasons why "that buzz is on the air" when a fan gets his or her favorite station, and in the pursuit of knowledge of this annoyance Messrs. Pottle and Dyson spend hours when the ordinary citizens are asleep in tracing the trouble to its foundation.

Incidentally they will make a check-up of radio sets that are of the "pirate" order, that is to say, which are operated without licenses. The Radio Interference Car is fitted up with ingenious detectors by reason of which the operators are able to ascertain just where any unauthorized person is transmitting.

All those who have radio sets are required to have licenses, and these can be obtained from Mr. Pottle.

During his stay in Moose Jaw he and Mr. Dyson will endeavor to locate the source of any interference, and to have the faults rectified.

Radio Inspector Pays Visit

As a result of publicity in connection with radio interference, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, representing the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Regina, visited Wynyard last week and endeavored to assist in eliminating the almost unbearable interference that existed in town.

After making some check-ups in town Mr. Sinclair believes that he has helped to relieve this situation considerably. However, in discussing the situation in Wynyard, he stated:

"Whenever electricity is used there is always present a certain noise level made up of an accumulation of small noises from various sources. This level depends largely on the location of the receiver. In certain isolated parts of a town this level is low. In down town sections it is considerably higher. Our reception conditions also depend entirely on signal strength and when the signal strength is low no amount of power in a receiver is going to raise the signal above this noise. Consequently, on a poor night we may think the noise is higher, whereas it might probably be the same as on a good night when the strong signals over-ride the noise. Signal strength this year has been, with a few exceptions, the poorest for some years with the result that reception conditions have been very unfavorable. Another reason why signal strength in Wynyard is generally weak is the distance from the broadcast stations. In that case it is quite necessary to increase the volume of the receiver and as a result the noise level rises in the same proportion.

"One step that is necessary to raise the signal above the noise is to make sure that your radio installation is performing at its best. See that all tubes are in good working order; see that your aerial and ground are well constructed with soldered joints. Have a good high, but not too long aerial clear of all wires if possible.

"Interference itself is caused by several hundred known sources. Faulty wiring in homes, loose switches, lights, fuses and all loose connections on appliances, and it is always good practice to check these for likely sources. Small motors of certain types are capable of causing interference and can usually be eliminated by the installation of condensers. During the present investigation several owners of interfering apparatus have co-operated in having

Among the many places visited in town were the garages, barber shops, dental offices, physician's offices, printing office, picture show, hotel and many others. He reports that the present investigation was carried out under very unfavorable conditions, as he only had a portable detector with him, but that an attempt will be made to have the radio car visit Wynyard at the earliest possible moment when the interference situation will be more thoroughly investigated.

Mr Sinclair, by his pleasant manner and approach, gained the confidence of the local radio owners, and we feel sure that all in Wynyard will co-operate with him to clean up the trouble here.

INSPECTOR GIVES DETAILS CLEARING MOOSE JAW AIR

DEC. 10-27 TIMES

WALLIE POTTLE WRITES OF
WORK DONE BY INTERFER-
ENCE CAR WHILE IN THIS CITY

After detecting some fifteen faults in the street lighting system which were offering much undesirable interference for local radio listeners, and installing several condensers to overcome telegraph interference, a report has just been made by Wallie Pottle, Federal Radio Inspector, for Saskatchewan, who spent more than a week in the city with his specially equipped car. Mr. Pottle and his assistant, Mr. Dyson, did a great deal of work, although time did not permit remedying all causes of local interference. However, the interference car will again visit the city as soon as other parts of the province have received attention.

Mr. Pottle's report in full is as follows:

Gentlemen:--

For the information of the Moose Jaw Radio Association I would respectfully submit a summary of the investigation of inductive interference, recently conducted by the Department of Marines and Fisheries at Moose Jaw.

All the cases of interference reported were not investigated owing to the fact that pressure of work in other centres necessitated a termination of our investigation sooner than I would have preferred.

The Association will, I am sure realise that due to the fact that there has not previously been a full time radio inspector in Saskatchewan, it will take considerable time to investigate and eliminate all the sources of interference which are reported. However we are endeavoring to concentrate our efforts upon these cases which are affecting the larger number of broadcast listeners and as we have such a large territory to cover, there will be some delay before all the interference at Moose Jaw can be investigated.

In the overhead power distribution and street lighting systems, fifteen faults were located and these were promptly repaired by the city. In some cases it was found by the investigators that the interference was caused by domestic electrical apparatus and where possible these were adjusted.

It was also found while investigating that some of the socket power receivers are capable of being amplified to a tremendous degree more than is necessary for satisfactory reception and when the volume was reduced the interference was also reduced to a point where it was not objectionable.

A lengthy investigation was also made in regard to the telegraph interference in the business section of the city. Condensers were installed across relay points on city loops which eliminated a great deal of this interference. There was, however, considerable interference still noticeable and tests proved that at present there is no economic cure for this type of interference. We understand that experiments are being made at the radio test room at Ottawa along these lines and as soon as developments are made, we will lose no time in applying them.

Mr. Dyson and myself wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Moose Jaw Radio Association for the hearty co-operation afforded us during this investigation.

WALLIE POTTLE.

A More Thorough Radio Check Up Is Promised

Two Federal Government radio inspectors, W. R. Pottle, of Regina, and H. D. Lee, of Saskatoon, have been in Rosetown for the past few days. They covered the distribution system in search of faults, and although, handicapped by lack of a properly equipped test car, were, however, able to locate some faulty conditions.

Douglas Hill, secretary of the Board of Trade, and J. Long, of Graham Bros., and Manager M. White, of the Canadian Utilities, accompanied the inspectors.

A more thorough check up of the electrical distribution system was promised when the roads opened up and the government test car can be utilized.

The inspectors were pleased to hear of the success of the Board of Trade in their campaign to suppress interfering appliances and stressed the necessity of carrying on this work to a successful conclusion.

The Federal Government is trying to come to an agreement with the manufacturers in order that appliances may be suppressed before leaving the factory. Where this cooperation has been secured an intensive campaign will begin to clear up appliances already marketed.

