



J. R. SMITH

He could not control the ionosphere



WALTER L. HARRISON

Training was amphibious

Spencer Digby photographs

(continued from previous page)

been with the NBS for 14 years, succeeds Mr. Smith as Chief Engineer. Mr. Harrison joined the Post and Telegraph Department in 1922 and was junior testing engineer in the laboratory of the chief engineer's branch, designing and testing radio transmitting gear, telephone, telegraph, overhead line and underground cable equipment. He also assisted in drawing up the present radio regulations. He did experimental and research work on short-wave transmission and reception at Victoria College while studying mathematics and science, and from 1923 to 1925 he operated his own amateur transmitting station, ZL2AI, the pioneer station in Wellington under the present regulations.

Then, from 1925 to 1927, he studied power engineering at Canterbury University College and did experimental work on ultra-short-waves at the experimental station, 3XA Rolleston House. For 14 months he was busy on electrical sub-station erecting, testing and main-

tenance for the Wellington City Council. As a member of the engine-room staff of the Ruapehu he had two months' experience at sea of steam-driven refrigerating machinery on a trip to England where, in 1928, he joined the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company. He spent 19 months at the company's Manchester works and in 1930 was sent to the Calcutta office as first European assistant to the manager. This work covered designing, tendering and supervising the erection of electrical plants, including complete power-plants and mill electrification. He returned to New Zealand in 1931 to become engineer-in-charge of the 800-watt broadcasting station 2ZW, Wellington. He was promoted station director in 1932. In September, 1932, he was appointed engineer for the South Island to the Broadcasting Board. He had two years' war service as signals officer with the New Zealand forces and three years as radar officer with the Royal New Zealand Navy, including one year on loan to the Royal Navy.

Itinerary for Solomon

UNDER the direction of the National Broadcasting Service, Solomon, considered to be the first of present-day pianists in Britain, will start his New Zealand tour this month. In the recent King's Birthday Honours he received the C.B.E. in recognition of his eminence as a musician, and of his war service in troop entertainment.

"It is quite understandable, in certain unfamiliar sonatas, that the pauses between movements should be mistaken for the end of the work," Solomon says. "I don't generally advocate applause between movements, but there are exceptions when it is far from inartistic. It seems the natural thing, when a movement ends with a blaze, for the excited audience to clap. In fact, there are certain movements, such as the first of the Rachmaninoff Concerto No. 2, that I should feel that I had played badly if the audience were not compelled to applaud."

"In this case applause is also welcome for other reasons. First, it gives the pianist a chance to mop his brow and to

adjust himself for the slow movement; second, it enables the orchestra to tune their instruments quietly; third, it gives people in the audience an opportunity to express their feelings. I should never condemn an audience as a bad one because of, ill-timed applause." The Brahms piano concertos are his favourites and several will probably be heard during the New Zealand tour. Half of every concert will be broadcast by the NBS, following Solomon's overseas practice.

Here are his concert dates: Wellington Town Hall, Friday, August 16, Wednesday, August 21; Auckland Town Hall, Friday, August 23; Christchurch Civic Theatre, Monday, August 26, Wednesday, August 28, and Friday, August 30; Dunedin Town Hall, Wednesday, September 4; Invercargill Civic Theatre, Friday, September 6; Dunedin Town Hall, Tuesday, September 10; Wellington Town Hall, Thursday, September 12; Auckland Town Hall, Saturday, September 14, and Wednesday, September 18.

NEW ZEALAND LISTENER, AUGUST 9



ISSUED BY THE DEPT. OF HEALTH



The RIGHT and the WRONG WAY to BLOW YOUR NOSE

BLOWING THE NOSE is a simple operation. But there is a Right way and a Wrong way.

The Right way:

Place the handkerchief over the nose without squeezing the nostrils, keep the mouth open, and blow gently; or grip the nose on the hard bridge so that the nostrils stay open. This way you clear your nose safely.

The Wrong way:

By pressing the nostrils tightly and blowing hard, you are liable to force the germ-laden secretions in the nose back into the Eustachian tubes (at the risk of starting middle-ear trouble, acute earache, possibly burst ear-drums); or you may set up infected sinuses by blowing the secretions back into the sinus cavities.



Clear your nose carefully and safely — and for the sake of other people cover up with your handkerchief every time you cough or sneeze.

KEEP THIS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

FOR A HEALTHIER NATION



EGG RATIONING WON'T WORRY YOU IF YOU USE

NORTON'S
EGG PRESERVATIVE
LIQUID OR PASTE

Preserve regularly with Norton's when eggs are plentiful and ensure an ample supply when eggs are rationed.
SOLD EVERYWHERE USED EVERYWHERE
RECOMMENDED BY AUNT DALEY