

THE RADIO RECORD

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WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

THE HORN OF PLENTY

UNIVERSAL
ENTERTAINMENT
MUSIC
POETRY
STORY
HUMOUR
INSTRUCTION
NEWS

SPREAD THE JOY OF RADIO

SOUVENIR NUMBER

IN commemorating the opening of New Zealand's super-power station, 2YA, in July, 1927, and the completion of twelve months' service by it to the community, opportunity is taken in this Souvenir Number to outline the organisation that has been built to put into practice the policy of the Radio Broadcasting Co. of New Zealand, Ltd.

This outline of the radio fare available will, it is hoped, stimulate a progressive co-operative movement between the company and listeners to widen the radio circle in the mutual interests of all. There is strength and benefit for all in enlarged numbers.

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An Impressive Record of
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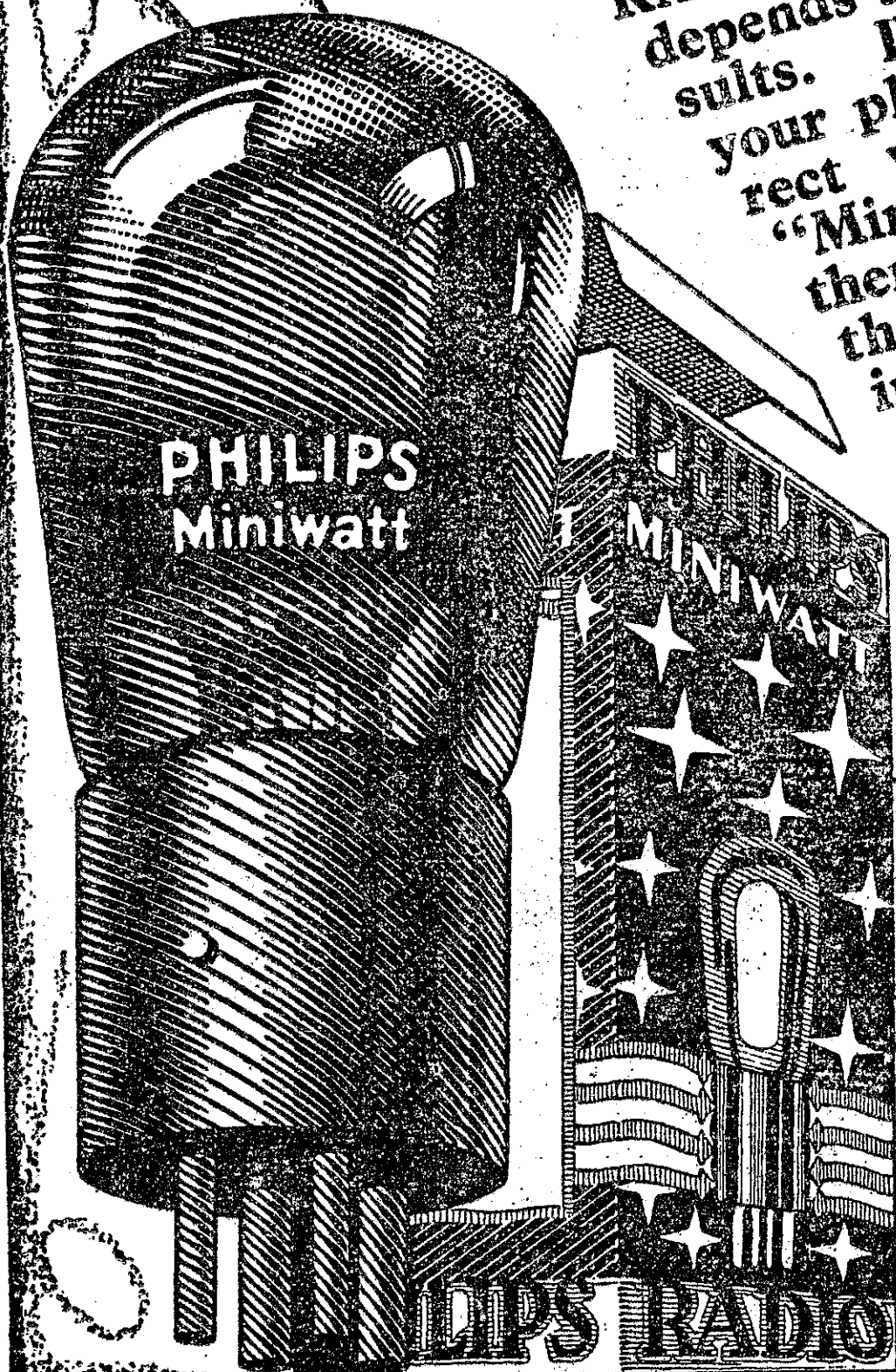
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The New Zealand Radio Record

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WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

THIS issue will, we think, take rank in the minds of listeners as a particularly comprehensive and informing review of the activities of the Broadcasting Company since its inception. That is its purport. It is designed to give listeners as full an account as is possible in the space of the stewardship of the Broadcasting Company. The purpose of this review is, we think, soundly conceived. The measure of the Company's performance cannot be gauged by any cursory review of a single aspect. Memories are fleeting, and what impresses one may pass unnoticed by another. In the ordinary passage of time what is recognised as a useful performance at one period of the year is speedily forgotten. When, however, there is here presented in one comprehensive record a full review of all that has been done, all that has been organised, and all that has been built, in order to make suitable programmes available in the homes of listeners, the impression must be that of a noteworthy performance.

IN the compilation of this record the impression has steadily grown that the achievement of the Company has been creditable and distinctly worth while. Criticism there has been throughout the past period. Criticism there always will be, because it is recognised to be impossible to satisfy so diverse a community as is represented in the ranks of listeners, all the time. That criticism, to be weighty and just, must be well informed. The information necessary to judicious criticism is here provided, and we make bold to say that this record will in itself constitute the best possible answer to ill-informed criticism.

For the satisfactory development of broadcasting in New Zealand, full credit must be given to the wisdom of the Governmental authorities in laying down at the start a sound basis.

Fences were not rushed. Wisely it was preferred to let time elapse and the necessary period of experiment in other parts of the world develop, in order to select just those features most suitable for adoption in this country. It is highly satisfactory that this caution was observed, because the plan that was finally adopted is recognised as being outstandingly the most satisfactory for efficient service. It is the same plan in essence that is in vogue in Britain and in Australia.

Proof of this is given in the most recent message from Australia, viz., that the unnecessary competition that has been waged there is to end, and that arrangements have been effected whereby, for the future, one company alone will be charged with the task of providing programmes for the whole of Australia.

This is clear-cut proof that in this field competition is wasteful and inefficient; that fullest efficiency can be secured only when the funds available from listeners are concentrated upon a strong organisation, to enable the best use to be made of the resources of the country in providing the necessary equipment and programme service. There is no need to stress this point, but it will be obvious to any thinking person that necessary charges of equipment, upkeep and administration must be met before expenditure is devoted to programmes. Experience elsewhere shows that approximately 80 per cent. of station revenue is required for necessary and unavoidable maintenance and overhead. Diffusion of revenue, as has been practised in Australia, has simply led to penalising the listener by duplicating plant and reducing the amount available for programme service. The fact that this Dominion avoided all pitfalls of competition is distinctly creditable to the foresight exercised by the authorities.

UNDER the New Zealand system, the spur to efficiency is provided by public criticism and public demands. There has been no lack of the necessary impulse in that direction. This criticism must, however, be well balanced and informed, and with the review that is now given of the organisation necessary to provide programmes, we expect a fuller recognition of efforts made and the quality of service that has been given.

WE are very glad to give listeners this comprehensive view of the Company's policy. In giving it to the length we have, we have been

compelled to sacrifice a number of the customary features in the "Radio Record." We have thought it well to do this, however, in order to present a complete, rather than a partial, view of the broadcasting organisation.

WE have, however, an eye on the future as well as on the past. The hope is that this Souvenir Number, and its complete record of the service available to listeners, will stimulate those now enjoying the entertainment and news value of radio to endeavour to enlarge the circle.

Every newcomer to the ranks of licensed listeners is an added element of strength. The service is mutually complementary. It can expand only as financial resources grow. Listeners can benefit by better service only as their own ranks grow stronger. They are themselves the greatest fighting force in swelling those ranks. To-day the radio family of New Zealand comprises nearly 40,000. For every home in which there is a radio set, there are more than five without one. If each licensed listener could secure but one friend to join the ranks, the position would be wonderfully improved and the service wonderfully better.

AT present, the very best that is possible, with the equipment and resources available, is being done. It is not contended that betterment is impossible. Improvement is possible, it is frankly admitted. Great advantage has been taken of the range of talent, both professional and amateur, in the Dominion. The stimulus offered by regular employ-

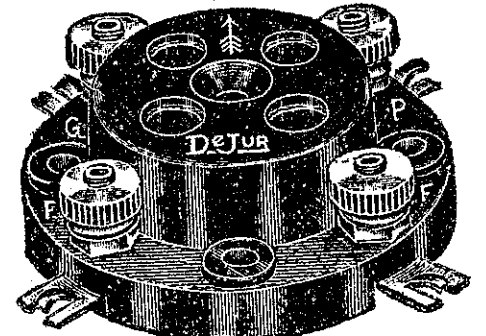
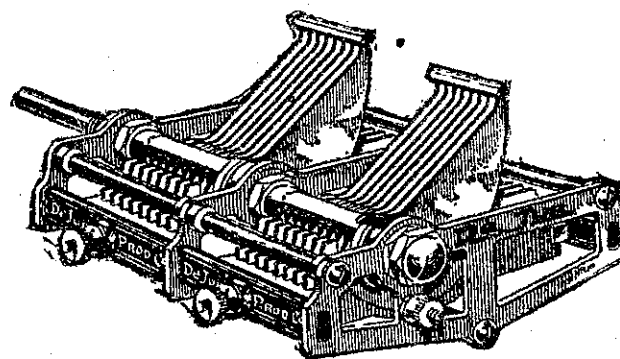
ment has induced artists to steadily extend their repertoire. The Company, on its part, has provided the musical literature necessary for this. With further revenue, the more expensive combinations of artists could be more extensively used. Importations of outside talent could occasionally be made, very much to the benefit of the service. Transfers of talent from one centre to another could be undertaken for the special advantage of crystal listeners. The Company has the enterprise and the initiative to do all these things keenly and vigorously, so soon as the funds are provided.

The performance of the past is the best guide to the promise of the future, and with the machinery now established, listeners should, we think, respond generously to the invitation of the Company to vigorously stride forward, expand the number of licensed listeners, and by so doing lift on to an even higher plane the munificent blessings of radio.

Those seeking a complete guide to radio in New Zealand will find it in the "New Zealand Radio Listener's Guide," 1928.—160 pages, well illustrated and replete with full, but concise articles on all aspects of radio. A valuable glossary of wireless terms, and lists of stations are included.

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The Policy of Service Behind Radio in New Zealand

by

A. R. Harris,

General Manager,

The Radio Broadcasting Company of N.Z., Limited.

ONE of the most remarkable single discoveries of the age is unquestionably radio telephony broadcasting. Where it has come from, what it will do, and where it will end is matter for conjecture. This mysterious force travels at the speed of light, and thus could circle the world four times in one second. That it goes on travelling is also known. Whether it will be left to human agency to record its history; whether on its journeying through the infinite it will leave its own records or, still shrouded in mystery, travel on and on indefinitely for a more enlightened posterity to detect, and so unfold the story of today, is a dream which in these days of wonders cannot be considered as beyond the bounds of possibility.

