

From the Woman's Point of View.

By VERITY.

WELLINGTON ACADEMY

Truly these are exciting times to live in. Aren't we all lucky to be alive? Airplanes, the cinema, radio! And the greatest of these is radio. Or so some of us think, as in the warm security of our ain fireside we listen o' nights to the magical sounds and wonders that come to us over the air like gifts from the gods. Television is not yet, though it may be in the offing, so to speak.

And as one can't see the Annual Academy show without going down to the little building in Whitmore Street, one wanders along there as a matter of course to see the latest work of New Zealand painters. Very fine it is, too, some of it; though, on the opening night, when Lady Alice Fergusson opened the show and spoke with that grace and charm of hers, there was not much chance to study art. An interesting crowd it was, numbering men and women of achievement in the professional, artistic and social world, also a few glowing representatives of those who, in the Victorian era, were termed the rosebud garden of girls. The play, the social play, is the thing at the opening function; but next day one likes the quiet hour when the pictures are noted at leisure and the portrait or landscape more carefully studied than was possible when it intrigued the fancy the night before. What a glow and sparkle Marcus King contrives to imprison, and the quiet poetry of Nugent Welch's painted fields and skies is irresistible. Memorable, too, is a picture of a fair and youthful maiden by that gifted artist, Mrs. Tripe; while Elizabeth Kelly's portrayal of a well-known Christchurch journalist is a convincing bit of work. The women's work in this show is outstanding.

LISTEN AND LEARN

RADIO RECIPES.

Here are some of the recipes given by Miss Christian from 2YA last week. Her talks on cookery are meeting with much appreciation:—

Braised Fillet of Veal.

3½lb. veal, 2oz. suet, finely chopped, (larder bacon if liked). 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, vegetables, ½ teaspoonful salt, stock or water (for braising), ½ teaspoonful pepper, bacon rolls and lemon for garnishing, ½ teaspoonful

dried herbs, force meat, 1 egg, 3ozs. bread crumbs.

Method.—Mix the dry ingredients of the forcemeat, then moisten with the egg. If the veal is to be larded, unsmoked bacon should be used, and cured without saltpetre, as this turns white meats red. Cut the veal into a stew pan with the vegetables and liquid. Braise for 2½ hours, basting occasionally. Then brown and crisp the surface of the meat, placing it, with a little of the liquid, into a dripping tin in a hot oven for about 15 minutes. Reduce the stock by fast boiling to about ½ pint, then use it for making gravy.

Bacon Roll.—Cut the bacon very thin, roll, put on a skewer, and cook in the oven with the veal for about 5 minutes, or till slightly browned.

Chocolate Pudding.

3ozs. chocolate, 2 eggs, 4ozs. sugar, 6ozs. bread crumbs, ½ pint milk, 3ozs. butter, ½ teaspoon vanilla essence.

Grate the chocolate, slightly warm the milk, and dissolve the chocolate in the cream, butter and sugar, add bread crumbs, essence of vanilla, and yolks of eggs. Then mix in the milk and chocolate and add the whites of eggs stiffly whipped. Steam in a mould for 3 hours and serve with custard sauce.

Welsh Tea Cake.

1lb. flour, ½lb. butter, ½lb. sugar, ½lb. currants, 2 eggs, 1 dessertspoonful baking powder, ½ pint milk.

Method.—Mix flour and sugar in a bowl, rub in the butter, add baking powder and cleaned currants, and mix to a moist paste with eggs and milk. Roll out on floured board, cut into rounds with a cutter. Bake 20 minutes serve hot, butter for tea.

A CONFESSION

No chain is stronger than the weakest link;

It is a truth we did not feel, I think, When we our mighty love-ties forged, and cried, "Nor earth, nor heaven, our souls can o'er divide."

Now world's asunder, though in gloom we go, And darkly hint at "Cruel Fate," I know

The thing that really parted you and me Was the light blow you dealt my vanity, —Suzanna Marr-Spalding.

THE LADY IN LONDON

"London has been very full," says a topical letter, "and the season very gay with exceptionally fine weather. Fashions here are so diverse and tastes are so varied that it is possible only to give merely an idea of some of the more salient features, made from observations in the streets, parks, theatres, and such functions as the trooping of the colours, the horse show, the military tournament at Olympia, and that zenith of dress display of the season—Ascot on Gold Cup day. The straight silhouette is still the most favoured, and the effect of the slim, graceful outline with hair cut like a man's, the Eton crop, and brushed smoothly back or waved on the top, slim ankles and neat shoes conveys almost a race horse appearance, and looks especially smart and becoming on younger women.