It was pointed out that wherever electricity is used there is always present a certain noise level, made up of an accumulation of small noises from various sources.

Reception conditions depend entirely on the signal strength of the broadcasting station. It must be remembered that signal strength from distant broadcasting stations varies from time to time, due to conditions beyond our control.

When this signal strength is low the broadcast listeners must therefore increase the sensitivity adjustment of their receivers, and by doing so the radiation from interfering apparatus becomes proportionately more troublesome. Consequently, on a poor night, we may think the noise level higher, whereas it might be the same as on a good night when the strong signals override the noise.

Signal strength for the past two

LIST CAUSES OF INTERFERENCE IN RADIO RECEPTION

CO-OPERATION OF PUBLIC TO PREVENT INTERFERENCE IS ASKED BY RADIO OFFICIALS

The co-operation of the public in an effort to reduce radio interference to a minimum is being asked by the Radio Division of the Department of Transport. T. W. Robson, the radio inspector stationed at Moose Jaw, in a statement to the Times-Herald on Saturday outlined some common sources of radio interference in the home and gave hints on how such interference could be eliminated.

Mr. Robson pointed out that radio reception conditions would be greatly improved if all broadcast listeners would make sure that they were not operating equipment which caused interference to their neighbors. One million broadcast listeners would be able to do more in this connection than sixty government radio interference investigators.

The Radio Division of the Department of Transport maintained thirty-four cars throughout the Dominion, three in Saskatchewan, for the investigation and suppression of interference. The principal function of these radio cars, according to Mr. Robson, is in connection with the investigation of sources of interference on power lines, where broadcast listeners and service men could not locate the source or deal with it.

Causes of Trouble

The radio inspector listed the following as common sources of radio interference in the home:

Loose Connections in Electrical Systems and Faulty Appliances

All electrical switches, fuses, lamps and appliances could be tested by a gentle tapping and, at the same time, listening on a radio receiver to a reasonably distant station. Any loose connection will cause a click or buzz. Lightning and heating equipment, such as lamps, stoves, irons, heaters, warming pads, etc., should cause no interference when in good condition. Warming pads contain an automatic switch called a thermostat which may give an instantaneous click in a receiver at each operation but, if it causes a buzz or continuous interference, the pad is defective and should be exchanged or repaired.

Appliances Using Electric Motors

Appliances using electric motors include the following: Vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, sewing machines, furnace blowers, oil burners, food mixers, hair dryers and some toys. The cure for this type of interference is the installation of suppressor units in the power supply right at the input to the motor.

Special Appliances

Special appliances such as electric

Radio Interference

RADIO RECEPTION INSPECTED

A few weeks ago the Young Men's Board of Trade made complaints to the Radio Inspector that there was too much interference with radio reception in Nokomis. As a result Mr. Sinclair of Regina was here with his testing apparatus on Dec 22nd. He found several minor interferences in the shape of electric motors, electric razors, vacuum cleaners, etc. He picked up the noise from the lino type motor when he was near Mr. F. Reynolds residence and traced it to its source. It was not very bad as in former tests with the Pool Room radio it was not found to interfere. However condensers were purchased from Mr. Sinclair and it is now harmless.

In conversation with the inspector we find that all this trouble can be cleared up by those who own electrical motors, etc, getting condensers or in the case of electric razors, filterettes.

The filterette is fitted into an ordinary socket and the electric razor cord is fitted into it. Condensers cost \$1.50 each and filterettes about same.

Arrangements have been made to send some of these to Mr. Norman Bambrough, trouble man for the Sask. Power Commission at Nokomis, and those wishing to purchase these should see Mr. Bambrough.

There is one trouble that cannot be cleared up under a cost of about \$500, and that is the diathermy at the Hospital. As this is not used very often it does not bother radio owners much.

We hope that everyone in Nokomis will co-operate in helping to clear up the radio trouble as far as is possible

RADIO INSPECTOR TRAILS 'HOWLERS'

Though they are not so popular in these days of superheterodynes, superindines and what not, the old fashioned regenerative radio receiving sets are still found here and there—much to the discomfort of radio-minded neighbors and the public at large.

Those older sets that often "heat up" to a peak where they oscillate enough to clutter up the atmosphere for miles around have almost disappeared. But, when the large, modern electrical set changes its organ-like tone to the wail of something like a tom cat being operated on by a dull saw, you'll know someone nearby is "regenerating."

And the cure is so simple. Just phone the radio inspector. He'll send out his mechanical sleuth, and presto—sweet harmony again.

Not only that, the operator of the "squealer" is liable to pay for his uproar. It's against the law to oscillate these days. Section 31, of the amended radio regulations says so.

FEBRUARY 10, 1938

Radio Inspector Visits Rosetown

A representative of the Department of Transport has visited Rosetown this week concerning the matter of radio interference, a question which has been causing almost universal dissatisfaction in the town. This representative points out that situated as we are, a great distance from the relatively high-powered stations in the United States and even outside what is known as the effective range of a station like CFQC with their limited power, good reception can only be obtained in Rosetown by bringing the noise level greatly below that which would be necessary were we closer to the stations from which we get our programs. This demands the utmost co-operation from every last user of electrical equipment in the town. He points out most emphatically that with the amount of equipment in use in this town, if every home used its own equipment for only a few minutes in the day, there will be interference of considerable extent covering practically every minute of the day and evening. The owners of equipment can all try their own electrical devices while their own set is tuned to some distant station like KSL and if any disturbance results you may be assured that not less than 25% of the radio sets in town will be equally affected. It may be hard to understand that such small equipment as electric razors, sewing machines, carpet sweepers, etc., can cause interference over such a wide spread area, but the fact remains that this is so.

Further check of the power lines is to be made and every effort made to bring the line noises down as low as possible, but the opinion of the Department of Transport is that a tremendous amount of improvement will be noticed if every individual will "play the game and take immediate steps to have his own machinery equipped with condensers."

RADIO TROUBLE IN CITY FOUND BY INSPECTOR

The recent trouble experienced by the local radio fans of the city in being bothered with local interference has just been located in a faulty fuse in the line connections back of the Wheat Pool offices. W. R. Pottle, Dominion Government Radio Inspector in the city, with the co-operation of the City Light and Power Department, located the cause of the "interference" after a long and lengthy search.