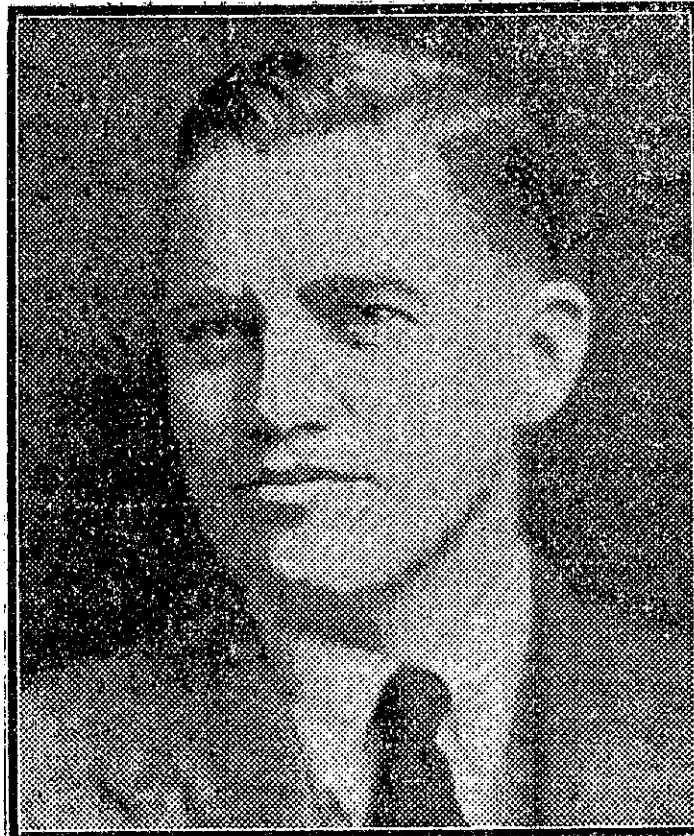
That radio broadcasting will play an important part in the life of this and the coming generations there can be no doubt. Just how great that part will be depends a good deal on the methods adopted for its development.

It has come uncharted into a world of organised business. By its competition business can be disorganised. By its co-operation business can be enhanced. Both consequences have already been brought about, according to the method by which this new and wonderful service has been introduced into different countries. There is no royal road to its introduction, and in New Zealand, as in other countries, the effect of its influence can only be ascertained by experiment. As far as this country is concerned, the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand, Limited, has been entrusted by the Government with that experiment. In framing the regulations under which the company operates, the Government had little precedent to go upon. But the company has now built up the nucleus of a service in accordance with those regulations. After three years of broadcasting operations in this country, and with the experience of the operation of broadcasting schemes in other countries extending over five years the policy laid down by the New Zealand Government has earned the commendation of other and older countries in which the service has not been so wisely regulated.

In developing radio telephony broadcasting in New Zealand, the directors of the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand, Limited, had also no precedent to guide them in

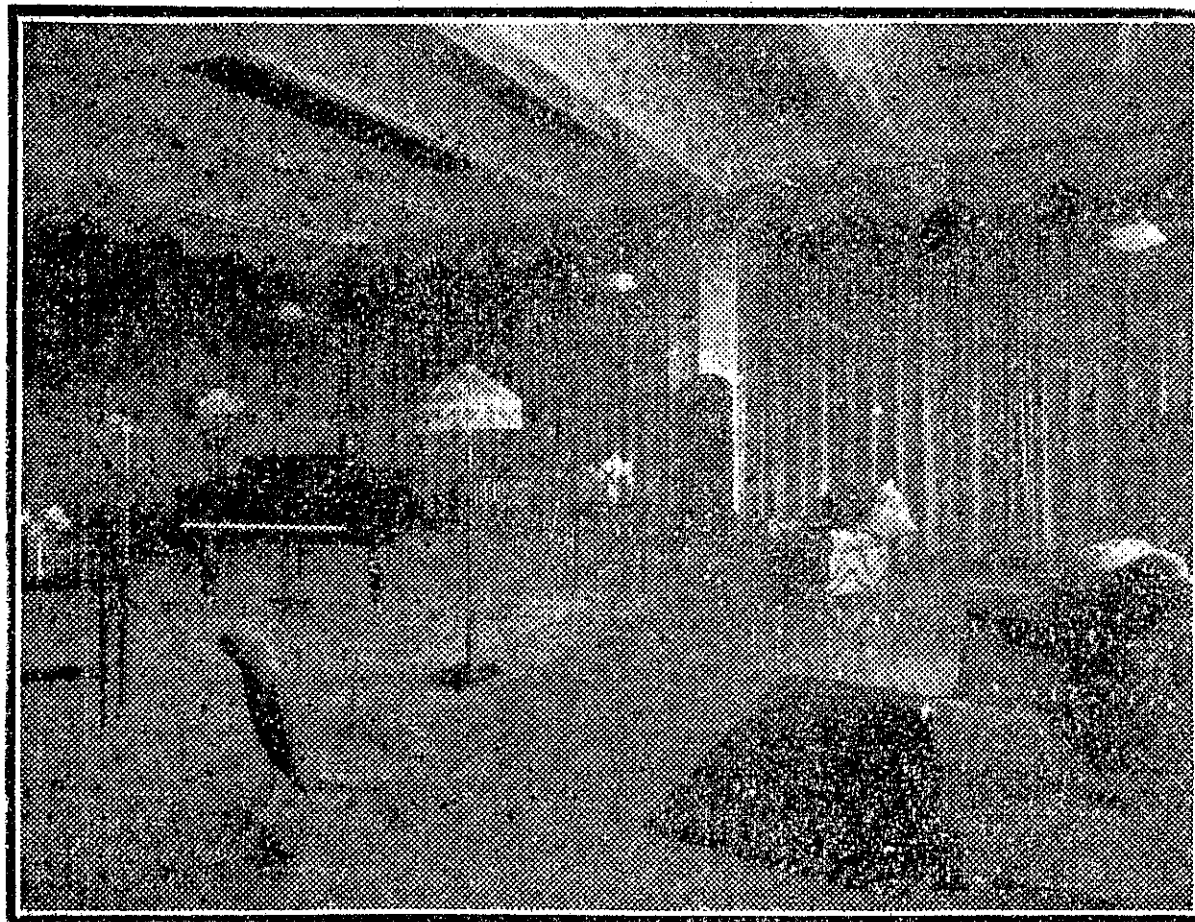
respect to its progressive development. In the circumstances the greatest care has been exercised to ensure that no expedient should be adopted that would impair the effectiveness and economy, or impede the progressiveness of the company's policy.

That policy is to provide the highest quality of entertainment obtainable from the talent available in New Zealand, and disseminate it in such a way as to



A. R. HARRIS.

bring it within the range of modern receiving sets in any part of the Dominion for a nominal annual license fee, and to broadcast a service based on a spirit of co-operative effort designed to promote the best interests of all sections of the community.



The Main Studio at 3YA, Christchurch.

—Photo., Webb.

its broadcasting stations go out to sea or are in other ways unremunerative. It also has topographical conditions that have necessitated in certain districts larger stations than was originally anticipated. These factors, combined with a comparatively small population and consequently limited number of potential license-holders, make it particularly essential for broadcasting in this country to be developed on sound and economical lines.

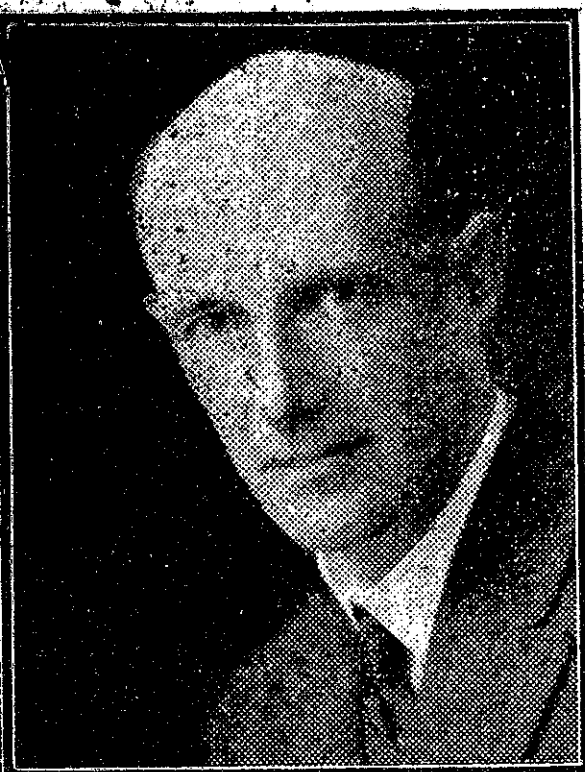
A POLICY such as this cannot be put into full effect at the instant. Time is required for its development, which must be pursued with very careful attention to detail. New Zealand itself is characterised by certain factors which render the exercise of prudence in this respect particularly necessary. In the first instance owing to the longitudinal shape of the country, 75 per cent. and possibly more of the transmissions from

IN the circumstances it has been of the utmost importance to have the foundations of the service set right, to avoid expedients that may prove costly and in a short time valueless, and to build up a national service effective and economical. Progress along these lines has been made, both orderly and fundamentally. The first step was to erect up-to-date stations and install modern equipment. As little as possible was spent on the old stations, which were taken over by the company.

As soon as the policy in respect to new stations was decided, and during the course of their construction, the organisation of the respective stations received attention. Upon investigation of this side of the service, it was found that as soon as new stations were opened, correspondence, station routine, listeners' reports, and programme organisation became factors that if not placed on a proper footing would lead to disorganisation and chaos. Such was the experience of other broadcasting companies. Fortunately, however, owing to the delay in the introduction of a national broadcast scheme in this country, the company was in a position to benefit by the experience of others.

THE established procedure of other countries, however, was not followed. Each phase of the proposed organisation in New Zealand was taken in turn and investigated without reference to precedent. Correspondence filing systems were first examined with a view to the adoption of the one best suited to the special requirements of the service. Office and station routine were then laid out, and by taking a good deal of trouble in the first place in defining exact requirements, a system remarkably effective in its simplicity was evolved. Every station is treated as a separate unit, and the units as classified repetitions. Forms of standard sizes and identical arrangement for all stations are used throughout and enable quick and accurate comparison. Each form designates the exact information required, so that nothing is left to chance or opinion.

For listeners' reports the geographical alphabetical filing system was installed, and with every report classified according to the information there-



MR. W. GOODFELLOW,

Director Radio Broadcasting Co., Ltd.

in it is now a simple matter to check reception in any particular district.

IN dealing with programmes, it was obvious that these must be built round music, particularly instrumental music, and some central library was needed to meet the requirements of the four stations. While very comprehensive systems have been arranged for picture theatre work, they are mostly classified under tempo arrangement. This is not suitable for broad-

cast, purposes, and therefore, in collaboration with the manufacturer, a special system of correspondence and catalogue files and indexes had to be developed.

In respect to the organising of programmes, this is done at the particular station concerned. An allocation is made and the local station director and programme organiser use their own discretion in providing items best suited to local conditions. To cater for as many listeners as practicable, however, a system of various types of programmes is laid down for all stations, and is adhered to as closely as possible, so that the class of programme broadcast nightly is different at each of the stations, except on Saturday and Sunday nights, when they are of a vaudeville and sacred character respectively from all stations.

THE method of dealing with the many and varied branches of the company's service was also very carefully analysed, and as a result it was decided to divide the daily service into definite sessions, and allocate to the particular session those subjects best suited to the hour of the day. For example, talks for ladies have been set down for the afternoon session, children's entertainment fixed for a special session early in the evening, news, market reports and instruction occupy a session timed for just after the even-

ing meal hour; and the entertainment session comes later in the evening.

In this way a definite time has been fixed for a definite service, at the most convenient time to suit the majority of listeners concerned.