Hats are still, the high-crowned, narrow brim variety, but there are some larger shapes with brims short, or cut off entirely behind. At Ascot, the wide leaf crinolines were very much in evidence, trimmed with large full-blown roses on the brim and also on the



—Tornquist, photo.

MISS DOROTHY YOD.

Miss Youd's splendid voice is regularly heard from 1YA. She is a leading soprano in Auckland, and has been complimented on the beauty of her voice by such artists as Rosina Buckman, Elsa Stralia, and Toti del Monte. A concert arranged by her will be given on Friday of next week.

front of the crown. These, of course, are peculiar to Ascot and other functions.

The most conspicuous feature regarding head wear is the popularity of felts for summer wear, not only for sports, but in the streets and parks. The most favoured colours this summer are beige, in all tones, almond green, new blue (a shade between delphinium and saxe), and bright red—these in the order named. Soft pearl grey was expected to be in demand at the beginning of the season, but has not become a general favourite yet. Paris houses are strongly of the opinion that it will be much worn next summer.

Cape-de-chine, plain and printed, especially in small designs is the leading material for afternoon frocks. Dinner and evening frocks are of plain georgette and lace, and printed nuns and georgettes, the latter often in very large designs.

The vogue of the plain tailored coat and skirt has returned. They are seen everywhere, worn by the very smartest women, with a large posy on the lapel. Made with short coats, single or double-breasted with one or two buttons, they are expressed in beige tones of fine tweeds, plain cloths and flannels, also in small checks. Sports suits are as popular as ever, and worn on many occasions—not for sports only. They are very bright and attractive, many have pleated skirts, and a sleeveless cardigan is generally added.

Coats of black satin, reversible sultane and silk, plain, figured and with soft borders, are more popular even than last season.

Fine light tweeds in beige mixtures are new—repps and charmelains are only used in a few tones, beige, navy, and black; while the brighter colours have gone out of favour entirely for coats. Linings are of crepe-de-chine to tone or contrast.

For washing frocks only two kinds of material are seen, voiles and artificial silks, the former in all kinds of floral designs, figured and bordered. The newest ones have spots and small neat designs on pastel, navy and black grounds. Artificial silks are now produced in a variety of colours and designs, so beautiful that it is difficult to distinguish them from the real thing. Bags are universal, matching the frock or costume. They are in the underarm and new pochette shapes, mostly in two-colour effects.

SOLACE TO THE BLIND

I know of a quiet spot away in the country, where there is a low rambling wooden house, set in what was once a well-kept garden. A long winding

drive leads up to it, through a fir plantation. In the long, low sitting room with its beamed ceiling, a big log fire burns cheerily on the hearth. Outside, darkness has already fallen, but to the man of whom I am thinking darkness makes no difference at all. He sits patiently weaving a basket, his nimble, sensitive fingers following the pattern. It is nearly eleven years since he learned to count the number of steps to the gate. How it happened is all old stuff now, and most people have forgotten the boy who used to make such a noise at the piano and led the choruses with such gusto. He never gets into town now, the roads are too muddy all the winter; and any way the traffic is a bit dangerous for a man who has to listen, listen, all the time.

But he is kept cheery and gets his music, too, when he wants it, sitting there in the dusk, and his thoughts are kept from brooding too long over the past. No one can guess exactly how much his wireless set means to our blind friend.

THE PILGRIM'S GRACE

Give me a good digestion, Lord,
And also something to digest;
Give me a healthy body, Lord,
With sense to keep it at its best.
Give me a healthy mind, Good Lord,
To keep the good and pure insight
Which, seeing sin, is not appalled,
But finds a way to set it right.
Give me a mind that is not bored,
That does not whimper, whine or sigh,
Don't let me worry overmuch,
About the jussy thing called "I."
Give me a sense of humour, Lord;
Give me the grace to see a joke;
To get some happiness in life
And pass it on to other folk.

FROM A SOUL'S TRAGEDY

Friend-making, everywhere friend—
finding soul,
Fit for the sunshine, so it follows him,
A happy-tempered bringer of the best
Out of the worst; who bears with what's
past cure,
And puts so good a face on't—wisely
passive
Where action is fruitless; while he
remedies
In silence what the foolish rail against.

The most glad some thing in the world
is that few of us fail very low;
the saddest thing that with such capabilities
we seldom rise very high

Experiments where a radio receiver have been located in caves and in submarines established the fact that very little static is found under the earth and water.