The trouble was due to a faulty connection in the electric light circuit and, although it had not been strong enough materially to affect the light and power distribution, it had caused the current to surge on the wires in the southern part of the city, and thus causing in some cases total interference, and in many cases serious hamperance to efficient reception.

INTERFERENCE

(Continued From Page 1)

official had a most difficult time convincing the lady that static of the type she complained of came from Heaven and could not be done away with by a mere man.

"One day a complaint was registered against one of those very essential pieces of apparatus one sees on light poles—a transformer. An investigator was sent to test it. His first act, when getting a call of this kind, is to hit the innocent-appearing pole with a heavy mallet. It happened in this particular case that the cut-out switch, a heavy porcelain affair, came down and narrowly missed his head, while, to add to his troubles, an irate lady rushed out of a nearby house and suspecting that the man had done something to the power, explained, what have you done? You have cut off my light, and I have dinner in the electric stove, and an important party on tonight. I will telephone the police. I saw you deliberately hitting the pole.

She Apologised

IT was some time before the investigator could appease the lady's wrath; but when he told her he was a radio investigator, she apologized and said, I guess it was my fault anyway. I complained about the noise in the radio.' The investigator then had to get the electric company's men out to repair the damage. In the meantime, the dinner was probably not so good.

"Constantly endeavoring to improve the receiving machine, new gadgets attached to it mean new problems for the investigator. Never satisfied, we are continually striving after the unattainable, I suppose. But while radio has brought human beings in close touch by the air route it has not made us all human. Interference from small units of medical apparatus used in homes, and very necessary, gets no sympathy from your neighbor with a radio, no matter how much good these things do, the demand is to stop them if they interfere with our pleasure."

In approved radio fashion we will say "Thank you, Mr. Haughton," and close with the suggestion that we might temper our pleasure with tolerance for the other fellow's troubles. Remembering at the same time there is so much to be thankful for when the programmes come in smoothly. Interference is probably just one of those things provided to try our patience. Besides, if everything was always lovely, with no contrasty things in life, the monotony would be tragic. In preference to that, a little interference is a big

Electrical Shavers Shatter Peace for Morning Radio Fan

"Ha! A nice clean shave," mutters a Regina owner of an electric razor as he looks at his face in the mirror of a morning.

But he is oblivious to the trouble his razor may be causing in neighborhood radios—interference that rasps the nerves of early morning radio fans as much as the scrape of a 10-day beard on a sensitive skin.

Complaints Received

The electric razor is a recent development in shaving circles and it can be a trouble-maker in radio reception, so W. R. Pottle, Regina radio department chief, said Monday.

In recent months complaints came into his department of interference on radios around the breakfast hour. "It sounds like mowing a lawn," said complainants, who told of burnt toast and bad grouches because their morning programs were spoiled.

Mr. Pottle and his crew of trouble-hunters climbed into their car to scout in early hours around territories from which complaints issued.

They discovered the trouble-maker was just the little electric razor. Despite its size, it could cause considerable growling in nearby radios.

Mr. Pottle said Monday the gadget could spoil reception in a whole apartment block. Or if used in a private home, it could easily kick up a radio fuss in eight to 10 neighboring homes.

An economical method of eliminating interference can be effected quickly, said Mr. Pottle. His department would be glad to advise owners of electric razors with particulars of how to do it.

RADIO RECEPTION IMPROVES GREATLY

City Light and Power Department and Radio Inspector
Locate Trouble

Residents of Regina may have noticed that radio reception has improved greatly in the past two nights. The city radio inspector and staff also feels relieved. Monday morning, after several weeks of detective work in search of the condition causing the trouble, they found the source of the "roar." The interference for several weeks at intervals was caused by a series street light wire coming in contact with a messenger cable. The messenger cable was a steel wire supporting the telephone cables on Broad street at Fourth avenue.

Caused Arc

This condition caused a slight "arc" though not sufficiently strong to burn the wires.

W. R. Pottle, radio inspector with headquarters in Regina, said this morning that the city power and light department had taken immediate steps to remedy the condition. "The city light and power department has always co-operated with the radio branch in the elimination of conditions causing interference in the city. Their usual co-operation was again forthcoming," said Mr. Pottle.

Prov. Radio Inspector Makes Visit to Canora

An inspection of the town of Canora was made Saturday by Radio Inspector K. M. Durkee, of Saskatoon, who explored the town for various sources of radio interference with a specially equipped Willys-Knight car, with built in superheterodyne radio set.

A localized source of interference was found in Canora motors garage, caused by the battery charging plant. Tests showed that this could be almost completely eliminated by installing a pair of condensers, which do not interfere with the working of the plant. Mr. Witwicki is having this done at once.

This is a simple installation which can be put on any small motor or generator.

At the request of Dr. Warren Mr. Durkee examined the X-ray plant at the hospital. The interference caused by this is difficult to prevent, but Mr. Durkee is investigating various means of reducing this, and will report on it later. The X-ray equipment is used only for short periods each day.

Other electrical equipment at the hospital was found to be in good order.

Mr. Durkee inspected a number of other places. He states installation of the new relay switches will overcome trouble being caused by those now being used.

Arrangements will be made to have the Department of Telephones check over the Canora exchange for possible sources of radio interference.

* MANY SOURCES INTERFERENCE DISCOVERED

**Thirty - Seven Found Have
Been Permanently Eliminated,
Says W. R. Pottle**

Thirty-seven different sources of radio interference in Regina were discovered and corrected in the past month, it was learned from W. R. Pottle, radio inspector of the radio branch of the department of marine and fisheries. Every one of these sources, which played havoc with the reception of radio programs by citizens in various districts, has been permanently eliminated, said Mr. Pottle.

Question of License

"People ask why they should pay a license fee for the operating of a receiving set," said Mr. Pottle. "This is just one of the services which they receive in return for that one dollar a year. For practically 24 hours a day our radio patrol car is on the job trying to eliminate static and interference and to bring about better radio reception.