In addition to the programmes organised by the company's staff, special attention is given to public happenings, and every opportunity taken to broadcast on relay all available functions of public interest.

HAVING at the outset organised that part of its administrative policy so essential for efficient and economical working, the company turned its attention to another important part of its policy, that of improving or widening the public utility of its service, and eliminating any unfair apportionment of any one or other class of entertainment or service.

With this in view the directors of the company, after very thorough examination of all existing and possible co-operative mediums for the betterment of the service, introduced a form of "Public Relations." As this has been dealt with by the writer elsewhere in a separate article, it is not intended to make further reference to it here.

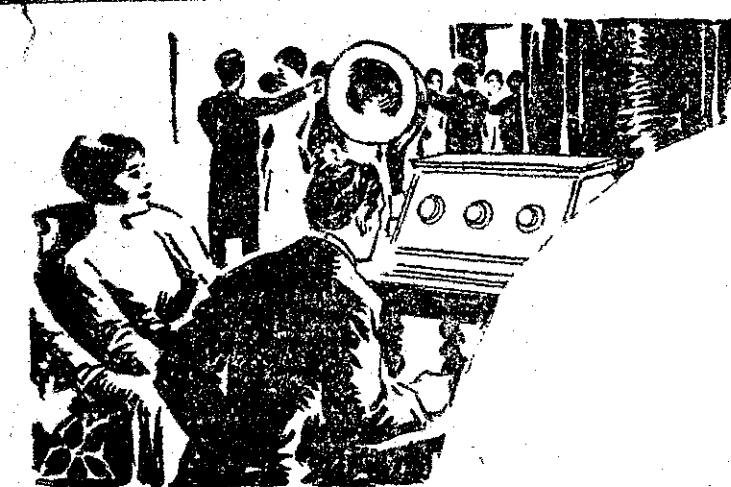
THE building up of the service to the standard now obtaining has taken time. In the interval there has been a certain amount of public criticism, but the wisdom of the Government's



Mr. A. McKELLAR,

Director Radio Broadcasting Co., Ltd.

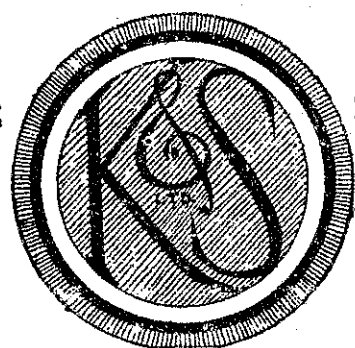
policy as expressed in legislation under which a broadcasting service of the greatest public utility is efficiently rendered by private enterprise subject to Departmental regulations, effectively safeguarding the interests of the community, is now apparent and widely acknowledged. As a result of this policy, New Zealand possesses to-day broadcasting stations equal in efficiency and progressiveness to, and providing a national broadcast service more than double that provided, in proportion to the cost, by any other known broadcasting concern in the world.



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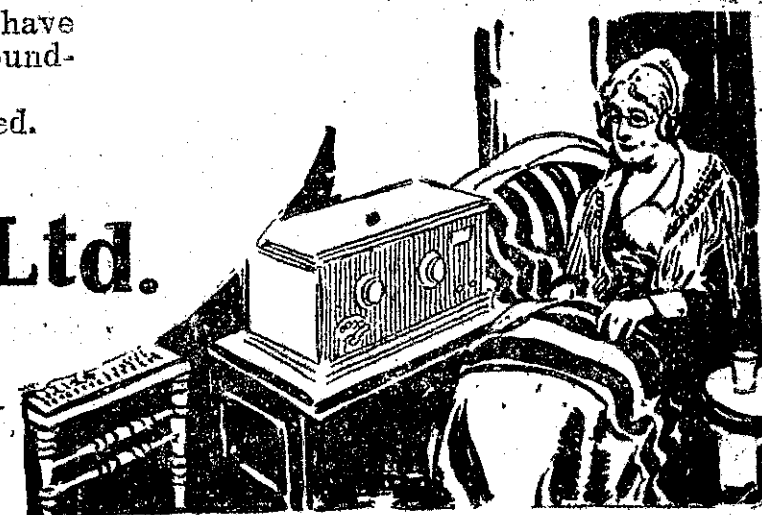
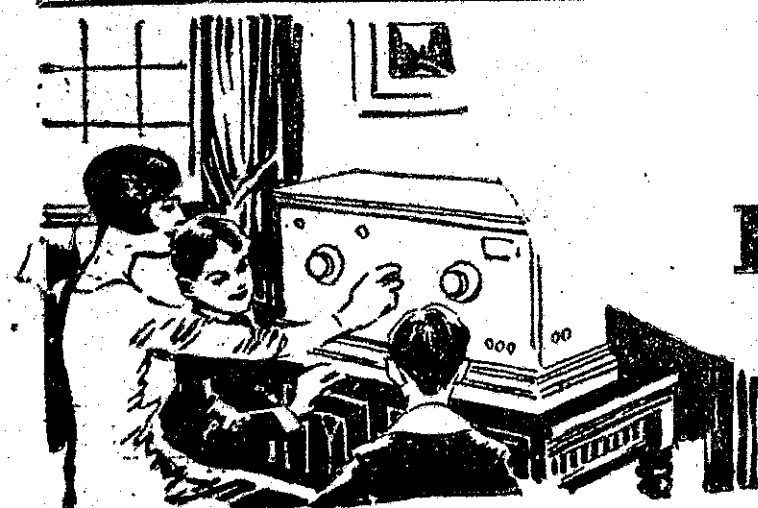
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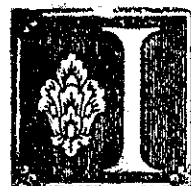
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Sound Basis of Government Regulations Assists Broadcasting in New Zealand



IN the early part of 1921 the interest that was being taken in wireless transmission by amateur enthusiasts caused the Post and Telegraph Department to arrange for the issue of provisional permits authorising the use of receiving apparatus for experimental or instructional purposes. These permits were first issued in April, 1921, and a condition of the issue was that no interference should be caused to public wireless telegraph work. In the course of a few months several hundred permits had been issued. The Department had then under consideration the question of drafting suitable regulations to control the issue of permanent licenses. At that time the issue of transmitting licenses was confined to persons either engaged in the scientific side of radio problems or personally connected with the manufacture of wireless apparatus from a technical or commercial point of view.

The interest in amateur wireless grew rapidly. Up to the date of the gazetting of the first amateur regulations in January, 1923, 588 permits had been issued.

During the year 1922 there was little change in the situation. The Department continued to issue provisional permits and the drafting of permanent regulations was undertaken.

THE 1923 regulations provided for the issue of receiving, transmitting, experimental, and broadcasting licenses, the annual fees being 5s. for a receiving station, £1 and £2 for Grade II and Grade I transmitting stations respectively, £3 for an experimental station, £2 for a private broadcasting station, and £5 for a toll broadcasting station. During the first twelve months that these regulations were in force over 2000 licenses were issued, the number on March 31, 1924, being 2830. The total number on March 31, 1925, when the present regulations came into

force, were 4702 receiving licenses, 99 transmitting licenses, 3 experimental licenses, and 7 broadcast licenses.

The essential differences between the Amateur Regulations, 1923, and those gazetted in 1925 are as follow:—

(1) The annual fee. In the 1923 regulations the receiving license fee is 5s. annually, while, in the 1925 regulations, the amount was increased to £1 10s.

(2) In the 1923 regulations, licenses were issued for a period of twelve months from the date of issue, while, in the 1925 regulations, a license lapses on the 31st day of March.

(3) Authority was given in the 1925 regulations for a portion of the fees to be devoted to broadcasting.

(4) In the 1923 regulations, authority was given for the establishment of broadcasting stations of $\frac{1}{2}$ k.w. each at fourteen centres throughout the Dominion; the wavelengths ranging from 206 to 385 metres and for $\frac{1}{4}$ k.w. stations at nineteen similar places on wavelengths ranging from 190 to 250 metres.

THE 1923 regulations were designed to render the broadcasting of music, lectures, news, and other items of interest as widely available as possible, not only to the more thickly populated areas, but also to scattered communities. At the same time an endeavour was made to reduce to a minimum the objectionable features of interference which, according to reports, marred the success of broadcasting services in other countries.

Following the gazetting of the regulations in January, 1923, applications for licenses came in freely. In addition to the issue of receiving licenses, many applications were received for transmitting licenses and in a few cases for broadcasting licenses. During the year, several broadcasting stations of comparatively small power were erected in the principal centres and operated by private enterprise, with a considerable measure of success, but through lack of funds and other causes the development of this class of station was, to a certain extent, retarded.

THE position was considered to be unsatisfactory by the Department and by listeners, and investigations were made with a view to establishing a first-class broadcasting service. The Government ascertained the views of radio societies and others in-

terested in the subject, and also obtained information from other countries in regard to up-to-date systems of broadcasting.

It was found by actual experience in other countries that the most satisfactory system was to permit a private company to undertake broadcasting under Government control.



HON. J. G. COATES,
Prime Minister of New Zealand.

The matter received exhaustive consideration and, in November, 1923, a new policy was announced by the then Postmaster-General, the Hon. J. G. Coates, in a speech at Dannevirke.

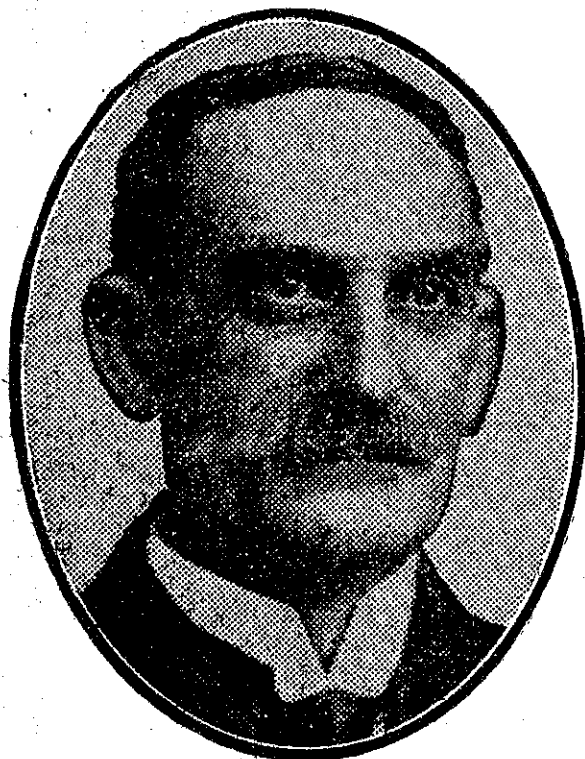
In his speech the present Prime Minister laid down the basis of the Government's policy, and outlined the organisation which would be necessary for giving listeners the standard of service desired by the Government. With minor adjustments dictated by experience as development has proceeded,

this outline of organisation has stood the test of time, and is substantially to-day the identical basis upon which the broadcasting service is administered by the Radio Broadcasting Company under the regulations of the Government.