RADIO IN AUSTRALIA

REPORT OF COMMISSION

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Australian cables report that the Commonwealth Government's Wireless Commission, having considered the evidence taken at several weeks' sittings, has made various important recommendations. The Commission's report, however, does not recommend Government ownership or management of broadcasting, conditional upon Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Ltd., agreeing to certain specified conditions. Failing compliance with these, it recommends the Commonwealth Government to take steps to acquire the shares privately held by the company, and that, prior to the acquisition of such shares in the company, it should take steps to obtain a decision on the validity of patents.

To Test Patent Claims.

In the interests of all parties concerned, the sooner the validity of certain radio patents is tested the better. It is satisfactory to learn that the Association for the Development of Wireless in Australia and New Zealand proposes to ask Mr. Bruce, Commonwealth Prime Minister, to have the recommendations of the Wireless Commission brought into operation immediately.

Copyright Charges.

The Commission's report also includes proposals for the reduction in patent and copyright charges, and for the benefit to go to listeners-in in the shape of reduced license fees. The recommendation regarding the reduction in license fees is reasonable enough in Australia, with its tremendous proportion of listeners to the number of broadcast stations. In New Zealand the position is somewhat different, inasmuch as the support of four stations falls upon a population of only a million and a quarter. In the Commonwealth, with its population of seven millions, there are only eight broadcast stations receiving financial support from listeners' license fees.

The Commission, it will be noted, has realised that the pressure of copyright charges should be resisted, and a reduction should be made.

A Controlling Committee.

The report recommends the Government to appoint a wireless committee consisting of the Director of Postal Services, as chairman, and two other members, with a special knowledge of wireless, to deal with wireless problems generally throughout the Commonwealth. This the Commission re-

POWER VALVES

GREATLY IMPROVED TONE.

Many New Zealand broadcast listeners are now employing power valves in the last audio stage of their receiving sets. Among the most popular power valves are the 171, 112 and 210 types. It means an incomparably better tone when a power valve is used, and the strained tone when a valve is overloaded is completely eliminated.

Former Discrepancies.

Older types of radio receivers reproduced with full intensity only the medium-pitched notes, to which both the loud speaker and the human ear are sensitive. The lower bass notes were not reproduced and the high frequencies were slighted. Under such conditions, tubes of the 201A type were capable of giving satisfactory service.

Up-To-Date Requirements.

Present day requirements call for full reproduction of a much wider range of frequencies with uniform intensity. The high frequencies do not carry much energy, and hence impose no additional load on the valve supplying the speaker. The low frequencies, on the other hand, contain most of the energy present in musical selections or speech and, therefore, have a tendency to greatly overload the valves. At the same time, the reproduction of these notes does not give the impression of loudness, because the ear is less sensitive to them.

It will be evident, therefore, that quality reproduction requires valves capable of furnishing greater power output than can be obtained from 201A type and similar valves. Emphasis should be placed on this feature of tone quality in reproduction, and not on the volume obtainable from power valves.

garded as necessary, owing to the increase in volume of wireless communication and broadcasting.

Another recommendation is for an alteration of wave-lengths. Regarding beam wireless, the report says that service differences have arisen between the Federal Post Office and the directors of the Bea service regarding the payment of terminal and other charges. The Commission recommends the company to pay terminal charges, failing which the Government is urged to take control of the beam service. It is further recommended that, for the protection of the interests of newspapers in news, broadcasting stations shall not transmit news from any newspaper without the consent in writing of the proprietors of that newspaper, and upon payment of fees fixed for the use of such service.

THE SHORT-WAVE ERA

MARCUSE'S POWER

HEAVY COST FACTOR.

The principal difficulty Mr. Gerald Marcuse is evidently up against with regard to his short-wave Empire broadcasts is lack of power. It is doubtful whether he has one-hundredth the power at his station of what is employed by PCJJ, Holland, and WGY, Schenectady, U.S.A.

These huge short-wave broadcast stations cost a veritable mint of money, and it is possible only for such huge concerns as the Philips Co. and the General Electric Co. to find the money for the erection of these stations and for the maintenance of the broadcast services. These stations bring in no direct monetary return, although, of course, they are invaluable for experimental purposes, and also as an indirect advertising medium. It is peculiar how folk differ with regard to short-wave reception. Writing of a recent short-wave broadcast by PCJJ, Holland, a Melbourne listener says:—"3AR, Melbourne, had them picked up very well and gave a good rebroadcast, while 3LO, Melbourne, found them too weak for rebroadcasting. Several amateurs also complained that they were weak in their districts. Personally, I thought PCJJ louder than I have ever heard him before, and his signals were several times louder than signals from WGY, who was also working for portion of the afternoon."