"Incidentally, there are a large number of people in the city who have not their radio licenses for 1930-31. Many are under the impression the year ends next month but our radio year ends in April and unless these people get their licenses we will have to prosecute," he said.

Travelled 527 Miles

Mr. Pottle said 48 broadcast listeners who reported interference were visited by the radio car, and the trouble located and removed. "It would assist us greatly if those who have turned in complaints to my office would also report to us when the interference is removed. This would save us valuable time. In many cases one bit of interference will affect a large area." Last month the radio car travelled 527 miles in Regina on this work.

Causes of interference were found to have been leaks in automatic oil-burning furnaces, medical apparatus, sign flashers, experimental transmitting stations, industrial machinery, telegraphs and conditions on power and street light distribution systems caused by heavy windstorms. Through the co-operation of the city electric light department, these last named conditions were quickly remedied.

Should Bring Relief

Foreign noises and ether disturbances that have very frequently marred radio reception locally should be largely eliminated when the special government radio trouble car, under the direction of W Pottle, inspector, puts in its scheduled appearance shortly.

This branch of service, maintained specially for the purpose through revenues derived from radio set taxation, has proven invaluable in the larger centres of the province—to which its use, up to the present has been largely confined. When one considers the hordes of Saskatchewan towns, villages and hamlets that know this public service only by reputation, discrimination in favor of the larger centres will perhaps be alleged. This, of course, can only be met with the argument that, whereas communities of smaller sizes are troubled with perhaps one or two disturbances of minor character, the many and varied interferences of our cities call for constant attention from a department branch that seems palpably understaffed for the work in hand. Best radio weather, of course, synchronizes with our severe winter weather, not conducive to car traffic, and consequently placing rural centres at a disadvantage for this service.

Radio fans of this district will look for relief for their harassed ears when the inspector arrives, as he is scheduled to do when the roads open up—local intervention

STOP SASKATOON RADIO TROUBLE

(Special to The Post)

SASKATOON, Sask., Aug. 11.—To locate and eliminate interference and thus bring about better radio reception, Radio Inspector W. R. Pottle and Assistant Inspector Harry Dyson, of Regina, are making an exhaustive survey in the city which will take another week to complete. So far, since their arrival, the inspectors have eliminated 54 causes of interference and more are likely to be dealt with.

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WOULD STOP INTRFERENCE

BRANDON, Oct. 17—In order that the matter of legislation to correct interference in radio reception programs may be brought more forcibly to the attention of the Federal authorities, the Brandon Radio club has decided to petition all clubs of a like nature to urge immediate action in Ottawa.

RADIO TROUBLE CAR MADE GOOD JOB ON THURSDAY

INTERFERENCE WHICH BLANK-
ETED THE WHOLE DIAL LO-
CATED AND SILENCED.

For two or three hours on Thursday evening, owners of radio receiving sets in the city tried to escape from a deafening chattering noise which spread the full length of the broadcast band. The most persistent tried to find a place where it was not too loud, only to find in a few seconds that it came in with much increased volume. A few minutes later it would cease altogether and after one or two minutes it would be back again. Blower motors on neighbors' furnaces, violet ray machines and a dozen other possible sources of the interference were blamed, and then suddenly about 9.15 o'clock all was clear and stations all over the continent poured in with clarity.

In the three hours when the interference was at its height, J. H. Sinclair, radio electrician of the Moose Jaw Branch of the Radio Department, was a busy man. He started out with the trouble-finding car and combed the city. He had to make a general survey first in order to establish in which direction the noise could be built up to its strongest peak. Ultimately he found that the north east end of the city was the most affected, and then the job of "cornering" the trouble was started. Ultimately it led him a long chase, for it was discovered to be a loose fuse in a transformer on the Saskatchewan Government Power Commission line near the Percy Lasby farm.

Mr. Sinclair immediately got in touch with Mr. Sheppard, the Moose Jaw superintendent of the Commission Power Lines, and he received immediate co-operation with the result that men were sent to the site of the trouble, and the fuse tight-

RADIO INSPECTOR IN CITY TO HUNT FOR INTERFERENCE

"WALLY" POTTLE TO MAKE A SURVEY OF CITY TO FIND THE "TROUBLE" THAT BOTHERS FANS.

Inductive interference, which is the bane of the existence of radio fans, will once again be the subject of investigations by the Dominion Govt. Radio Inspector, "Wally" Pottle, formerly of this city, but who now makes his headquarters in Regina. Mr. Pottle is now in this city, and the radio inspection automobile will arrive in the next day or two, when a thorough investigation will be conducted into the inductive interference situation.

Previous investigations have had exceedingly beneficial results, and in order that the work of the department which Mr. Pottle represents may be facilitated, radio fans are requested to report any interference to the secretary of the Moose Jaw Radio Association, or direct to the Radio Inspector's office, 307 Darke Block, Regina.

Mr. Pottle, on his arrival in Moose Jaw on Tuesday, stated that while it was somewhat late in the season for his visit to Moose Jaw, this was rendered necessary by the fact that the whole of Saskatchewan had to be attended to by the radio car, and the work required at country points was given first place while the roads were passable for automobiles.

Interesting facts in connection with the work of the department were given by Mr. Pottle from radio station 10-AB on Tuesday, and will be repeated over CJRM. He informed his unseen audience that radio car No. 14 had proceeded on tour as soon as the roads were fit for travel in the spring, and to date had travelled, with a fully qualified electrician, 6,500 miles, conducting investigations

in the larger towns, and visiting many of the smaller towns en route.

In the cities and larger towns, an investigation lasting from ten days to two weeks was necessary, in order that the power distribution and street lighting systems could be thoroughly checked over.

The radio car is a regular rolling laboratory, fitted with every possible type of apparatus for the work of tracing and locating the cause of radio interference.

When investigations are being made on power distribution and street lighting the radio investigator is usually accompanied by a lineman of the light and power department concerned, and when a "fault" is located it is immediately repaired by the lineman. The more serious faults or conditions detrimental to radio fans are reported to the superintendent, and suitable action is taken as soon as possible.