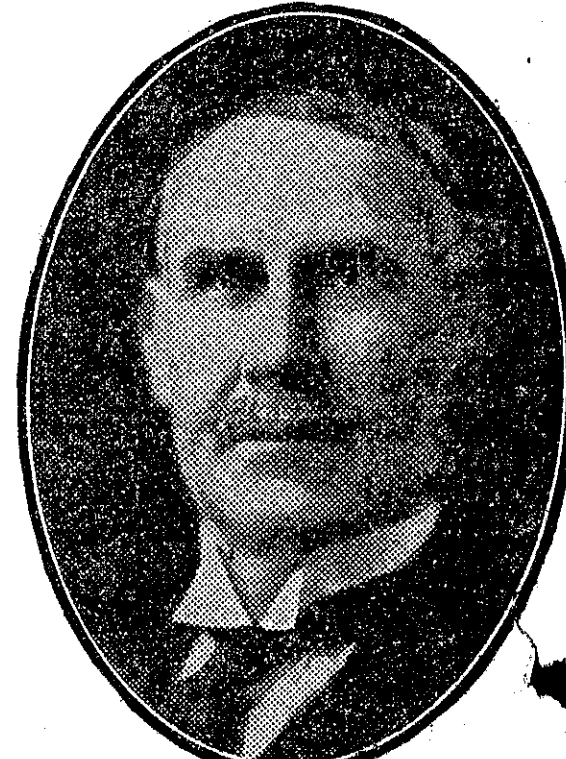
THE new policy as announced by the Postmaster-General proved to be acceptable to listeners generally. During the early part of 1924, the various radio societies made representations to the Government to the effect that there would be no objection to the imposition of a much higher fee provided that the increase was devoted to broadcasting. The sole interest of the Government was to see that an up-to-date broadcasting service was provided and to give every possible assistance in that direction. With that object in view, a promise was given in 1924 that the necessary legislation would be passed. This was done. At the time of the passing of the new legislation, the Government was in communication with certain interests which had in view the formation of a company to undertake Dominion broadcasting. After the passing of the Act, the preparation of amended regulations was proceeded with. The Regulations were finally gazetted at the beginning of March, 1925. Shortly afterwards, negotiations with the proposed broadcasting syndicate broke down and the Government was at that time placed in a difficult position. The increased fee of £1 10s. per annum was

being charged to listeners from April 1, 1925, and to bridge the gap it was arranged that existing broadcasting stations at the four centres should carry on until something could be done. Out of the fees received from listeners, the Department paid a subsidy of £15 per week to each of the four stations and with that subsidy a greatly improved service was given. This was only a temporary measure. In the meantime, Messrs. Goodfellow and Harris came forward with an offer to erect the necessary stations and to carry on a service on the conditions laid down by the amending Act and the Broadcasting Regulations. These gentlemen agreed to act as trustees for a new company to be formed almost immediately, and undertook, on the signing of the agreement to cable for equipment for 500-watt stations at Auckland and Christchurch, to be followed at a later date by stations in the other two centres.

AS is generally known, the agreement was signed and took effect from August 1, 1925. Various delays occurred, and it was not until August 7, 1926, that the Auckland station commenced operations. The number of licenses on that date was 4400. The Christchurch station, which had been ordered at the same time, was duly opened on September 1, 1926. On that date the number of licenses had increased to 5000. From then onwards, applications for licenses continued to pour in and on March 31, 1927, the number issued was 18,162. In the meantime, the Wellington super-station had been ordered and high hopes were entertained of this powerful 5000 watt station. The opening of the Wellington station took place on July 16, 1927, the number of licenses on that date being 21,059. The number rapidly increased during the next few months, and on December 31, 1927, 38,125 licenses had been issued. The number gradually increas-



HON. W. NOSWORTHY,
Postmaster-General.



SIR JAMES PARR,
Ex-Postmaster-General and High Commissioner.

ed until, on March 31 last, there were approximately 40,000 licenses in existence.



MR. G. McNAMARA.
Secretary, General Post Office.
—Photo., Andrew.

AMPLE provision is made in the regulations for controlling from a technical point of view the operations of broadcasting stations.

Location of Station.

AS so much of the station's effectiveness depends upon its location, this is a matter that requires a good deal of consideration, and is the more so in the case of the establishment of subsequent stations in the same locality. The Department is fully alive to the importance of this phase, and in Regulation 40 requires that a station shall not be established in any location where its transmissions are likely to interfere with other services or for other reasons are "inimical to the public interest."

As such a large number of interests are at stake, the final selection of a location for a proposed station generally results in a compromise, as is often the case with engineering problems. In order to permit reception by the greatest number of people using the similar types of receiving sets it is essential that the station should be situated somewhere near the centre of population, and that it should be erected upon some commanding position where the "radio outlook" is as clear as possible and free from adjacent obstacles to transmission. On the other hand, the listener who possesses a more complex type of receiver with better selectivity than the crystal type is desirous of having the station located at some little distance so that he may have greater facility in tuning out the local station at times when it is desired to indulge in more distant reception. As a rule, a suitable compromise is in the best interests of all concerned and keeps the operating charges within reasonable limits. This is very necessary in a country having a comparatively small population.

Power.

A DEPARTURE from the text of the regulations governing the power of stations was considered desirable in connection with Station 2YA, the radio frequency output of which is 5 k.w. as against an output of $\frac{1}{2}$ k.w. in the case of the other district stations. On account of the central lo-

cation and prominent position of 2YA, it is able to cover almost the whole of both North and South Islands in daylight.

As prescribed by Regulation 10 (2), the power intended to be used by any proposed or existing broadcasting station is subject to departmental approval. In view of the interference through jamming that would result, it is obviously inadvisable to have more than a reasonable number of high-power stations in any one locality. While, therefore, a station should be of sufficient power to cater for the town or district in which it is situated, an excess of power is to be avoided.

Wavelengths.

WITH the advent of the high-power station 2YA, it was deemed advisable to provide a longer wave for that station than was allocated in Regulation 12. The wavelength of 420 metres was decided upon for 2YA, and that rendered necessary a re-allocation of the wavelengths of the other New Zealand stations. In allotting the wavelengths care was taken to provide a wave that would be suitable to the nature of the service performed, and at the same time, allow simultaneous reception of the principal Australian stations.

As prescribed by Regulation 12, wavelengths for new stations are allocated by the Minister, and for this



MR. J. M. McLEAN,
Principal, Telegraph Division, General Post Office.
—Photo., Andrew.

purpose a definite scheme of wavelengths suitable for stations at various parts of New Zealand has been drawn up, and stations are allocated the best possible wavelength for the purpose to be served. As the separation between many of these wavelengths is necessarily small, Regulations 13, 14 and 15 have been framed with a view to ensuring that the transmitting wave is as sharp as possible.

Although the fundamental wave may be sharp, interference is frequently caused by harmonics of that wave clashing with transmissions from other stations operating on lower wave-lengths. In many cases these harmonics can be suppressed by inductively coupled transmission circuits, and Reg. 16 requires that suitable action be taken to guard against such extraneous emissions.

Quality and Supervision of Service.

A MATTER provided for in the regulations is the quality and supervision of the service given by broad-

casting stations. Such points as the following may be mentioned under this heading:—

The source of power is to be reliable and non-fluctuating, and the wave form is to be practically that of pure continuous waves (Reg. 9).

The studio is to be separate from the room containing the transmitting apparatus and by suitable draping, or by other effective means, reverberation in the studio is to be kept at a suitable value (Reg. 17), (1).

A telephone or other signalling system is to be provided between the studio and the transmitting room (Reg. 17) (2).

The operator is to be present and supervise the transmission during the whole time the station is open (Reg. 22).

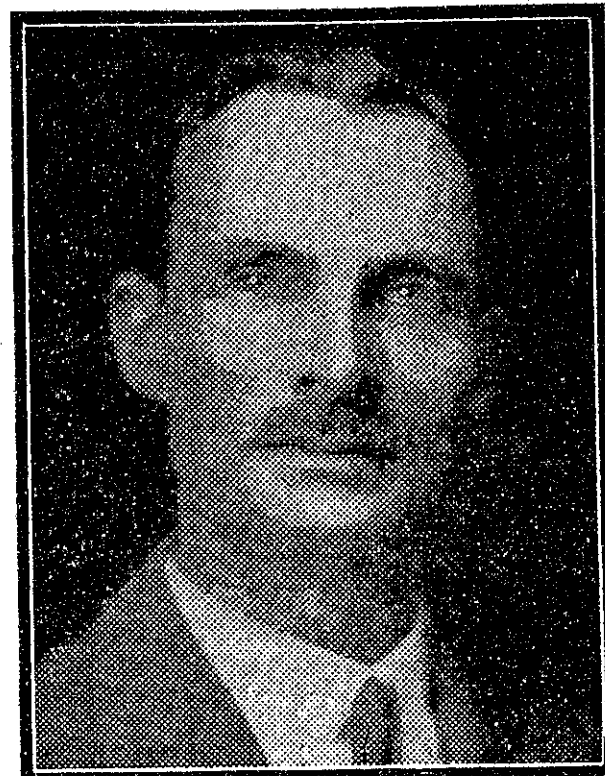
Every station is to be open for inspection by a departmental radio inspector, and is to comply in every respect with the regulations (Reg. 42).

Interference to Broadcast Reception.

UNFORTUNATELY, the careful attention paid by those in charge of broadcasting stations to the requirements of the regulations is not always reflected in the service received by listeners. There are many forms of interference which must be eliminated if the programmes transmitted by the broadcasting stations are to be accorded undistorted reception. Some of these sources of interference are the operation of radio telegraph stations of the spark type—both commercial and amateur—leakage from power supply lines and electrical machinery, and radiation from certain types of radio receivers, and these matters are receiving the earnest attention of the Post and Telegraph Department.

In regard to the first-mentioned cause of interference, the Department

has commendably taken the initiative by converting its principal stations from spark to continuous wave valve



MR. A. GIBBS,
Chief Telegraph Engineer, Post and Telegraph Dept.

operation. The regulations regarding ship stations working near the coast of New Zealand are also in the direction of minimising the effect of Morse transmissions on the services rendered by broadcasting stations. All cases of interference by amateur Morse transmissions are investigated and remedied where possible.

ACTIVE interest has also been shown by the Department's inspectors in the matter of eliminating interference from faulty power lines or apparatus.

AVOID ALL POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE REGRETS
BY INSTALLING THE CELEBRATED

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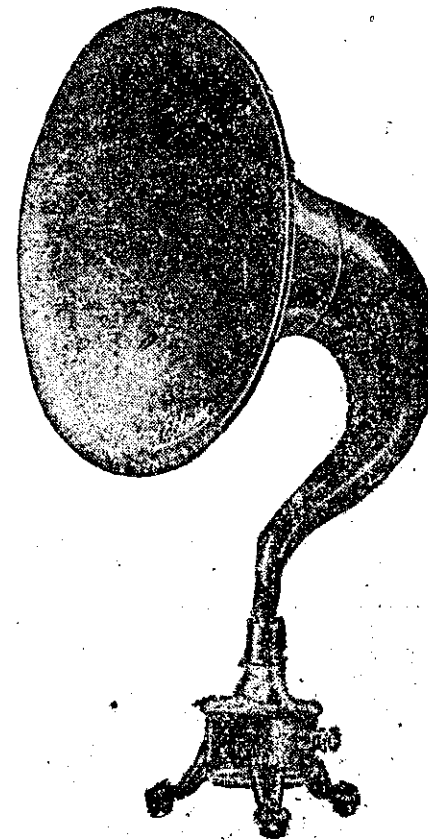
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So popular because of the remarkable purity of the reproduction and freedom from distortion. You will not want to be without an ETHOVOX when you know that you can hear your programme as you should hear it.

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For Ethovox 2000 ohms, or 750 ohms with Metal Horn.

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How Broadcasting in New Zealand Appears to an American

by

Edgar H. Felix

(Broadcasting and Merchandising Consultant, Contributing Editor "Radio Broadcast," Member Institute Radio Engineers),

Advisory Consultant to The Radio Broadcasting Company of N.Z., Limited.



Y knowledge of broadcasting in New Zealand is based almost entirely upon extensive written communication with the officers of the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand as its contact with broadcasting in the United States. Your company, seeking to take advantage of progress and experience in every corner of the globe, is maintaining a close watch on developments particularly in the United States.

