

Programmes Continued

(Continued from page 11.)

- 9.21: Pianoforte solos—Mrs. Ernest Drake, (a) "Irish Air from County Derry" (arr. Grainger), (b) "Country Gardens" (arr. Grainger).
 9.24: Tenor solo—Mr. C. C. Scott, "Like Stars Above" (Squire).
 9.28: Violin solo—Mr. A. R. Watson, "Hebridean Melody."
 9.32: Vocal quartets—4YA Harmonists, (a) "They Know Not My Heart" (Stanford), (b) "Good-Night, Beloved" (Pinsuti).
 9.38: Humorous stories—Mr. Allan Young.
 9.48: Relay of orchestral music from the Empire Theatre.
 10.0: God Save the King.

The above programme is subject to alteration, as, during the evening there will be broadcast a description of the featherweight boxing contest between Johnnie Leckie (New Zealand) and Archie Hughes (Australia). Announcer, Mr. Divers.

Sunday, July 8

1YA, AUCKLAND (333 METRES)—SUNDAY, JULY 8.

- 3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.
 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.
 4.8: Selected studio items.
 4.30: Close down.
 6.0: Children's Song Service conducted by Uncle Leo, assisted by Cousins from St. Stephen's Presbyterian Sunday School.
 6.55: Relay of service from St. James's Church—Preacher, Rev. E. R. Harries, organist, Mr. Walter Impett.
 8.30: Relay of Auckland Municipal Band recital under the conductorship of Mr. Christopher Smith—Military Band selections.
 9.30: Close down.

2YA, WELLINGTON (420 METRES)—SUNDAY, JULY 8.

- 9 a.m.: Results of "All Blacks" match to hand.
 9.15: Close down.
 6 p.m.: Children's session—Sunday service conducted by Uncle Ernest, assisted by children of St. John's Presbyterian Church Choir.
 6.55: Relay of evening service from Terrace Congregational Church—Preacher, Rev. Ernest R. Weeks; organist-choir master, Mr. H. Crusey.
 8.15 (approx.): Relay of band recital of the Port Nicholson Silver Band under the conductorship of Mr. J. J. Drew, from the Grand Opera House.
 God Save the King.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (306 METRES)—SUNDAY, JULY 8.

- 9 a.m.: Results of Rugby match in South Africa.
 9.45: Relay of sacred cantata "Faith" from East Belt Methodist Church, Fitzgerald Avenue—Soloists: Soprano, Mrs. Bessie Stewart; contralto, Mrs. J. W. Palk; tenor, Mr. L. C. Quinn; baritone, Mr. A. S. Bell. Organist, Mr. A. M. Owen; choirmaster, Mr. J. Chaplin.
 5.30: Children's song service conducted by Uncle Sam—Hymns by scholars from the Clarence Road Methodist Sunday School.
 6.30: Relay of evening service from East Belt Methodist Church, Fitzgerald Avenue—Preacher, Rev. W. Greenslade; organist, Mr. A. M. Owen; choirmaster, Mr. J. Chaplin.
 The church service will be followed by a sacred concert from the above church.
 8.15: Rebroadcast of miscellaneous concert programme by the Port Nicholson Band and assisting artists from Grand Opera House, Wellington.
 God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (463 METRES)—SUNDAY, JULY 8.

- 5.30 p.m.: Results of "All Blacks" match.
 5.31: Children's song service conducted by Big Brother Bill, assisted by a choir of young people.
 Close down.
 6.30: Musical service by the International Bible Students Association from the Studio. Address by Mr. V. G. Canty.
 8.0: Relay of concert by the Kaikohe Band, under the conductorship of Mr. E. Franklin, from His Majesty's Theatre.
 9.15: Close down.

Our Mail Bag

A Great Evening's Work.

A FEW answers to "Youthful Enthusiast's" inquiries in this week's "Record." The station midway between 2BL and 3LO is a Yankee—KFWB. This station is owned by Warner Bros. Studios, at Hollywood, Los Angeles, and operates on 361 metres, with a power of only 500 watts. I had him on speaker every night last week, and particularly well last night, when he was relaying a fight. The one just below 1YA is KNX, Los Angeles, wave 337, power 500w. Have had him on often, not very good, and lost as soon as 1YA takes the air. The station on 2YA's wavelength is KPO, San Francisco. Wave 422 metres. Power 1000 watts. Often heard when 2YA is off the air. The next one on 236 metres is probably KFWB, Oakland, California, on 236 metres, power 500 watts. The station midway between 3DB and 42B is probably KFWB, or KGEF, on 268 and 263 metres respectively. These are both on 500 watts, and both in California.

