

WHAT DO COUNTRY LISTENERS THINK OF SIDEY TIME?

(Continued from cover.)

"I have made inquiries in this little district, and find there are about twenty licensed listeners-in, all with good sets, say at an outlay of about £1000, and all the sets lying practically stone cold, for all the good to be got out of them for the four summer months. I suppose it would take an average sixty of Wellington listeners-in to put £1000 into radio.

"I have gone into the case of the South more fully than I intended, as I feel sure the Broadcasting Company do not fully realise what our conditions are.

This is a good reception district under normal conditions. I got 2YA and 3YA very nicely on New Year's eve from 10 p.m. to midnight."

How have country listeners in general fared under daylight saving? We would be glad to receive views of correspondents on this question.

A TABLE OF TIME

A HANDY REFERENCE.

The following table showing the simultaneous time in various parts of the world has been drawn up by a New York journal. When a day is beginning at the Date Line (just east of New Zealand), it is the hour given of the preceding day in the following places: (The numbers of the zones show the hours to be added to or subtracted from local time to give Greenwich civil time.)

Samoa (+ 12)	12:00 midnight
Hawaii (+ 10)	1:30 a.m.
Alaska (+ 8)	2:00 a.m.
Pacific Standard Time Zone (+ 8)	4:00 a.m.
Mountain Time Zone (+ 7)	5:00 a.m.
Mexico Central Standard Time Zone (+ 6)	6:00 a.m.
Cuba Eastern Standard (Central Daylight Saving Time) Zone Panama (+ 5)	7:00 a.m.
Colombia	7:04 a.m.
Chile	7:18 a.m.
Bolivia	7:20 a.m.
Haiti	7:20 a.m.
Venezuela (Eastern Daylight Saving Time), Intercolonial (Canadian) Standard, Porto Rico, British West Indies, Central Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay (+ 4)	8:00 a.m.
Newfoundland	8:21 a.m.
Eastern Brazil, except Pernambuco and Parahyba (+ 3)	9:00 a.m.
Pernambuco, Azores (+ 2)	10:00 a.m.
Canary Islands, West Africa (+ 1)	11:00 a.m.
Greenwich Civil Time, England, France, Belgium, Spain, Algeria (0)	12:00 p.m.
Holland	12:30 p.m.
Scandinavia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, French Equatorial Africa (- 1)	1:00 p.m.
Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, British Central Africa (- 2)	2:00 p.m.
Russia (European)	2:01 p.m.
British East Africa	2:30 p.m.
Madagascar (- 3)	3:00 p.m.
Mauritius (- 4)	4:00 p.m.
British India (except Ceylon)	5:30 p.m.
Ceylon	5:55 p.m.
Burma	6:30 p.m.
Siam, French Indo-China (- 7)	7:00 p.m.
Philippines, West Australia, Eastern China (- 8)	8:00 p.m.
Japan (- 9)	9:00 p.m.
South Australia, Guam, N.S.W., Tasmania, Victoria	9:30 p.m.
New Hebrides (- 10)	10:00 p.m.
New Zealand (not daylight saving)	11:00 p.m.
Fiji Islands	11:54 p.m.
DATE LINE (- 12) beginning next day	12:00 midnight

Following is a working example of the above: When it is 1 o'clock Wednesday morning in Honolulu, it is 11 o'clock Wednesday night in New Zealand (or midnight Wednesday, daylight saving time). At that same time, it is 3.30 a.m. in San Francisco; 6.30 a.m. in Washington, D. C.; 11.30 a.m. in London; 12.30 p.m. in Berlin; 5 p.m. in Bombay; 7.30 p.m. in Perth, Australia; and in Manila; 8.30 p.m. in Tokyo; and 9.30 p.m. in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane; all on the same Wednesday.

Another Splendid Quartet Engaged for 3YA

PROGRAMMES TO COMMENCE IN FEBRUARY

A quartet, known as the A. G. Thompson Quartet, was recently formed at 3YA, the personnel being Miss Mary Shaw, A.R.C.M., Miss Nellie Lowe, Mr. A. G. Thompson and Mr. T. G. Rogers. The four make a musical combination of great balance and artistry, and will prove a source of great pleasure to listeners.

The type of entertainment proposed to be given by the quartet, and the manner of its presentation, involving as it will considerable dialogue, will be somewhat out of the ordinary. These programmes will commence in February, when the holiday season is over.