Only those closely familiar with the confusion existing in the United States, following upon the unrestrained and unregulated beginnings which attended the birth of broadcasting here, can appreciate the advantages of the wise course which has been followed in New Zealand. Your management is free to concentrate its effort upon programme improvement and technical progress. In the United States scores of broadcasting stations are threatened with cancellation of their licenses, their economic position is insecure, and others are troubled with heterodyne interference, destined to continue until the number of stations on the air is reduced by economic pressure or legal extermination.

FREE competition, however, has its share of advantages. The listener, particularly in the more populous centres, has the choice of numerous programme sources. This provides incentive to offer superior programmes. As a result of this competition, radio in the United States has attracted the famous and competent personages of the opera, concert, and theatrical stage. But the inspiration of competition has been won at a cost of unpleasant congestion and economic insecurity of the stations themselves. The only estab-

lished source of revenue is through goodwill broadcasting, sponsored by concerns which profit from the favourable attention of the public. The leading stations maintain high standards of commercial broadcasting, so that the listener is not repulsed by direct advertising.

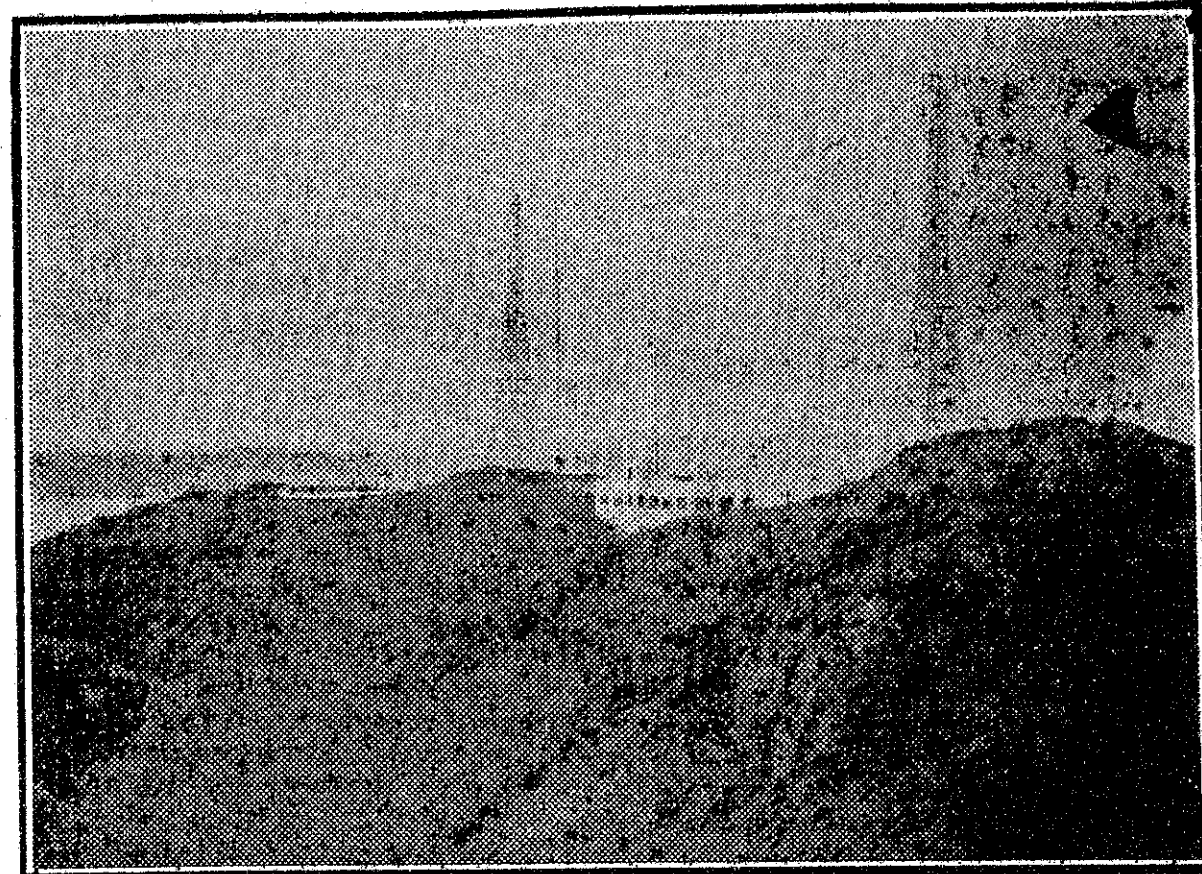
In New Zealand you have no such economic problem. The listener himself supports the station, and he is not, therefore at the mercy of the commercial broadcaster. The only consideration in New Zealand when programme material is planned is its



MR. H. FELIX.

popularity with the listener. No advertiser, footing the bill for talent and station expense, need be satisfied by radio commendation of his product.

BUT, as is characteristic with any artistic effort, there is no universal



General Panorama of 2YA, Wellington, Transmitting Station, on a spur of Mount Victoria. This is a very commanding position, and the station is one of the notable landmarks of Wellington.

—Photo., Andrew.

formula for pleasing the listener. Human tastes are individual and consequently no programme will please every listener. It requires no expert to tell a station management what kind of a programme would please himself, but it requires a genius to please two persons of a group of three and a super-impresario to win the majority of a group of thousands. The wisest programme management concerns itself with progressive appeal to every taste. It does not seek the impossible objective of pleasing all the audience all the time.

ILLUSTRATIVE of the principle, is an incident which occurred at a famous New York Club. A cub reporter and budding novelist was introduced to the publisher of what is perhaps the world's greatest popular weekly magazine. Its circulation runs into the millions. A little abashed, the young man, to make conversation, mentioned that he had read the last issue of the magazine from cover to cover, and had enjoyed every story and article in it.

"If what you say is true, I need a new editor," replied the distinguished publisher. "The way to please large numbers is to publish one and only one story in each issue which pleases each individual reader and to appeal to a different group with each story. The way to reduce your circulation to one reader is to publish a collection of

stories appealing to one individual taste."

To serve the greatest number of listeners, your programme management must provide the widest variety of classical music, semi-standard ballads, dance music, and educational matter. It devolves upon the individual listener to select what pleases him and to remember that others, of different taste, have equal right with him to find features that they enjoy. Only by serving the greatest possible number with the greatest variety can radio grow to the highest standards of presentation in every field of endeavour, and to deserve universal support from every class of society.

GIVEN intelligent programme-planning along these lines, successful broadcasting requires expert technical management and the highest grade of equipment. In this respect, I am sure that the most modern practice is being followed in New Zealand. Your management follows with extreme interest the detailed reports of technical progress in the United States, and through your excellent weekly publication I have opportunity to observe that there is a minimum of delay in putting feasible improvements into practice.

I am happy to extend every good wish to continued progress in the fine art of broadcasting in New Zealand.

Are you "Fed-up" with carrying your "A" Battery about?

Then instal a "Kuprox" 1-ampere Trickle Charger and forget it.

Absolutely dry, £3/15/-

Do find out about this before investing in anything else.

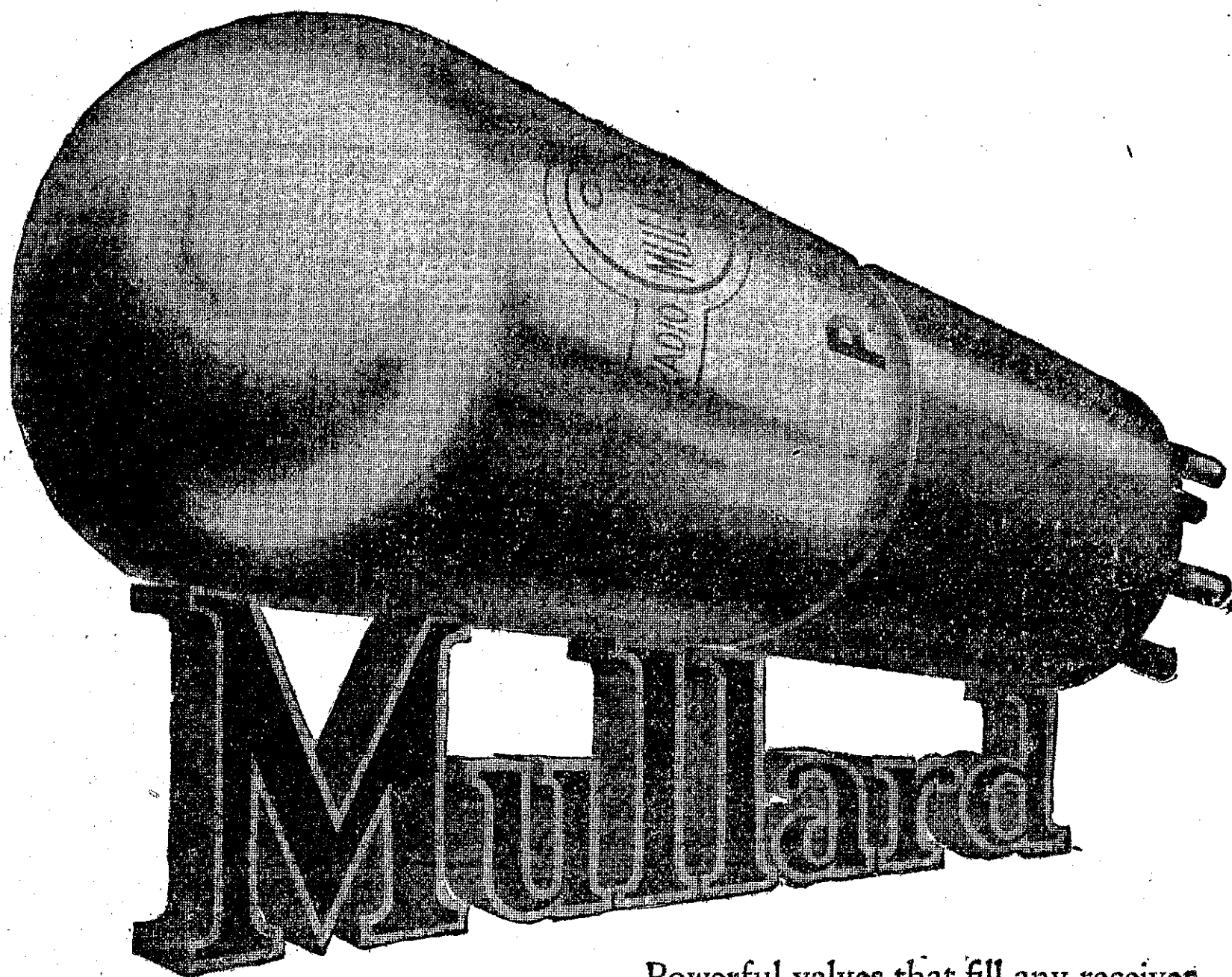
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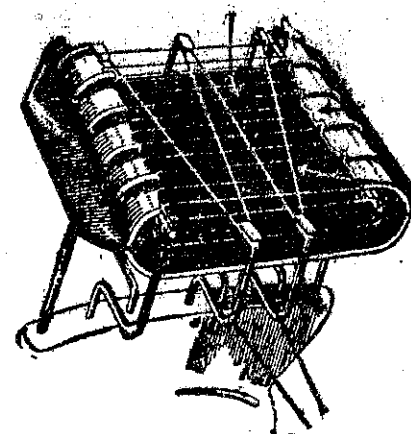
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The Valve with the WONDERFUL P.M. Filament!

It's the wonderful filament that is the secret of Mullard Valves' remarkable performance—the secret of their long life—low operating cost and magnificent volume.

The reason, too, why these Master Valves have become the most popular valve in N.Z. to-day.

Only Mullard Valves are equipped with this wonderful filament.



KINGSFORD SMITH pins faith on Burgess Batteries!