Some of the Causes

High frequency apparatus such as X-Ray and motion picture machines, telegraph and telephones, oil burning furnaces, electric signs, and the like, all receive the attention of the Radio Branch sleuth, and especially designed surge traps consisting of choke coils, condensers, resistance, and similar apparatus are carried on the radio car for conducting the necessary tests.

Small light plants have been found to cause considerable interference to radio reception. The Radio Branch has published a circular which explains very thoroughly how this interference may be eliminated, and copies will be forwarded on application to Mr. Pottle, 307 Darke Block, Regina.

Get a License.

Considerable expense is involved in conducting the investigations, and the officials are hoping that radio fans will co-operate with the Radio Branch by procuring their licenses for 1928-29, and keeping them handy for inspection. These may be obtained from most radio dealers, the Post Office, or from the Radio Inspector at Regina.

RADIO INTERFERENCE NOW BEING CLEARED UP IN CITY

City and Dealers Co-operating
with Federal Inspector this
week — Transformers

NOTE: cause. see 1929
WELL!

Owners of radio sets in Swift Current, and they are legion, will be interested to know that the interference which has been so prevalent, is well on the way to being remedied to some considerable extent. J. H. Sinclair, Moose Jaw, radio inspector and expert of the Dominion Government is spending a week or so in the city, in an effort to locate the various causes of the trouble.

Check-up of System

Mr. Sinclair called at The Sun office yesterday, and made it known that he is doing everything in his power to remedy the excessive interference. He has had co-operation from the city office as well as from the radio dealers here. He is being assisted by one of the linemen of the city power department, and in company with him has been making a systematic check-up of all the lines. According to Mr. Sinclair, most of the trouble has been found to be in the transformers, leakages from these sources being responsible.

The entire system is being looked over carefully, and a certain amount of relief will be apparent this week. On Monday morning Mr. Sinclair discovered seven different leaks which have been causing interference, and these have already been remedied. The repairs are made at time of discovery.

Household Faults

Mr. Sinclair informed The Sun that radio owners may have various other causes for local interference; any household electrical appliance might cause this nuisance. Any citizen having a complaint to make, or rather has an idea that certain causes might be effecting neighborhood sets, can get in touch with Mr. Sinclair at the Empress Hotel, or through any of the local dealers. He will be pleased to give whatever advice he can. His time in Swift Current is limited, but he feels that before he leaves that the situation will have been alleviated to some extent.

We had an interesting conversation with Mr. Sinclair, visiting radio inspector, who is trying to eliminate some of the interference in the city. By the way, the inspector states that

RELIEF FOR RADIO FANS

H. Dyson, radio inspector of Regina, arrived in town last week with interference car No. 14 of the radio branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, and stayed until Wednesday. Tuning in during that time with his special equipment in countless locations all over the town in order that radio fans might have less noise and more music when they turn their respective dials.

Mr. Dyson, in an interview with The Standard Tuesday, stated that the trouble here was caused from electrical medical apparatus and not from the many other sources often accused by local radio owners.

After making a thorough test the transmission lines of the power company were exonerated and said to be in good shape in this respect, being wired according to the latest standards.

Mr. Dyson stated he would make recommendations to the local Board of Trade before leaving town with regard to what can be done to reduce the interference from the hospital, the Clinic and the chiropractor's office to a minimum. These recommendations will include a scheme whereby a new wiring system inside and outside the apparatus will aid materially in making radio programs more pleasant to the ear.

The car, in which Mr. Dyson travels all over the country during good road periods, is a fully equipped testing unit. Noticeable on top of the car is an aerial that looks like a plumber's job, but is instead a frame made of bakelite tubing through which fourteen turns of rubber coated wire are wound. This is known as a directional aerial because its direction can be controlled from within the car, and is the same as used on ships to pick up the direction of wireless calls. The leads that come from this aerial into the car are three in number, just two more than the aerial boasts, but which gives it the appended title "three-wire aerial." Inside the car, a large sedan, has been installed an eight-tube specially constructed super-hetrodyne receiving set with which radio interference can be picked up and its source detected en route or at a standstill with equal ease. In fact shielding over the ignition system in the motor enables the operator to work without any interference from that source even when the car is travelling at 60 miles per hour. Mr. Dyson looked at the Shaunavon streets at this point and hastened to explain that such a test was made on a highway

Other compartments in the car house a writing desk, a typewriter, tools, office supplies and bedding. Oh yes, the seats make up into a very comfortable bed. Mr. Dyson assured us. At the rear of the car a platform unfolds and a heavy sledge hammer hanging in a bracket is explained. Standing on the platform an assistant travels from pole to pole along the highway and plays razorback to the replanted trees by poundin~ their bases with the hammer. Inside the car the operator is listening intently and should there be some part of the transformer at the top of the pole that is loose the fact will register on the sensitive instruments and a repair man is sent out to correct the fault

Local Radio Enthusiasts Welcome Government Expert on Interference

SEARCHING FOR ORIGIN OF INTERFERENCES RADIO EXPERT IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY LOCATES BAD ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS AND LEAKY TRANSFORMERS.

A good many citizens have been interested and their curiosity aroused by the presence in the city of a government car, bearing the insignia of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, equipped with an aerial which sits on the top of the automobile, and with a very pretentious radio set within. The operator and investigator in charge of the car is Mr. Harry Dyson, and his mission in this city is to locate and clear up those disturbances which mitigate against the successful and enjoyable use of radio machines in this city. Needless to say, radios are intensely susceptible to electrical discharges of any kind, and a bad electrical connection which emits a spark or which is responsible for a make-and-break contact creates sufficient of an electrical disturbance to completely destroy the proper receptivity of radios within a very considerable area. It stands to reason that in a city of this character with its comprehensive electrical distribution systems that there are a great many probabilities of electrical disturbances. As a matter of fact twenty-five transformers have already been located which were classified as "interferences." Loose contacts in street lamps and loose contacts in buildings are easily located by the apparatus carried by Mr. Dyson, and during the past week he has been successful in determining the source of much of the radio trouble which has minimized the pleasure of local radio fans.