The leader of the quartet is Mr. A. G. Thompson, B.A., late of London, but now a well-established teacher of singing, violin and elocution in Christchurch. His fine baritone voice has been heard recently from 3YA and has been a great delight to all. Mr. Thompson was trained by Mr. Benham Blackland, London, and he was also a pupil of Sir Charles Santley and of Mr. George S. Aspinall, the composer. He had the distinction of being a soloist at the Royal Military Chapel, London; the Pro-Cathedral, South Kensington; St. James's Church, West Hampstead; and Farm Street Church, Grosvenor Square. He was also vocalist in the City Musical Union of London. In New Zealand Mr. Thompson has been very successful. In 1918 he won the vocal championship at the New Zealand Competitions Society and a vocal schol-

Miss Nellie Lowe, one of the most popular contraltos at 3YA, comes from the city of Nottingham, where she was one of the principal singers in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church choir and well known as a vocalist. She was a pupil of Madame Wilson Mould, whose concert party did such wonderful work at the hospitals during the Great War. No doubt many New Zealand soldiers have pleasant recollections of madame and her good work. Miss Lowe also belonged to the Belgrave Quartet, well known throughout the Midlands. Before coming to New Zealand she did a great deal of singing

form. She has now taken up her residence in Christchurch, and is a great acquisition to radio.

The voice of Mr. T. G. Rogers, tenor, has been familiar to listeners at 3YA for some time, and his regular engagement will be a source of satisfaction to all.

A Welsh miner, Mr. Rogers was a pupil of Mr. Evan Williams (father of Mr. T. D. Williams, the well-known 3YA singer and a well-known teacher throughout South Wales), and he has a splendid record in competition work in Wales, England and New Zealand.

Coming to New Zealand in 1920, Mr. Rogers for some time followed his trade on the West Coast, but his ability as a vocalist, as demonstrated at the Wellington competitions, diverted his career to Christchurch, where he joined the tramway service. When at Mil-lerton Mr. Rogers formed and con-



MR. T. G. ROGERS.
(Tenor) —Webb Photo.

arship at Christchurch. He was a prize winner at the New Zealand International Exhibition, and has been a gold medalist at several other competitions. Mr. Thompson has sung in many parts of New Zealand, and his cultured voice has received high praise from the Press. A few years ago he organised and conducted the Liedertafel in Napier.



MISS NELLIE LOWE.
(Contralto) —Webb photo.

at home, including such oratorios as "Elijah," "Messiah," and "Stabat Mater." For some time now Miss Lowe has been a regular singer at 3YA.

Miss Mary Shaw, A.R.C.M., is a brilliant soprano singer from the Old Land too. She is very gifted and highly trained, having received her musical education at the Royal College of Music, London. Miss Shaw was known in broadcasting circles in England, and she had many concert engagements. At Bonremouth Winter Gardens she sang under Sir Dan Godfrey. About three years ago she came to New Zealand, and has been a teacher of singing in Wellington, where she also gave recitals and appeared on the public plat-



MR. A. G. THOMPSON, B.A.
(Baritone) —Webb Photo.

ducted the first male voice choir, which gave concerts in various towns on the coast. Once resident in Christchurch, he speedily entered into the musical life of the city. He is the conductor of the Linwood Congregational Church Choir, and for four years has been a soloist in the Male Voice Choir under Dr. J. C. Bradshaw.

RADIO IN RUSSIA

Although it is not, perhaps, generally appreciated, Russians are active in the broadcasting field, and since 1924, when broadcasting started in Russia, they succeeded in building in European Soviet Russia forty broadcasting stations, among which are several which would be classified as high-power stations. The accompanying list shows where these stations are located, their wavelength and their aerial power.

There are no call letters assigned to the stations, the announcer merely saying: "Hello, hello, this is Moscow speaking, station Komintern," or "Popoff's Memorial Station," or simply stating the name of the organisation which operates the station. As there are but few localities having more than one station the naming of the locality in most cases is quite sufficient to identify the broadcaster.

SINGLE CONTROL.

According to the latest reports, the Department of Post and Telegraph, which has charge of all broadcasting in Russia, recently concluded an agreement with a semi-official concern, "Radio-peredatcha, Ltd.," whereby the latter assumed the management and operation of all forty stations. Previous to that this concern managed and operated eighteen Russian broadcasting stations, including all the high-powered ones.

Present plans indicate an intention, first of all, to improve existing facilities, for hooking up stations over the land wires and to extend them further, as well as to develop reliable rebroadcasting, combining as far as possible all stations in a single network.

STATIONS IN THREE GROUPS.

In accordance with these plans, all stations will be divided into three groups: Central stations, whose time will be filled with their own programme; regional stations, which will have half of their programme supplied by the central stations, and finally small local stations, which will receive as much as three-quarters of their programme material from the central stations. In this way it is expected to improve programmes of stations in small localities, which now have to depend on their local talent.

In the coming festivities connected with the tenth anniversary of the Revolution, radio is to play an extensive part. Special programmes have been prepared, in which the significance of this anniversary will be explained to the population, and during the holidays all stations will broadcast special meetings and exercises, as well as plays, especially written for this occasion.