"On all flights will insist on Burgess Radio Batteries," says Captain Kingsford-Smith, the intrepid trans-Pacific flyer.

Wherever the very best of Radio equipment is imperative, you will always find Burgess Batteries. Time-tried and tested. Unequalled for long life, dependable trouble-free service and good performance.

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Sole N.Z. Selling Agents:— SPEDDING, LTD., Fort Street, Auckland; Dominion Building, Wellington; 214 Madras Street, Christchurch; 42 Crawford Street, Dunedin.

Much Organisation Necessary to Serve the Listener

MOST people, even those unfamiliar with its mechanical technique, are interested in the scientific side of radio broadcasting; but the side with which it is proposed to deal here is that which translates the potential power of transmission into an organised service. To this end a highly-specialised system of organisation is necessary. The purpose of this article is to afford listeners an insight into the widespread ramifications of the system needed to take care of the many sides of an efficient broadcasting service.

In the year 1924-1925, the Right Honourable J. G. Coates, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, and later Prime Minister of New Zealand, introduced and sponsored legislation covering rigid control of radio broadcasting in New Zealand, empowering the Government to enter into an agreement for the development of Dominion broadcasting under private enterprise and Government regulation. The Act also introduced the principle of licensing listeners by payment of a fee for the support of the service.

On July 18, 1925, Sir James Parr, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, in exercise of the authority conferred under the above Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1924, entered into an agreement with William Goodfellow and Ambrose Reeves Harris for the formation of a company to undertake a radio telephone broadcasting service for the Dominion of New Zealand.

ON August 22, 1925, the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand Limited, was incorporated to inaugurate the service. On the one part, in terms of the agreement, the company was required to purchase the existing stations at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and to establish, maintain, and operate up-to-date stations at these centres in accordance with the Act and the Broadcasting Regulations, 1925. On the other part, the Minister of Telegraphs undertook that the Post and Telegraph Department would collect certain fees, which under the original Act and its subsequent amendments are fixed as follows:—

Dealers' Licenses.

- (a) Class 1 license, £10 per annum.
- (b) Class 2 license, £5 per annum.
- (c) Class 3 license, £2 per annum.
- (d) Class 4 license, £2 per annum.

Receiving Station Licenses.

- (a) 1. Ordinary license, £1 10s. per annum.
- 2. Special license, £5 per annum.
- 3. Temporary license, 10s. per week.
- (b) Amateur transmitting and receiving station license, £2 2s. per annum.
- (c) Experimental station license, £2 2s. per annum.

Of the license fees so collected to pay to the company 25s. for every ordinary receiving license fee collected and 90 per cent. of every other license fee collected.

UPON incorporation, the existing stations at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin were taken over by the company, and operated until such time as the proposed new stations were completed. On August 7, 1926, an entirely new and up-to-date station, equipped with Western Electric apparatus, having an antenna rating of 500 watts, was officially opened at France Street, Auckland, by the Hon. William Nosworthy, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs. On September 1, 1926, 3YA, a similar plant, was put into operation at 55 Hereford Street, Christchurch, while a new building for the station was being erected. On February 11, 1927, this new station was officially opened in its permanent home at 200-202 Gloucester Street, Christchurch, by the Hon. William Nosworthy, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs.

ON July 16, 1927, 2YA, a new and up-to-date station equipped with a 5000-watt Standard Telephones and Cables, Limited plant, having its transmitting station situated at Mount Victoria, Wellington, and its studios at 124 Featherston Street, was officially opened by the Right Hon. J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

On September 17, 1925, the old station 4YA having been remodelled and

brought up to date, was opened up in the Dunedin Exhibition grounds under the call sign VLDN. At the close of the exhibition the station was dismantled and reopened on the original site under the old name, 4YA, on May 3, 1926.

All of the four stations have their respective quota of officers, who work under the direction of the station manager. The four station managers control their respective stations in accordance with the policy of the company, as expressed through the administration office.

EACH station broadcasts primarily for the benefit of the province in which it is located. The schedules of transmission are laid down by the company, and it is the duty of the station managers to see that they are strictly adhered to. In so far as the programmes are concerned, however, the stations are given a free hand to prepare these in accordance with local requirements, with a proviso that they must as far as practicable with local conditions, comply with the company's scheme of providing definite types of entertainment on different nights.

It will thus be seen that the Broadcasting Company makes every endeavour to arrange its programmes so that they will be of particular interest to the crystal users able to receive only the station in their neighbourhood, and at the same time varied to the extent that the listeners with valve sets have the choice of four different types of

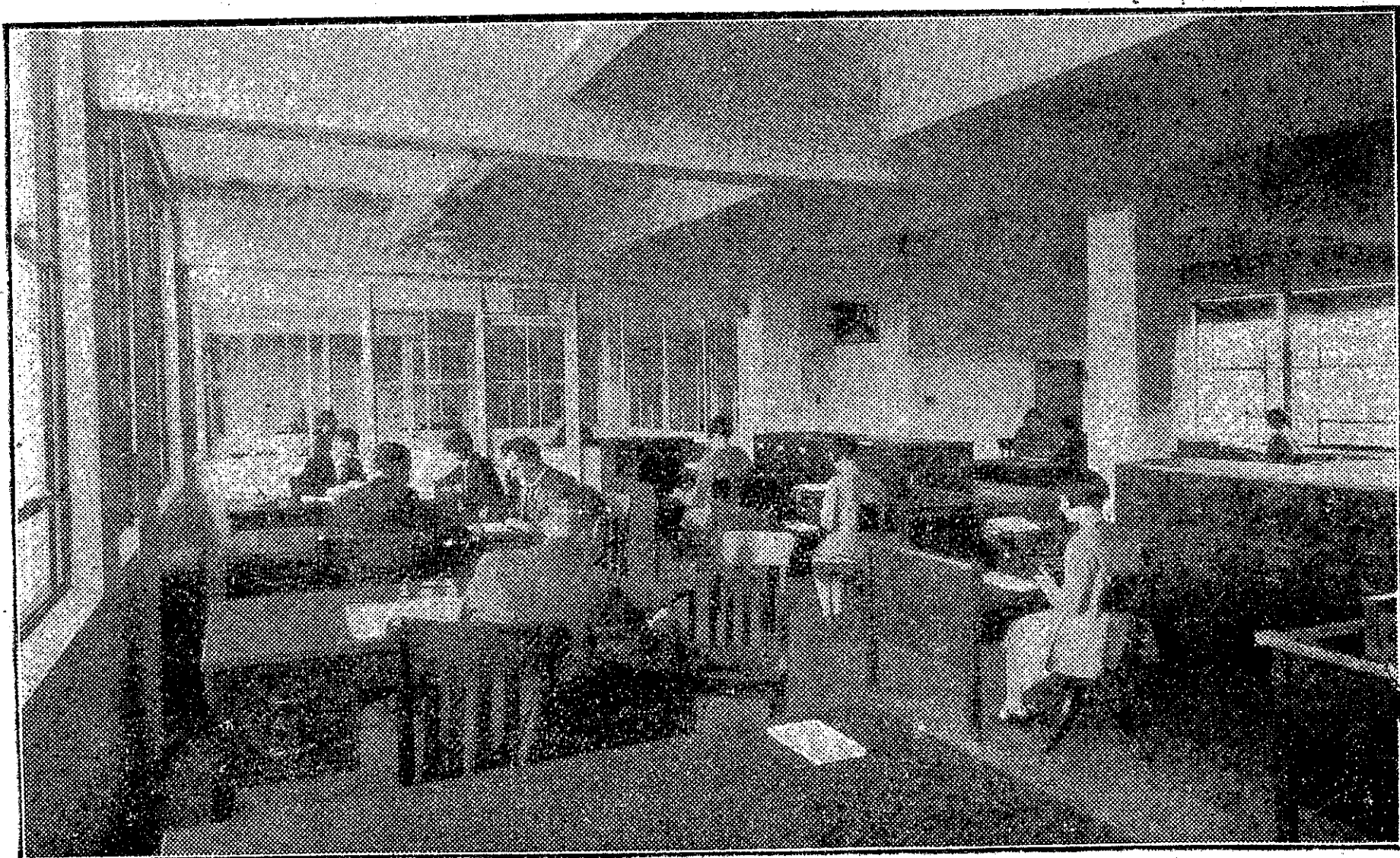
programmes when all stations are operating simultaneously.

Administration Offices.

IN order that station managers and officers can concentrate their greatest attention on the preparation and broadcasting of programmes, and obtain the maximum efficiency with economy, all stations are relieved as far as is practicable of general routine. This work is directed and undertaken by a competent staff at head office.

Apart from the organisation of its programmes, correspondence is by far the largest factor in the company's routine. If there is any one special agency through which a better mutual understanding is promoted between the listeners and the company, it is the enormous correspondence which the company conducts. Careful consideration is given to every letter received by the company, and it is the invariable practice to acknowledge every communication. The work involved is prodigious, and during the year an average of 3000 letters incoming and outgoing are handled every month.

All correspondence, with the exception of reports, is filed alphabetically and numerically, under names and subjects, in Y and E vertical filing cabinets. This equipment is steel and fireproof throughout, and makes provision not only for current filing, but for past work in transfer cabinets and future work in follow-up drawers. It is made up of units comprising foolscap



Interior of the Administrative Offices of the Radio Broadcasting Company, Christchurch.

—Photo., Webb.

and quarto drawers respectively, and is of such a design that it can be supplemented at any time with additional units.

IN regard to listeners' reports, these are filed geographically, being indexed primarily under the correspondents' geographical location and sub-indexed alphabetically in accordance with correspondents' names. The system offers special facilities for the investigation of reception at any particular point.

Since the opening of its new stations the company has received 15,000 reports, 98 % of which are good, and 2 % either unfavourable or indefinite, the latter referring to correspondence dealing with other phases of the company's transmissions, and not necessarily critical.

Library of Music.

A FURTHER extension of the filing system provides specially for the filing of music. In its desire to increase its repertoire the company has established a musical library, which, although being augmented daily, includes at the present time some 2000 full orchestral selections, 600 orchestral trio works, and 1500 vocal works, including scores for solo voices and vocal combinations. The music is lodged in specially designed steel cabinets with large drawers, under two main divisions, instrumental and vocal, in each of which it is filed alphabetically under its various classifications. These classifications are cross-indexed

alphabetically under titles and composers.

THE nature of the company's service demands that the utmost attention be given to every detail, and this essential is prompted by the use of a very complete system of standard printed forms, each designed to facilitate a particular phase of the work. Ninety-one standard forms are utilised in all, and several coming within the scope of this article will be mentioned as occasion arises.

A system is in use whereby any station manager or officer can requisition head office for material or facilities which will aid them in carrying out their duties. Requisitions must state clearly the nature of the requirements, must be approved by the manager concerned in regard to necessity and expenditure involved, and if finally approved by the general manager they are then passed for action by the authorising official. In this connection it is worthy of note that the responsibility of fully and clearly defining the material requisitioned for and the purpose for which it is required, rests with the requisitioning officer. In the case of actual purchases of material, these are made on the company's official purchase dockets, and in turn are made out in accordance with the requisitions, including instructions to the vendor in respect to delivery and duplicate invoices. On receipt of the material at the station a "goods received" docket is made out and returned to Head Office, where it facilitates the completion of the transaction when the invoices come under consideration.

Record of Matter Broadcast

THE company is bound to keep an accurate record of all matter broadcast. This information is recorded at the station on a special printed form during every broadcast, checked by the station manager, and submitted to Head Office. Here it is perused by a responsible officer, checked with a view to ascertaining that the company's instructions have been adhered to, and filed as a record for reference purposes and as a source of detail from which various returns are compiled.