I trust that this is what "Youthful Enthusiast" is after, and that it will also be of use to other DX listeners. These stations have all been heard during the last two weeks, as DX conditions have been particularly good on a few evenings.

My log now contains 51 stations on broadcast wave. Fifteen New Zealand, 20 Australian, 12 American, four Japanese. New stations heard since sending list include, 2ZM, Gisborne, JOHK and JOBK, Japan, 3BY and 3EF, Australia, and several others.

Sunday, June 10 was the best radio night I have had this year. There was no static, and the stations poured in. Between 5 p.m. and midnight I was fortunate enough to log 31 stations. Needless to say, we wish we could

strike more nights like this. 2UE Sydney deserves particular note, as he comes in at full speaker strength. Readers should send for his card, as they will also receive a very useful chart for entering their stations on. This was my experience last week. Try it, readers.

Another thing to try is this. For experiment, I rigged up an aerial of stranded copper wire, in the radio den, about two feet below the ceiling, and let it cross the room three times, making a length of about 50 feet. On connecting to the aerial terminal, KFOR, who I could hear only moderately on the speaker, roared out so loud that it could be heard several hundred yards away. The tuning on the first condenser was altered a few points, and the other two condensers require very careful adjustment to keep it at this strength, or howling will take place. Curiously enough, 2YA, who can always be heard about quarter of a mile away on the outside aerial was reduced to only fair speaker strength. Worth trying. Good luck to the Broadcasting Company. (Cheerio, E. J. Crabbe, Napier.)

Programmes Appreciated.

BOTH of your publications—the "Record" and the "New Zealand Listeners' Guide"—are fine works, and should be invaluable to any interested in radio. With regard to programmes, I would like to express our appreciation of the very fine programmes put on the air by the four New Zealand stations. We have a five valve set and hear both New Zealand and Australian broadcasts practically every night, and can safely say that our New Zealand stations are equal to any of the Australians. The programmes are well-

balanced, and with a choice of four stations, or should I say three, allowing for a silent night, one can easily select an evening's entertainment to suit his particular taste. It would be interesting to know if the dissatisfied listeners are valve set owners or crystal set owners. We are a musical family, and both my wife and myself have been on the stage in amateur theatricals. We play the piano, violin, mandolin, and banjo, so I think we are able to judge a good programme.

With regard to the children's hour, my children switch off when the birthday days come on. They enjoy the musical items, recitations, and stories, but want to know why so many want to hear their names over the air.

What is going to happen to this session when more children join the radio family—there will be no time left for other items?

The suggestion re publishing list of names of license-holders is, I think, a good one, and would probably help in shaking up the "pirates," provided, of course, that the cost of publication is within reasonable bounds.

A query: On the assumption that 2YA's wavelength is exactly a quarter of a mile, would reception be better on a receiver situated on the crest of a wave, i.e., an exact number of quarter miles from the station, or would reception be just as good at any other point? Say 240 1/8 miles versus 240 3/8 miles?—H. W. Y. (Herekino, N. Auckland).

Cheerio, Auckland!

TO-NIGHT we are having a very good and varied entertainment from our long-suffering station, 1YA, and I really could not let it pass without commenting on its programme. The relay from the Majestic Theatre was almost perfect. Items from the studio were also good. The Maori Party, with their various items, musical and otherwise, were enjoyed very much by us all. I am sure that if station 1YA were able to get a relay from great artists who so often appear in different theatres in Auckland, such as the great pianist, Mr. Benno Moiseiwitsch, not many would object to paying a license fee, especially the country folk who have no possible chance to go to the city these hard times. So cheerio, Auckland, and good luck. We won't turn you down.—C. J. Nordstrand (Oneraki).

Constructive Suggestions.

I AM glad to notice that the Broadcasting Company is coming in for more praise and less kicks than formerly, and certainly they deserve it. I should like to suggest one or two ideas that are constructive and I feel sure would result in further popularity for broadcasting if carried out. I would like first to represent the case of the back-block settler. He has to have a powerful set and therefore can receive either of the 1, 2 or 3YA stations at will after, say, 5.30 or 6 p.m., at this time of year. He usually retires at an early hour or, rather, would like to, and the consequence is that with programmes commencing at 8 p.m. he either has to sit up later or do without his evening's entertainment. More often he does without a radio set for this reason. Now my idea, I am sure, would result in an increase of licenses and it is that at least one station each night should commence a good programme (personally I do not care whether it is gramophone or real) at 6 p.m. or even earlier. We have heard that dinner music is to be put on shortly. Presumably this would be for half an hour or so, but I would say—extend it and make it continuous from, say, 5.30 onwards. Those who wish the market reports, children's amusements, news, etc., can go on to other stations.