Some Short-wave Freaks.

While the carrying power, at long distance, of the higher radio frequencies (short waves) has been demonstrated most remarkably in the past year, even these are subject to severe fading. In recent tests at Keston, England, by the B. B. C. on reception from Schenectady, use was made of the fact that different waves fade at different times. Two short-wave receivers were tuned, one to 32.8 and the other to 22 meters, and their combined output was fed into one loud-speaker. The transmission was thus made remarkably steady. The drawback, however, is that the atmospherics ("static") were doubled in strength. However, the experiment seems to indicate remarkable possibilities in the way of improving long-range broadcasting. It will be tested upon European chain stations; and similar tests might be made by American listeners with two receivers upon the "network" programmes.

SPOOKS BY RADIO

NEW YORK'S MYSTERY NIGHT.

In spite of a New York scientific journal's offer to spiritualists of a prize of many hundred dollars for a strict test, if successful, of spirit manifestations, no one has come forward to try for the reward. The spiritualists, however, have invaded the region of broadcasting.

The "New York Times" reports:—

"The radio broadcasting station of WGL at the Hotel Majestic was turned over to the ectoplasmic denizens of the spirit world at 9.45 last night, and, according to the Rev. Mary Freeman, pastor of the Liberty Spiritualist Church, who hid behind a screen, messages were received from President Woodrow Wilson, Voltaire, and Albert Snyder, who was murdered last spring.

SOUND-PROOF DOOR.

"Extensive preparations were made by the management. The lights were lowered, a sound-proof glass door was installed, and an assorted lot of musical devices were set up on a table before the microphone. These devices included an Indian drum, a bass drum, a cello, a bell and clapper, a whistle and a glass. When all was in readiness the witnesses, including a sceptical man named John W. Stafford, from the "Scientific American," made a little half-moon before the glass door. They were on the look-out for impalpable movements in the atmosphere.

FAMOUS GHOSTS ENTER.

"At 10 o'clock the three spirits entered the room, according to the Rev. Mary Freeman. And then, five or ten minutes later, those who had tuned in on WGL, heard three sharp thumps on the Indian drum or a plucking of the cello strings. The noises were repeated at intervals, and after six or seven more minutes had elapsed they had increased in both volume and frequency.

"What the noises meant to Mrs. Freeman were summed up as follows:—

"President Wilson predicted that the country would (or would not) go Democratic in the next election. The static marred his prophecy, but he said one thing or the other. Voltaire said he was very happy in his new home. Mr. Snyder said that his widow would never go to the electric chair for his murder. But they didn't understand his taps on the drum until Mrs. Freeman made everything clear.

"When everything was over the members of an investigating committee said there had been no fraud as far as they could believe their senses."

AMERICA'S DILEMMA

TOO MANY STATIONS.

New Zealanders cannot realise the extent of the trouble occasioned in the United States through the superabundance of broadcast stations. Recognising the new radio act has failed to prove a panacea for broadcasting ills, a number of members of Congress already are planning to propose amendments.

Many radio experts feel that satisfactory reception conditions never can be established with the present 697 stations on the air. For ideal conditions 300 stations are practically the limit, according to this view.

Since the Government cannot arbitrarily cut down the number of stations without confiscating property, a violation of constitutional right, a plan for congressional appropriation of about \$10,000,000 (\$2,000,000) to buy up the physical equipment of several hundred stations has been suggested.

Opponents of this scheme insist that limitation of stations to 300 would immediately set up a dangerous monopoly; a cry already raised by smaller stations and would-be broadcasters who have not obtained licenses.

Legal authorities insist that to a certain degree, the commission already has confiscated radio property by placing some of the stations in the lower congested wave bands where their efficiency has been decreased.

Several stations which had advertising contracts have complained to the commission that this business has been withdrawn as a result.

The first radio "newspaper" was produced at a dinner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni at New York recently. The apparatus comprised a radio picture receiver which turned out pictures three feet square; a hot-air blast instead of the usual pen is employed. These radiographs, with similarly-transmitted messages, were posted on the walls of the banquet hall as fast as they were received.

The devotees of an ancient game will note with interest in a Dutch radio magazine, "Officiele Korte-Golf-Zenders" in connection with radio; but only short-wave transmitters are meant thereby. The striking expression "Dubbelroosterlamp" refers to nothing more startling—in Europe—than a double-grid valve.

Many fans have wondered what the suffix or prefix "dyne," which has been used to name many new circuits, means. This comes from the Greek word dynamis, meaning power; in physics this means force.