Wave-length	Power
Meters.	KW.
Moscow*	1450 40
Moscow†	1450 20
Moscow‡	675 20
Charkov	1760 12
Leningrad	1000 10
Charkov	490 4
Rostov	830 4
Tiflis	830 4
Ufa	950 2
Petrosavodsk	700 2
N. Novgorod	840 1.8
V. Ustug	1010 1.2
Minsk	500 1.2
Gomel	925 1.2
Tver	965 1.2
Samara	760 1.2
Voronej	950 1.2
Artemovsk	780 1.2
Odessa	1000 1.2
Stalin	730 1.2
Stavropol	555 1.2
Nalchik	650 1.2
Erivan	950 1.2
Baku	750 1.2
Vologda	700 1.2
Kursk	750 1.0
Orenburg	600 1.0
Poltava	750 1.0
Dniepropetrovsk	525 1.0
Krasnodar	513 1.0
Armavir	850 1.0
Astrachan	700 1.0
Machatch-Kala	650 1.0
Ivanovo-Vosnesensk	800 0.9
Moscow	450 0.8
Kiev	775 0.6
Sverdlovsk	1050 0.5
Leningrad	150 0.35
Saratov	420 0.20
Orekhovo-Suevo	850 0.08

*Known as "Large Komintern."

†Known as "Small Komintern."

‡Popoff's Memorial Station.

SHORT-WAVE ITEMS

LONDON AND HOLLAND CALL

NOTES FROM MR. SELLENS.

There have been at least two transmissions recently from 5SW, Chelmsford, of which we in New Zealand did not receive any advice. The first, heard here on Tuesday morning last, was included in 2YC's programme, published in the local Press on Saturday last. The other was a complete surprise. Apparently the Australian Press is advised, but not New Zealand.

On Thursday evening, December 29 4NW, Brisbane, was the only station whose call could be understood.

5SW, Chelmsford, was heard very faintly at 7.30 a.m. on Friday morning. First Big Ben was heard. This was followed by a woman talking—too weak to understand.

During the evening 4AB, Gore, 2HM, New South Wales, and RFN, Russia, were heard. A harmonic of 2BL, Sydney, was heard quite clear, though faint, on about 41.5 metres.

4NW and RFN were the only stations heard on Saturday evening.

On Sunday afternoon 2XAF was heard relaying the watch night service from the First Methodist Episcopal Church, New York. KDKA were also relaying a watch night service. It was quite a novelty to "see the New Year in" again, 17½ hours after listening to the watch night through 2YA. KDKA were again heard on Monday morning at 8.15 o'clock, transmitting musical items on 26 metres.

2LO were heard in their regular weekly test on 32 metres. Gramophone records were played and were heard at good speaker strength. They announced that they test on 32 metres each week from 18.30 till 20.30, G.M.T., Sunday, which is equal to 4.30 to 6.30 a.m. Monday, Melbourne time. They also asked for reports from wherever heard.

5SW, Chelmsford, was tuned in at 1.15 a.m. on Tuesday. Musical items were given till 2 a.m., when they closed down. The volume was the best yet, but reception completely spoilt by a strong Morse station on the same wavelength. 2YC, who were to re-broadcast this programme, were tuned in at 1.35 a.m., just in time to hear them closing down, so apparently the interference was too bad for them to attempt re-broadcasting 5SW. 3YA made a very fine job of it, but of course the Morse spoilt it.

5SW was heard again at 7.30 a.m. on their daily test. Big Ben, followed by a talk, then music, was heard, but too faint to understand.

KDKA were heard soon after this, also again in the afternoon.

2AT, Wellington, was testing on Wednesday evening. The modulation showed an improvement on previous tests.

On Thursday evening 4NW, Queensland, came through at good strength; modulation, which was poor at first, improved later. The volume of RFN appears to have gone off a little, but is still quite loud.

PCJF was heard again on Friday morning, after being off the air for over two months. Gramophone items were given, with only one talk, while I was listening from 7 to 7.30 a.m. This was all in Dutch, calling "Hullo, Radio de Bandoeng (Java)—Philips' Radio Laboratorium—experimental," was all I could understand. They have increased their power considerably. Instead of being only just audible at 7.30 a.m., as was the case just before they went off the air for alterations, their music was audible all over the house. The volume must have been wonderful before 7 a.m.

The station calling "Alloa, Alloa, Su Japanese," was also heard from 7 till 7.30 a.m. Talk only was heard in a foreign language. 4AB, Gore, RFN, and a station too rough to get call were heard in evening.

Argentina is the largest South American importer of radio apparatus from the United States. Senor Pueyrredon, Ambassador to the United States, recently said that radio is popular throughout Argentina, and American receiving equipment is used in all sections. "Sessions of our Parliament are sometimes broadcast," he said, "enabling the people to keep in touch with the Government. The latest news also goes on the radio. Classical music predominates in evening programmes." Argentina has 20 broadcasting stations under Government supervision. About 150,000 receiving sets are in use there.

The average radio receiver is used three hours a day, or about 1000 hours a year.

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Private Phone 25—010.

RADIO ENTHUSIASTS

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