The other suggestion I would like to make is—how about a class for morse for, say, two half-hours per week from one of the stations, commencing, of course, very slow single letters repeated and gradually working the speed up. Thanking you for your valuable space.—"N.D.B." (Patton).

Japanese Stations.

AS I am interested in the Japanese stations at present being discussed in the "Record," I would like to tell of my experience last night (Sunday, June 17). I first picked up JOAK at 9.50 p.m., getting the call sign at 10.10 p.m., JOHK at 10.20 p.m., JOBK about 10.33 p.m., JOIK about 10.50 p.m., and JOGK about 11.35 p.m. All five were received on the loudspeaker, and came through in good volume, but weaker about midnight. Speech, singing, and music were heard.—John MacKenzie (Mangamahoe).

2ZM Gisborne.

I NOTICE in your last number that a correspondent has picked up the Gisborne station 2ZM on a wavelength of 278 metres, and asks if anyone else has had the same experience. I picked them up last Thursday night at about half-past ten, broadcasting gramophone items. The music was very clear, although fading occurred pretty frequently. At twenty minutes past eleven the station was still going strong, with every word coming in very plainly. I use a home-constructed three-valve receiver.—D. S. B. (Wellington).

Body as Aerial.

READING of the fact 2YA fades badly in Hawke's Bay, we, being situated in Poverty Bay, about thirty miles from Gisborne, elevated at eight hundred feet, would like to say we receive 2YA with almost no fading at all. The volume is tremendous, and I can receive the station by making an aerial of my own body, which was insulated, and I had my finger on aerial terminal

of set. The station 2YA is very clear, with modulation excellent. Station 1YA with modulation excellent. Stations 1YA and 3YA are also very clear, and good afternoon reception.

We are using a five-valve neodyne set which also gives us good Australian reception. The new orchestra is very good, and as a whole the programmes are excellent, especially the guitar trios and items by mandolins. Wishing the Broadcasting Company all success.—A. Delahunty (Otoko, Gisborne).

Effect of Locality.

A LOT has been written lately about location, etc. I think my own experience gives a fair idea as to how location can affect reception. Until about a month ago, I was living about eight or ten miles air-line from my present address, and 1YA was a station of horrors, distortion, fading, etc. made it a station to be well left alone. 2YA, 3YA, and 4YA used to come in at good speaker strength. Now, strange to say, 1YA is perfect and the poor station is 4YA. In fact, this station takes some holding when I am lucky enough to get it. This is the first time I have ever written to you, so I will take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the "Record" and the good it has done for listeners.—A. O. Hayward (Otorohanga).

"Can't Sing—But Willing."

IN the current issue of the "Radio Record" there is a comment on the most cheerful announcer, and it is a toss-up between 2BL and 2GB. Well, in my opinion, both are good, but Christchurch, New Zealand, takes the palm, especially when he is on at the children's session on Thursdays. Some time ago he used to sing his opening announcements after the clock had finished. Certainly he cannot sing, but he is willing—like some of our paid artists in Wellington. But for a cheerful announcer he is out on his own, and what is more, nothing seems too much trouble, as I have known him sit until the small hours trying to get foreign stations to rebroadcast. He is worth a great deal to the company, and is well worth hearing.—J. K.

APPRECIATION.

A NELSON correspondent writes concerning 1YA:—

"I wish to congratulate the Comedy Players on their powerful presentation of the one-act play, 'Campbell of Kilmohr.' Mr. Montague's handling of the name-part was masterly and realistic, and most convincing, with just the right amount of restraint. How often a splendid part is spoiled by over-acting! The Highland mother was very well done, indeed and the whole effect very satisfying. At the same time, I hope these fine artists will choose another play from this collection that is not so desperately tragic next time—may it be soon!"

"I am hopeful that this will mark a new era in broadcasting in the Dominion, and wish to register my strong approval. I have listened to many radio plays produced in Australia, but mostly feeble in the extreme. On the same evening of June 1, the St. Andrew's Quartet put on 'Our Pantomime' very attractively. I would especially like to congratulate the contralto who sang the Fairy Queen's song."

