

BRITISH BROADCASTING

GOOD MUSIC DESIRED.

Sir Henry J. Wood, probably the most famous of British conductors, is now determined to sponsor the cause of broadcasting just as keenly as he has upheld the best traditions of music for so many years.

"I am entirely convinced," Sir Henry said in an article in "Popular Wireless," London, recently, "that the future of good music in England is very largely linked up with the future progress of broadcasting. I say 'convinced' because I claim that this has already in great measure been proved."

GREAT PUBLIC DEMAND.

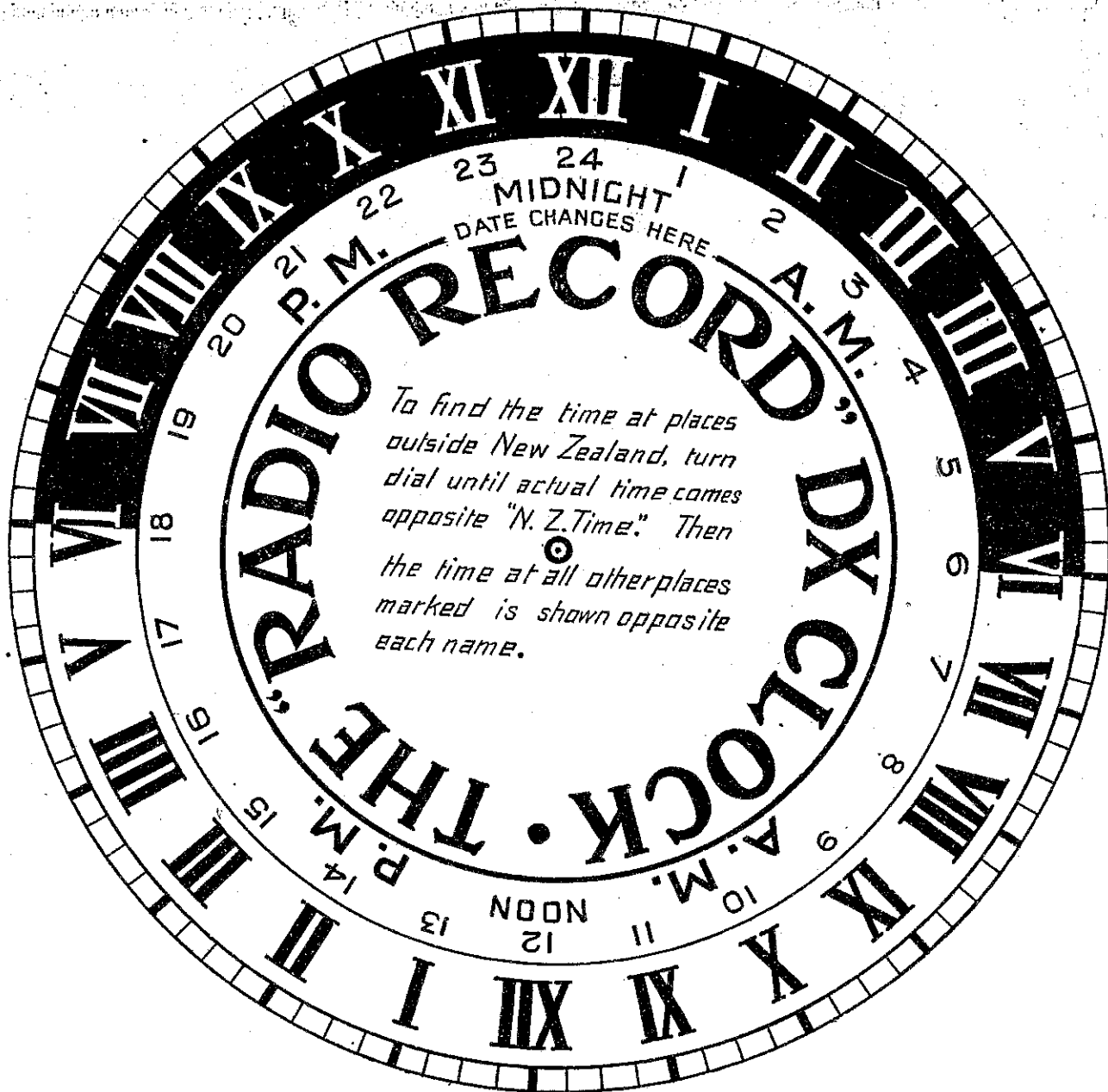
"The broadcasts at Queen's Hall were sneered at by a great many musical snobs, and they even went as far as to describe it as 'canned' music and 'merchandised art.' To say such a thing is to talk sheer, absolute, undiluted bosh. But such people aren't really worth troubling about. Judging by the hundreds of letters I have received from all over Great Britain and the Continent, there has been a far greater public demand for really good music since the B.B.C. came into being than there ever was before."

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE.

"While, of course, the beauty of a composition and its rendering are bound to lose a little of their perfection when transmitted through microphone and loudspeaker, broadcast music is a most excellent substitute for those who are not able to be actually present in the hall where the concert is taking place."

"Far from lowering the standard of musical taste, the radio has effected just the reverse, for never before has there been such a demand for first-class compositions, excellently rendered. The average nightly attendance at this season's promenade concerts was far greater than usual, and it was undoubtedly the influence of broadcasting that brought the newcomers in."

"While broadcasting is stimulating the demand for good music, there is no doubt that it will also improve the quality of performance beyond measure."



RECORD TIME CHART

FOR SHORT-WAVE WORK

At the request of numerous listeners who were unable to obtain copies of the issue of the "Radio Record," in which this clock first appeared, we are reproducing it once more. We would strongly advise all our readers to cut it out and paste on cardboard, so that it will always be available.

A time chart is an absolute necessity for all DX enthusiasts, so that at any given moment they can assess the time overseas of the station they are desirous of picking up. This is particularly the case now that such rapid advances are being made in short-wave work.

To utilise this time chart carefully cut away the outlines and mount each part separately on cardboard, preferably fairly stiff board. Then, with a drawing pin or a more permanent mounting fasten the smaller section on to the larger, so that it can be freely rotated. A little ingenuity will enable a very neat and creditable article to be produced which, hung by the receiving set, will prove of permanent value to all enthusiasts.

The instructions on the chart are clear. To find overseas times rotate the dial until the actual time here comes opposite "New Zealand time," then the time at all other places is as shown opposite their names. These times have been carefully checked, but in view of our daylight saving, due allowance has got to be made.

Interest in short-wave work is growing very rapidly, and the listener who imagines that this feature of radio will never greatly appeal to him, is probably making a great mistake. The time is rapidly coming when short-wave work will pass from the stage of interesting only those amateurs who are experimenters, to being generally applied by all those with receiving sets to which special attachments can easily be added.