Of course there are a great many bad contacts in business places and dwellings and it would require too much time to locate each of these, but being of lesser intensity they are not

BLAME VIOLET-RAY OR X-RAY FOR THE LAPSES OF RADIO

RADIO RECEIVERS ARE NEARLY USELESS BECAUSE OF SOME LOCAL INTERFERENCE.

Radiophans of this city are rapidly becoming "fed up" with their receiving sets as the result of a long period of poor reception which has held sway over the district of late, and affairs of radio are nearing a crisis. This situation is not peculiar only to Moose Jaw, but is also the case in such other cities as Regina and Saskatoon where radio reception is also reported to be "off color." Causes for this state of affairs are easy to find, according to local radio experts, who have no hesitation in blaming electrical appliances for the divers difficulties of reception. Local interference, it is stated, has been caused to an alarming degree of late by numerous electrical appliances of sufficient voltage to destroy the wave lengths of many powerful American and Canadian stations. In Regina the radio situation reached a climax one night last week when the announcer stated through the microphone that radio sets of that city were completely useless as the result of some electrical fan experimenting with a spark coil. This one electrical appliance was sufficient to blanket the whole city as far as receiving was concerned, a striking example of the annoyance which may be caused by the manipulation of electrical instruments while a radio station is broadcasting.

In this city where there are over 600 radio receiving sets representing an investment estimated at about \$60,000, radio reception has been seriously impaired for the past three weeks or more by some "demon of the air," believed to be something in the nature of X-Ray or Violet Ray.

Citizens are respectfully requested by the Moose Jaw Radio Association to refrain from the use of such appliances wherever possible while the local station is operating, namely on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons and during the hours when American and other Canadian stations are filling the air.

GOVERNMENT RADIO CAR VISITS NORTH BATTLEFORD

Will Locate and Clear Disturbances in City—Much Interest Aroused

Curiosity and interest has been aroused in the city by the presence of a government car bearing the insignia of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The car is equipped with an aerial which appears above the top of the automobile, a pretentious radio set being located within. In charge of the car is D. Dyson, and his mission in the city is to locate and clear up the disturbances mitigating against the successful receptivity of the large number of radio machines employed here. Up to the present time 36 transformers have been discovered which have been classified as "interferences." Loose contacts in street lamps, and in buildings have been detected by the apparatus. Of the 15 cars used by the department for this purpose, each is supplied with an eight tube superheterodyne receiving set specially designed for the work. The loop aerial is directional, and works on the principal of the direction-finding apparatus used on ships. This gives the operator the direction from which the interference originates. The intersection of the two lines given by taking the test at two points gives approximately the source of the interference. In addition the "sledge hammer" test is applied at all poles carrying suspected equipment. The striking of such a pole gives a click or roar in the radio receiving set if the connections are loose. Household electrical appliances of all kinds are potential sources of radio interference particularly if they are not in good condition, Mr. Dyson states. The investigators become expert in detecting the type of apparatus which is causing the disturbance by the sound which is created in the receiver.

NEW RADIO CAR FOR SASKATCHEWAN

One Being Made to Reduce Radio Inductive Interference

O. Merriman, engineer in charge of the inductive interference division of the radio branch department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa is in Regina for a few days arguing with W. R. Pottle, Dominion radio inspector in Regina, for an organized effort to reduce radio inductive interference in Saskatchewan.

Yesterday Mr. Merriman inspected a new interference car for the province of Saskatchewan. Mr. Pottle will be in charge of this car. It will be used in the elimination of radio inductive interference. This is the 14th car to be placed in commission by the radio branch throughout Canada for this class of work. The equipment of this car includes all the latest improvements that have been found on the other cars.

Mr. Merriman stated that this car could be fully equipped and ready for service shortly.

Today, at 1.30 p.m., Mr. Merriman will speak to radio fans over CKCK regarding radio inductive interference.

6. *LEADER Sept 9/27*
WILLIAMS

Interference Is Eliminated

Radio Inspectors Trace Two Major Sources Interference, Action Promised

Radio fans in the city are advised that two major sources of radio interference here were recently located by Guy Ashwin, lo-

cal radio inspector, and H. D. Tee, government inspector from Saskatoon, and that these two interferences will shortly disappear.

Interference has been checked up recently by Mr. Ashwin and Mr. Tee. One of the main sources was at the firehall, the other at the government telephone offices. In both cases action was promised to eliminate the interference as far as possible, and improved reception should be available soon.

The radio inspector wished to again call to the attention of radio owners that if all electric wiring was free from tree branches growing into it there would be much better radio reception.

He points out that if each resident, radio owner or not, will take the responsibility of cutting tree branches away from electric wiring there will be one source of interference disposed of.

The Canadian Utilities Limited loaned the radio inspectors a line-man to help check over the company's wiring throughout the city. In this way several sources of interference were found and elimin-

ated.

Radio licenses sold this year in Prince Albert number 869 as against 828 for all of last year, which reflects on the healthy condition of radio business in the city. Prince Albert is one of the few cities in Canada that show an increase in licenses sold, the inspector states.

INTERFERENCE INVESTIGATOR HERE

Numerous complaints of radio interference have been made to the Department of Marine at Ottawa the last year. Some of these grievances have emanated from North Battleford and others from surrounding centers. The complaints the province never caused the Department to face the situation with the result that an interference investigator was sent into the North recently. He visited North Battleford last Thursday and spent a few days looking into the situation. On the start off some of the radio users were interviewed and from one step to another action taken. The opinion prevails that radio conditions which have not been satisfactory will be made so because the inspector who was named to come and investigate will make a report to the Department and with patience everything possible will be done. All preventible cases of radio interference will be eliminated. Electric disturbances are the main causes of interference with radio reception. The Department of Marine, the head of which is the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, has wired that every possible precaution will be taken to clear the air of disturbances in the city. This is satisfactory business and the Hon. Mr. Cardin is to be congratulated upon his decision to improve radio conditions generally.

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traps and tools and materials for making same for any difficult or stubborn cases. Household electrical appliances of all kinds are potential sources of radio interference particularly if they are not in good condition. The investigators become expert at telling what types of apparatus is causing interference by hearing the noise that it makes in a radio receiver and the noises vary from clicks that can hardly be heard to very loud roars.