"I note a lot of grumbling in the radio magazines, and I could easily supply some myself if I wanted to swell the list. I believe in giving praise wherever possible, and I cannot miss this opportunity of expressing great appreciation of the very delightful contributions to the Auckland programmes provided by Madame Ainsley and her party."

OLD MOTOR-CAR BATTERIES

AVAILABLE FOR RADIO.

MOTOR-CAR accumulators are usually made heavier than those designed for radio work. The car battery receives severe usage, and is usually discarded when it fails to turn the starter over snappily. The discarded battery will often be found to be suitable for the radio set, since radio service is less exhausting.

Most cars use either a 6-volt or a 12-volt battery. Usually 6-volt batteries are used for radio. The voltage of the accumulator can be determined by counting the vent gaps—one to a cell. Each cell yields two volts, and they are connected in series to add up to six volts. If the battery is of 12 volts, a tap will have to be made at the centre and half used at a time.

Be sure about the polarity; if you haven't a voltmeter to check it, remember the positive is always the dirtiest terminal. Mark the polarity by scratching plus and minus signs on the wax coating.

Clean the battery thoroughly—a good wash with soap and water and scrubbing brush outdoors will do the job. To make contact with the terminals it is advisable to use regular battery clips.

You won't be able to charge the old car battery fully, but you will get a year or more of service out of it.

New Radio Terms

DEFINED IN U.S.A.

RECEIVING SET NOMENCLATURE

TO improve advertising and merchandising of radio receiving sets, and to aid the public in its purchases by official definitions of "electric," "socket powered," and other receiving sets, the United States Radio Manufacturers' Association, in co-operation with other radio trades associations, is presenting a radio receiver nomenclature.

The definitions of different types of receiving sets are designed as a guide not only to the 300 principal radio manufacturers belonging to the R.M.A., but also to advertising and business interests, as well as the public. Use of the official receiving set definitions in manufacturers' advertising, and also in that of jobbers and dealers handling R.M.A. products, will be requested. Advertising and merchandising agencies, including better business bureaus, also will be advised of the definitions agreed upon, designed to avoid misinformation to the public of the different varieties of receiving sets.

Expect General Adoption.

The receiving set definitions were developed by the R.M.A. engineering division, of which H. B. Richmond, of Cambridge, Mass., is director, with the assistance of technical committees of other organisations. The definitions were adopted and approved unanimously by the R.M.A. board of directors at their meeting at Buffalo, and are expected to receive the official approval of other radio trades associations, so that the definitions may be generally adopted in manufacturers' literature and advertising during the coming season.

In an effort to improve merchandising practices and keep the radio buying public from being misled in the use of terms applied to receiving sets, the R.M.A. engineering division and the board of directors recently adopted definitions for "socket powered," and other radio operation. These were designed more as engineering definitions rather than for guidance of the public and use in the merchandising of radio. The new and official radio merchandising definitions are as follow:—

BATTERY OPERATED SET—A radio receiver designed to operate from primary cells or storage batteries, shall be known as a "Battery Operated Set."

SOCKET-POWERED SET—A radio receiver of the "Battery Operated" type, when connected to a power unit operating from the electric light line, supplying both filament and plate potentials to the tubes of the receiver, shall be known as a "Socket-Powered Set."

ELECTRIC SET—A radio receiver operating from the electric light line, without using batteries, shall be known as an "Electric Set."

A. C. TUBE ELECTRIC SET—A radio receiver employing tubes which obtain their filament or heater currents from an alternating current electric light line without the use of rectifying devices, and with a built-in tube rectifier for the plate and grid biasing potentials, shall be known as an "A. C. Tube Electric Set."

D. C. TUBE ELECTRIC SET—A radio receiver employing tubes which obtain their filament or heater currents from a direct current electric light line without the use of rectifying devices, and with a built-in power plant for the plate and grid biasing potentials, shall be known as a "D. C. Tube Electric Set."

AUSTRALIA HEARD IN A CAR

SEVERAL people sitting in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, in a saloon car fitted as a wireless receiving station on a recent evening heard Melbourne City clock striking 6 o'clock (Monday morning) just after the London clocks had chimed 9 o'clock (summer time).

A six-valve super-sonic receiver was placed in the car with an aerial of about 8ft. of copper trolley-wire used by electric trams, rigged to the top of the car. The earth wire was connected to a grease nipple on the motor-car frame.

Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and Handel's "Largo" were heard at full loudspeaker strength within the saloon with practically no atmospheric interference, and the whole of the news announcements came through perfectly.

S-O-S

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