Discipline is insisted upon in every phase of the company's work, and each member of the staff personally signs a daily attendance form indicating the actual time of arrival and departure for the office. In this way a sense of discipline so essential for efficiency is promoted.

Control of Expenditure.

SO far reference has been made only to general office routine. Another important branch of the company's work, however, is handled by the accountancy department, which comprises the accountant and his staff, who are concerned with the payment of salaries, wages, and artists' fees and accounts, as well as the maintenance of property records and other accountancy work. This department is located in an office apart from the main office. An idea of the work handled will be conveyed by the fact that upwards of 1000 cheques are issued per month. In addition to the above a record is maintained of all plant, office and studio equipment, and loose tools, which can be referred to

at any time as a complete inventory of the company's assets.

Check on Programmes.

A FURTHER department of the Head Office is that which supervises and directs the preparation of the station programmes. These are submitted by the station six weeks in advance, and having been approved by the general manager in regard to expenditure, they come before the director of music. The details are carefully perused in conjunction with the programmes from the other stations, in order to determine whether any undesirable repetition of items is present, and, further, to ensure that the programmes are maintained at a specified standard.

District Offices.

THE station and studio equipment and accommodation have been made the subject of a separate article by the company's chief engineer. Each station operates primarily for the benefit of the province in which it is located, and its organisation is divided into three departments—the managerial, programme organising, and technical.

The programme organising department is divided further into three sub-departments concerned with the preparation of the entertainment, news and instruction, and children's services.

The managerial department resembles the secretarial side as referred to in the case of the Head Office. The station is directly under the control of the station manager, who is kept fully instructed as to the com-

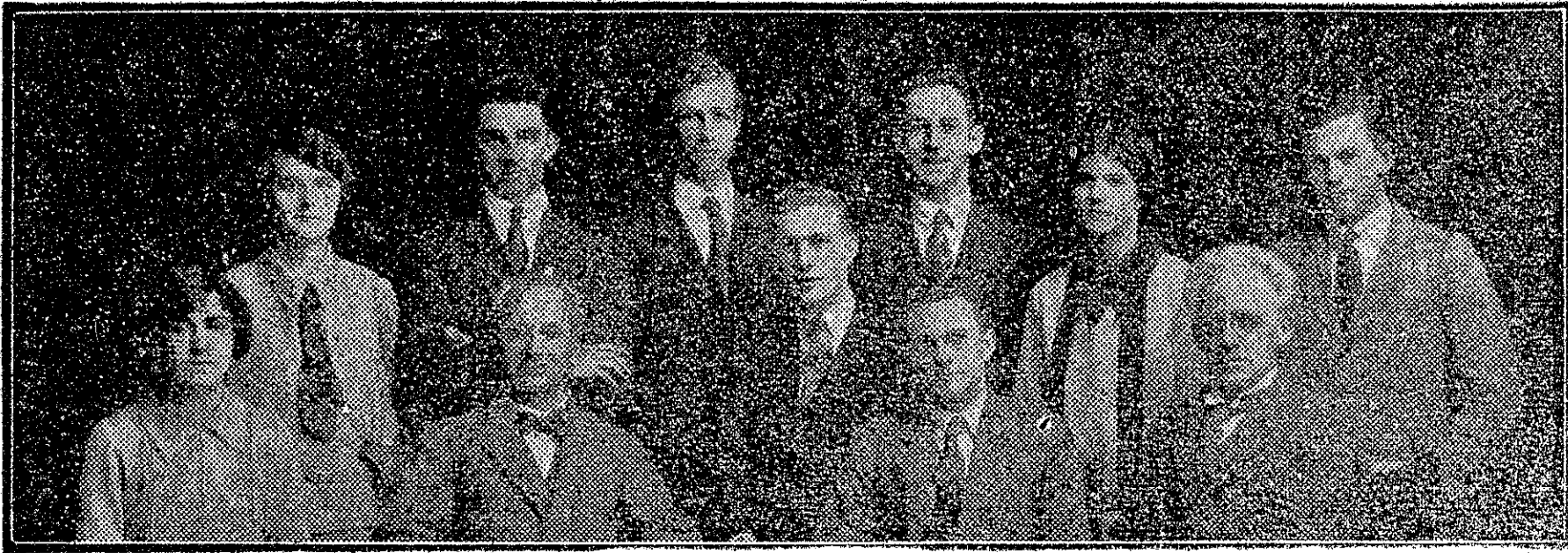


Administrative Staff of the Radio Broadcasting Co. of New Zealand.

Front row—C. S. Looth (public relations), Miss E. Jamieson (shorthand-typist), W. J. Bellingham (director of music), A. R. Harris (general manager), W. H. Claxton (secretary), Miss O. M. Taylor (shorthand-typist), Miss I. Rowe (shorthand-typist), J. T. Inkster (programme journalist).

Back row—J. Ball (editor-announcer), R. Lake (accountant), Miss T. Woodham (junior clerk), J. M. Bingham (chief engineer), Miss D. Davies (librarian of music), Mrs. A. R. Hall (principal, children's department), E. Perreau (cashier), G. Brocklehurst (assistant accountant), Miss M. Phin (shorthand-typist).

—Photo. Webb.



Station Staff of 1YA.

At rear (left to right)—Miss D. Boyce (typiste), Mr. L. A. Halcrow (senior operator), Mr. W. H. Penton (relay operator), Mr. R. Bartrum (assistant operator), Mr. D. Wrathall (programme organiser), Miss R. Palmer (Cinderella, organiser of children's session), Mr. W. O. East (clerk).
Front row—Miss E. Morrison (typiste), Mr. Culford Bell (announcer), Mr. S. J. Hayden (station manager), Mr. Cyril Towsey (studio pianist).

pany's requirements from Head Office. of the manager. Full details and The station manager furthermore exercises the strictest supervision of the station's operations, with the object of obtaining the highest efficiency and maintaining the service within the regulations under which the company's license is granted.

The station routine, as has been previously mentioned, is reduced to a minimum, but such routine as is essential is conducted under the supervision of the manager. Full details and summaries of all expenditure are submitted by the manager to Head Office, where, on checking and approval, the accountancy department arranges for the cheques to be made out and posted direct to claimant or returned to the station, whichever is the most convenient.

Each station manager is allowed an amount in the nature of a fixed imprest for which he must at all times

account; this is for the purpose of payment for incidentals such as minor office requisites, stamps and telegrams. As in the case of other expenditure the station manager is required to submit a return showing all transactions in respect to this imprest, and from week to week reimbursement is made of the actual expenditure by the accountancy department.

In connection with staff discipline, a daily attendance diary is kept, and although one standard period of attendance time cannot be designed for all officers, a schedule is drawn up according to the nature of the duties each is called upon to perform, and generally a mutually satisfactory arrangement is observed.

EVERY possible source of talent is continually investigated by the company, and particularly by the station programme organisers. In the case of new artists, applications for engagement are made on forms provided for the purpose, on which provision is made for recording particulars as to name, address, availability, fees and repertoire, along with particulars of accomplishments. These forms are available at the station and may be obtained on request. Before final acceptance all artists that have not broadcast previously are required to pass an audition test conducted at the

company's nearest studio. In this way the exact technical requirements for every programme are definitely ascertained and full details recorded on cards indexed under name of performer and cross-indexed under type of programme. On these cards is retained a record of the artist's performance at the station, and comment as to the quality of the performance on each occasion.

TO guard against any misunderstanding occurring in connection with an engagement to broadcast, either on the part of the programme organiser or the artist, full details of the contract made by both parties are entered on a session agreement, which is signed by the artist on the one hand, the programme organiser on the other, and countersigned by the station manager. The agreements are made out in triplicate, one copy being handed to the artist, one retained at the station, and the third and original forwarded to Head Office for reference and safe custody. On the back of each session agreement is printed a schedule of directions to the artist, guiding him or her as to the procedure to be adopted on the night of performance, and as to the requirements of the regulations in respect to the prohibition of controversial matter, propaganda, and such like.

Special arrangements are made for artists of high repute and capability, whereby they contract to give their services over a long period by signing a term contract similar to a session agreement, but modified to cover the special requirements of such an arrangement.

THE programmes themselves are prepared on a "proposed programme" form, which the programme organiser hands to the station manager. Having satisfied himself that they are in order, the station manager signs them and submits them in duplicate each week to Head Office for entering and checking. On approval publication is arranged and the duplicate returned to the station concerned.

Immediately following performance the station manager draws up a claim for performers' fees on the form provided, and forwards to the accountancy department of Head Office. The claim is checked by the accountancy department with the authorisations,

Sterling R33 Loud Speaker

If You
require a Speaker
to give Clear
and True
Reception

Use the
R33.

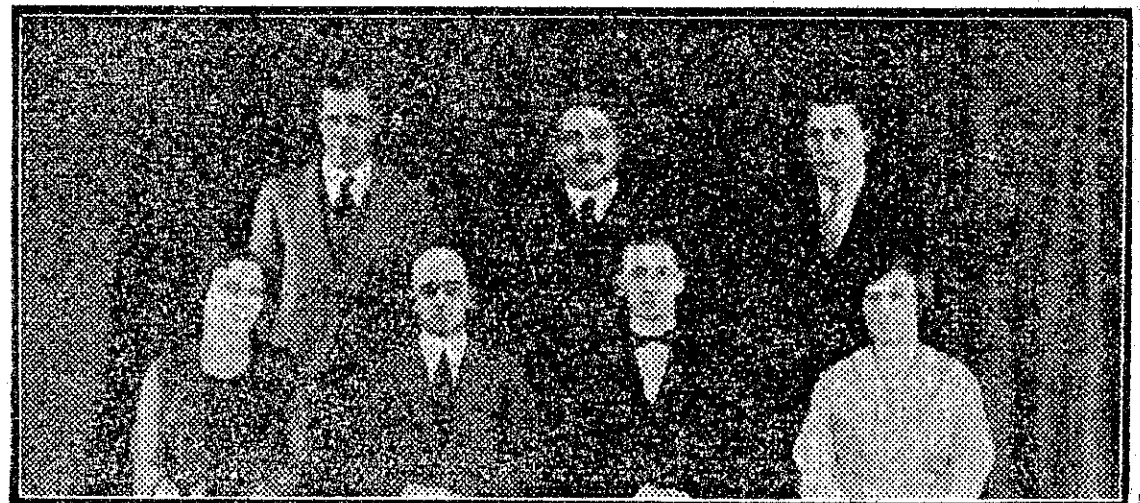
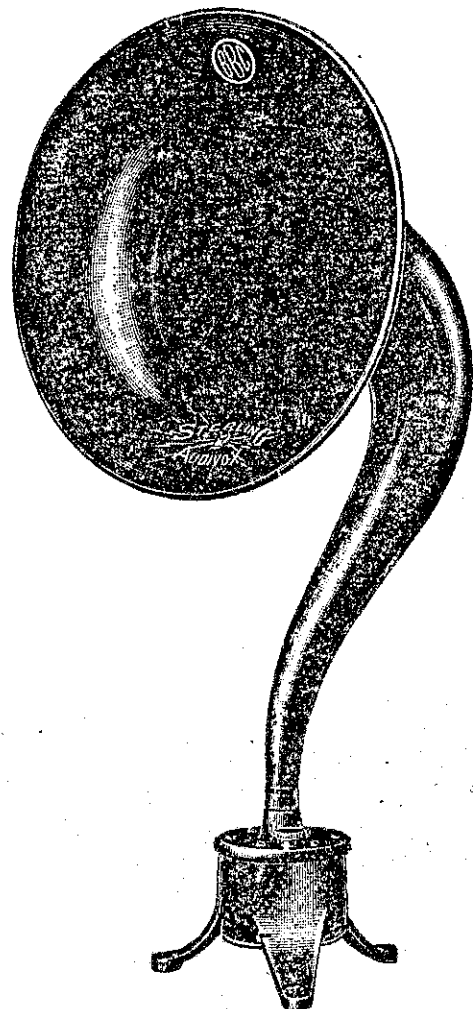
PRICE £6/10/-