ARE SEEKING TO IMPROVE RADIO RECEPTION HERE

Labelled "Interference car," though that does not mean that it is of the "Buttinsky" type, though even that might occur should occasion arise, a handsome auto was parked on Main Street on Wednesday morning with a former Moose Jaw citizen in the person of "Wally Pottle," accompanying it on its journey through the province.

It is the latest outfit devised by the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion Government, and its purpose as well as that of the officials in charge is to further the interests and development of radio.

Interference has played a large part in the trouble with which radio fans have been inflicted in the past, and a determined effort is being made to eliminate this nuisance. The purpose of the car, which is equipped with interference detecting apparatus is to find the source of trouble and annoyance while to the officials is designated the task of discovering a means of coping with those difficulties.

Mr. Pottle, whose headquarters are in Regina since the time that he was appointed inspector of the radio branch, is on a tour which is intended to cover considerable territory, and which will it is hoped, have a very beneficial effect on eliminating interference.

ELIMINATE RADIO SET INTERFERENCE

Investigation Reveals Loose Fuse Connection on Power Line to Railway Shops

Inductive interference in the city, that has nearly drowned out the radio addresses of various political speakers, regardless of party, in the past few weeks, has been eliminated.

The trouble was located on the power lines feeding the Canadian National Railway shops in North Regina, where a fuse plug in a 2300 volt power line had loose contacts.

W. R. Pottle, Dominion government radio inspector, with the co-operation of the Canadian National Railways and the city light and power department located the trouble after a long and arduous investigation.

Trouble Intermittent

The trouble affected hundreds of radio receiving sets in the city, intermittently.

The noise would come on for a few hours and just as the radio car and crew would start a patrol of the affected area, the noise would suddenly disappear. This same interference "butted in" on all political speakers of the present campaign.

The intermittent nature of the interference has been explained by the location of the pole where the fuse was located only a few yards from the railway tracks, where the vibration of passing trains would shake the fuse, either loosening or tightening the contact—thus starting or stopping the roar on hundreds of radio sets.

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Of course there are a great many bad contacts in business places and dwellings and it would require too much time to locate each of these, but being of lesser intensity, they are not as important as the transformers and other larger power units, whose bad condition create serious interferences. In his work here Mr. Dyson is enjoying the co-operation of the City Electrical Department and as a result of the visit receptivity will be greatly improved in this city.

There are at present fifteen cars in this service and each is specially equipped for locating inductive interference. Each one has an eight tube superhetrodyne receiving set designed for the purpose by the Department. The loop aerial (which has caused a great deal of interest in the locality) is very directional and works on the principle of the direction finding apparatus used on ships. This gives the operator the direction from which the interference originates. The operator first gets an angle at one point and then proceeds to another point and where the two lines intersect is approximately the source of the interference. A step is installed on the rear of the car, also a sledge hammer, this is used in what is known as the sledge hammer test. A man rides on the step and the car is stopped at all poles carrying suspected equipment, the pole is struck and the result noted by the man at the radio receiver. Any loose connections on the

traps and tools and materials for making same for any difficult or stubborn cases. Household electrical appliances of all kinds are potential sources of radio interference particularly if they are not in good condition. The investigators become expert at telling what types of apparatus is causing interference by hearing the noise that it makes in a radio receiver and the noises vary from clicks that can hardly be heard to very loud roars.

START CAMPAIGN ON INTERFERENCE RADIO RECEPTION

INDUCTIVE ELECTRICAL EXPERT FROM OTTAWA HERE WITH WALLIE POTTLE.

With the object of organizing a campaign to clean up interference for radio listeners, Mr. J. Merryman, inductive electrical engineer from the radio branch of the Department of Marines and Fisheries, Ottawa, spent the week-end in the city. He was accompanied by Wallie Pottle, the recently appointed radio inspector for the province.

All radio listeners desiring to get better reception are asked by Mr. Pottle to write to Ed. Swain, secretary of the Moose Jaw Radio Association, telling the nature of the interference with which they are troubled. Mr. Swain will not be in a position to take reports over the telephones and only the reports coming through the mail will be dealt with.

Mr. Pottle's car is being equipped with apparatus for detecting interference and it is expected the trouble finding car will be in use by the end of the month. The trouble finding committee of the Moose Jaw Radio Association will also assist in the campaign and their apparatus used in this work will be placed at the disposal of the radio inspector.

Mr. Merryman is providing Mr. Pottle with a number of slides describing the various types of interference and the methods used in eradicating them. These slides will be shown by Mr. Pottle at the annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Radio Association which is planned

RADIO EXPERTS IN CITY TODAY

Inspector Pottle of Regina Will Personally Superintend Hunt For Local Trouble.

A thorough investigation in an attempt to clear up the local interference that has been bothering owners of radio receiving sets is under way in the city today under the direction of Chief Radio Inspector W. R. Pottle of Regina and his assistant J. C. Stephens of Moose Jaw, who arrived yesterday afternoon with the now well known "radio car" of the department of marine. Co-operation is being given the experts by the city electric light department and radio dealers. Superintendent Sam Barker of the C.P.R. telegraphs is also here in this behalf. A systematic checkup is being made and the radio men will be here until some conclusion is reached as to the cause of the trouble.

"I am not making any rash promises," stated Mr. Pottle to The Sun, "for radio is a peculiar thing; however, we will do our best to find the cause of the interference and clear it up as soon as possible."

Radio Licenses

Mr. Pottle asked The Sun to bring to the attention of radio owners in Swift Current the fact that at the same time a checkup will be made for those who have failed to pay their annual license fee of \$1. Those who have not complied with the law in this respect are liable to prosecution and are urged by the department to procure their licenses without delay. It is pointed out that the fiscal year ends March 31. of each year, and licenses are valid from the date of issue until that time when they must be renewed if the set continues to be operated. Accordingly those who have recently purchased sets are reminded that they must take out a license to cover the remaining months of the fiscal year if they have not already done so. Licenses are obtainable from radio dealers in this city.

There are at present fifteen cars in this service and each is specially equipped for locating inductive interference. Each one has an eight tube superhetrodyne receiving set designed for the purpose by the Department. The loop aerial (which has caused a great deal of interest in the locality) is very directional and works on the principle of the direction finding apparatus used on ships. This gives the operator the direction from which the interference originates. The operator first gets an angle at one point and then proceeds to another point and where the two lines intersect is approximately the source of the interference. A step is installed on the rear of the car, also a sledge hammer, this is used in what is known as the sledge hammer test. A man rides on the step and the car is stopped at all poles carrying suspected equipment, the pole is struck and the result noted by the man at the radio receiver. Any loose connections on the pole will result in a click or roar in the radio receiver. The car also carries many scientific instruments for testing and recording, as some of the currents which cause radio interference are very small, in some cases the amount of current causing the loudest interference if measured would not light a pocket flashlight can cause interference which will radiate for many miles along a power line. The car is really a travelling radio laboratory and has many types of surge

traps and tools and materials for making same for any difficult or stubborn cases. Household electrical appliances of all kinds are potential sources of radio interference.

SEEKING TO END INTERFERENCE IN RADIO RECEPTION

Dominion Government's Expert Is Investigat- ing Conditions Here

Harry Dyson, Toronto, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is a business visitor in Prince Albert this week. Mr. Dyson, one of a force of fifteen government experts driving specially equipped automobiles in various parts of the Dom'nion, is engaged in checking up radio licenses and locating and as far as possible eliminating sources of "interference" to radio. In this capacity he is finding an enthusiastic welcome among a host of radio fans in the city.

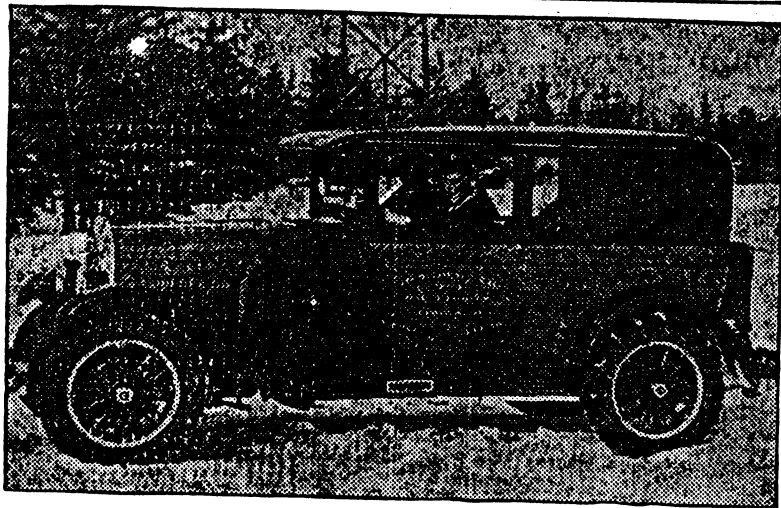
Prince Albert, Mr. Dyson has found is replete with the customary types of radio interference, namely inefficient electric apparatus in domestic use, electrical medical equipment power leaks and the like. In addition to remedying the more troublesome sources of interference, he gives rise to a project which meets with universal approval of radio audiences everywhere. Experiments are now being conducted in Ottawa, he states, with the object of confining or doing away with the disastrous results wreaked on radio broadcasting programs by electrical equipment used in X-rays, violet rays and so on. Should success crown the efforts of

great sensitiveness of radios to the smallest electrical discharge, his equipment is correspondingly precise. His instruments are so constructed as to detect a current which, although it radiates for many miles along a power line, would be insufficient to illuminate a pocket flashlight.

The automobiles used in searching out the origin of interference may be distinguished by the insignia of the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries and by a loop radio aerial on the roof. By means of this aerial and specially constructed choke coils, copper mesh over the motor, a rewired ignition system and other adjustments, the driver can "listen in" to any radio program in a manner strikingly similar to that in which regular entertainments are heard. The copper mesh conducts the current given off from the spark plugs to the frame of the car, reducing their effect on reception while the motor is running, to a minimum.

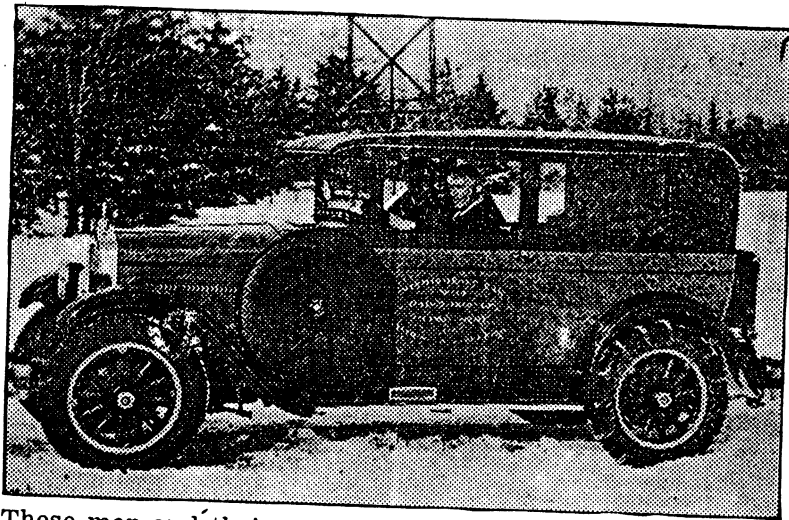
The loop aerial functions similarly to the direction finding paraphernalia

RADIO TROUBLE SHOOTER



Here is the car used by W. R. Pottle, radio inspector, and his assistant, Harry Dyson, Regina, connected with the radio branch of the Canadian department of marine and fisheries, as they travel about the province looking for radio interference. Now at Saskatoon the radio trouble shooters report finding and eliminating many causes of radio troubles.

Looking For Trouble



These men and their specially adapted automobile go about the country looking for trouble. They are Radio Inspector W. R. Pottle and his assistant, Harry Dyson, of Regina, and are connected with the radio branch of the Canadian department of marine and fisheries. Their car is a rolling laboratory from which they locate causes of interference and thus bring about better radio reception. They are at present in Saskatoon and have already performed a considerable service to radio fans generally.