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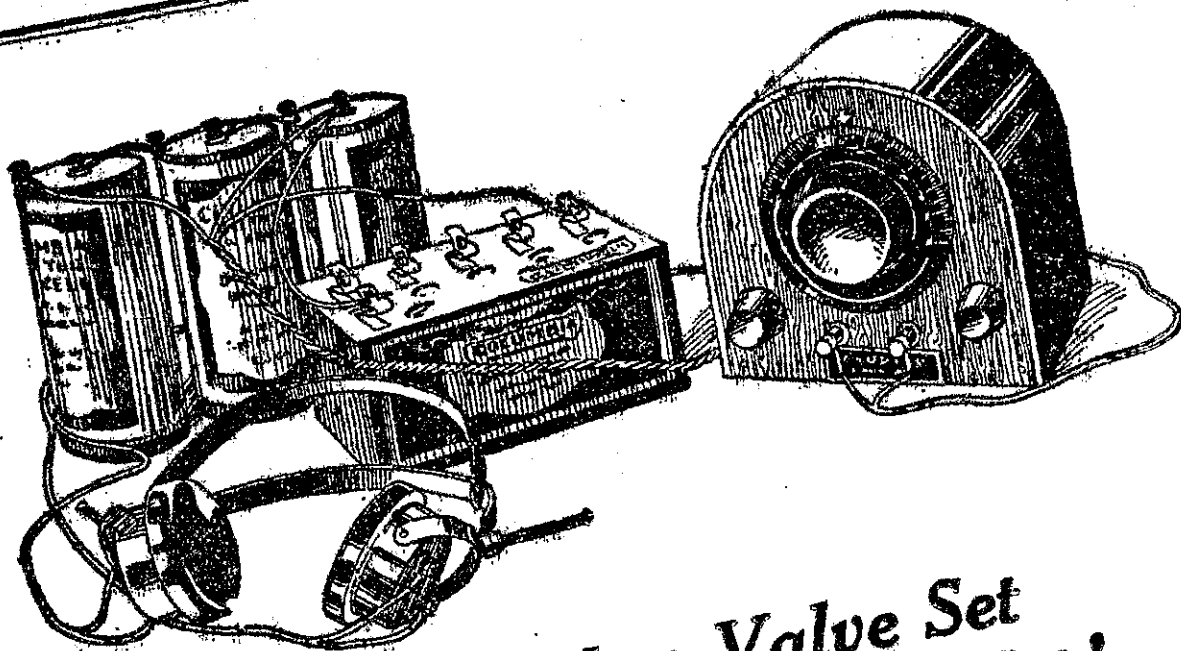
Also at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Palmerston N., New Plymouth, Hastings and Nelson.



Standing—Mr. F. S. North (senior operator), Pastor More (Big Brother Bill and children's programme organiser), Mr. R. Robinson (assistant operator). Seated—Mrs. E. Drake (studio pianiste), Mr. J. W. Webb (programme organiser), Mr. A. L. Curry (announcer), Miss A. Umbers (typiste).

With the coming of "Courier" Junior

*There's an Efficient Courier Set
to Suit Every Taste and Pocket Book!*



An Amazing New Valve Set for the Price of a Crystal Set!

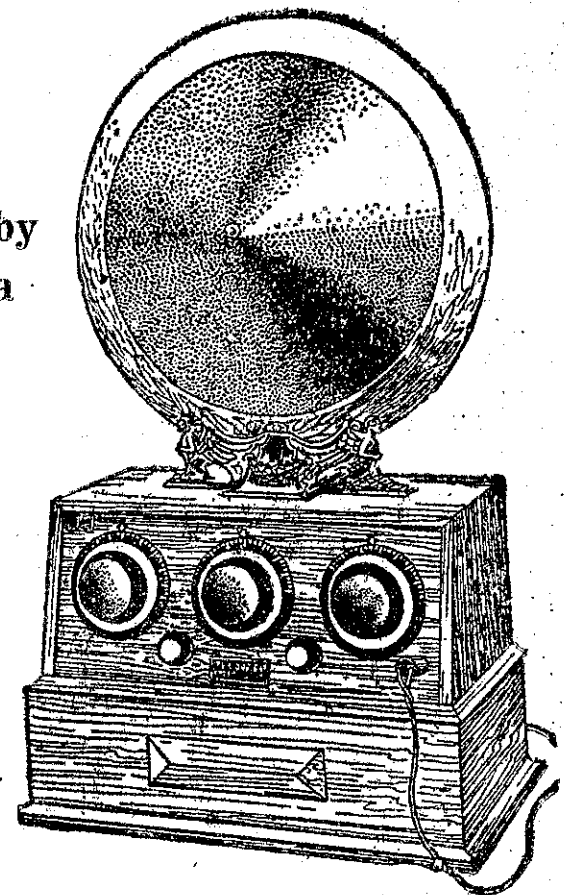
A revelation in wireless achievement, the Courier Junior, has taken New Zealand by storm. Although primarily designed to give phone reception with 1YA, 2YA and 3YA, many users of the Courier Junior already report regular phone reception of the principal Australian Stations. Every Courier Junior, properly handled and on an efficient aerial, is capable of getting Australia.

"COURIER" JUNIOR

The price of the Courier Junior is £5 5s., complete with valve, batteries, phones and aerial. The COURIER JUNIOR, employing only one valve, incorporates an entirely new system of regeneration, which develops maximum efficiency, and does not alter the condenser setting for any station. The design is the outcome of much experimental work and is approved of by the N.Z. Government. EVERY COURIER JUNIOR IS FULLY GUARANTEED BY THE MAKERS. It will pay you to investigate this amazing new valve set—highly efficient, economical to run, and inexpensive to buy, it sets an entirely new standard of value.

Price £5/5/- complete

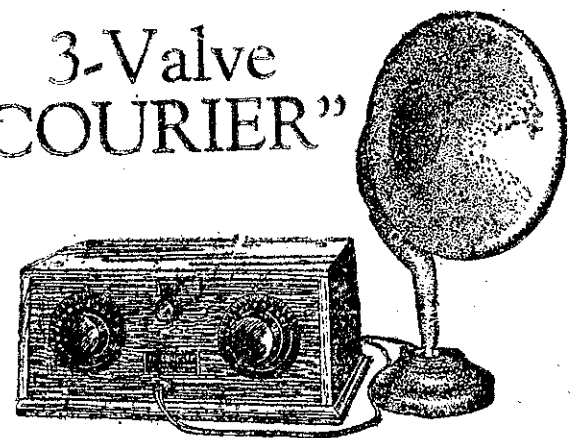
High or Low by
the Flick of a
Switch



The Marvellous 4-Valve "COURIER" £27-10-0

£27 10s. buys the marvellous 4-Valve "Courier," the most up-to-date radio set on the market. Sold complete with accumulator A; dry B and C Batteries Phones, Aerial, Valves and 15in. diameter O'Neill Cone Speaker. The "Courier" Four employs no troublesome plug-in coils. If you want to change over from broadcast wave-length to low-wave reception you simply press a switch.

3-Valve "COURIER"



£19-5-0 Complete

The "Courier" 3-valve employs no plug-in coils. It is the simplest of sets to manipulate and is in every way a thoroughly reliable and efficient set. The "Courier" 3-valve, like all "Courier" sets, is fully guaranteed.

If your local dealer cannot supply you with the "Courier" set you want, write to us and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

Manufacturers and Wholesale only from J. WISEMAN AND SONS, LTD., Albert Street, Auckland.



Station Staff of 3YA.

Standing—Mr. V. Robinson (relay operator), Miss D. Evans (typiste), Mr. E. Butterfield (senior operator), Mr. R. Tulloch (junior operator). Seated: Mr. C. S. Bell (programme organiser), Miss Aileen Warren (studio pianiste); Mr. L. Slade (station manager), Miss Maynard Hall (Aunt Pat, organiser of children's session), Rev. Clyde Carr (announcer). —Photo., Webb.

last-moment hitches are caused by lack of precaution and preliminary testing.

The chief operator and his assistant attend to the technical requirements at the station end, whilst the relay operators are concerned with the installation of the broadcasting equipment at distant points in the line of relay transmissions.

Although it is not possible to give here every detail of the company's organisation, from what has been said above some impression will be given to listeners of the work which is undertaken by the company. It is worthy of special mention, however, that the entire system on which the work is co-ordinated and discharged in the various departments was personally planned and detailed by the general manager prior to the inauguration.

Do you live in the country? Interest your country friends in radio, which will mean new interest to them. This is what a country woman wrote to a contemporary, the "Dairy Produce Exporter": "Wireless has meant new life to me. Often I used to wonder whether this pioneering business was worth while, even for the sake of a future for the children, but with radio I feel we are right in the heart of things." That, in a nutshell, is what radio means to the backblocks dweller. The farmer has to decide, not whether he can afford to have a radio set, but whether he can afford not to own one.

and on being certified as correct a cheque payable to order and drawn on a local bank is issued to each individual artist. A receipt for every cheque so issued must be obtained, as well as the claimant's endorsement on the cheque.

Work of the Announcer.

THE station announcer is, of course, familiar to all. As his name implies, his duty is to introduce to the listeners the various items which are broadcast. In this connection he is required to keep a record of all matter broadcast, including his announcements, and the exact time of each announcement or item, which it is his duty to fill in on a form designated as "announcer's daily log." These logs serve three distinct purposes. Firstly, they provide a complete record of all matter which is broadcast, and for this reason are invaluable for record purposes. Secondly, they give particulars of the composer and publisher of all musical works broadcast, as these are required for copyright returns. Thirdly, they provide a convenient form upon which the announcer can write out word for word his announcements prior to delivering them over the air, and by adopting this method of procedure the announcer takes every precaution to deliver his announcements correctly and to enable him to say exactly what he has to say without the hesitation which frequently characterises an impromptu statement.

In addition to the above, however, the announcer is called upon to manage the studio during the course of a programme. He must see that the artists are in their proper places ready for broadcast as soon as his introductory announcement is made. He is also engaged during the day time in preparing matter to broadcast during the news session in the evening, and in arranging for outside lecturers to attend the station and deliver addresses on topical matters.

Technical Operations.

THE technical operation of the station is entrusted to the chief operator, the assistant operator, and the relay operators. They are directly responsible to the station manager for the efficient operation of the transmitter, the maintenance, and good repair of all technical apparatus. They are instructed as to the schedule of operation of the station, and make it their duty to see that no delays or



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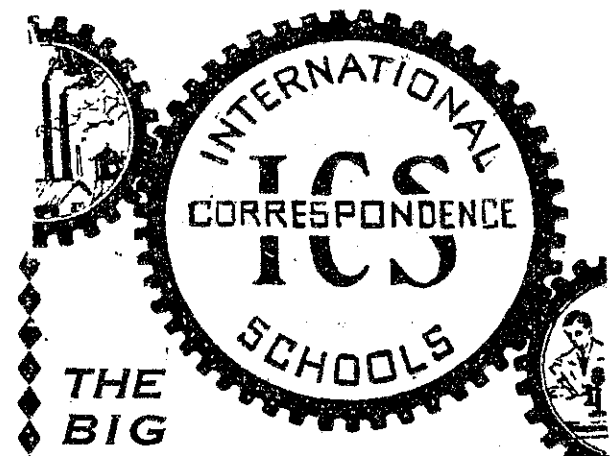
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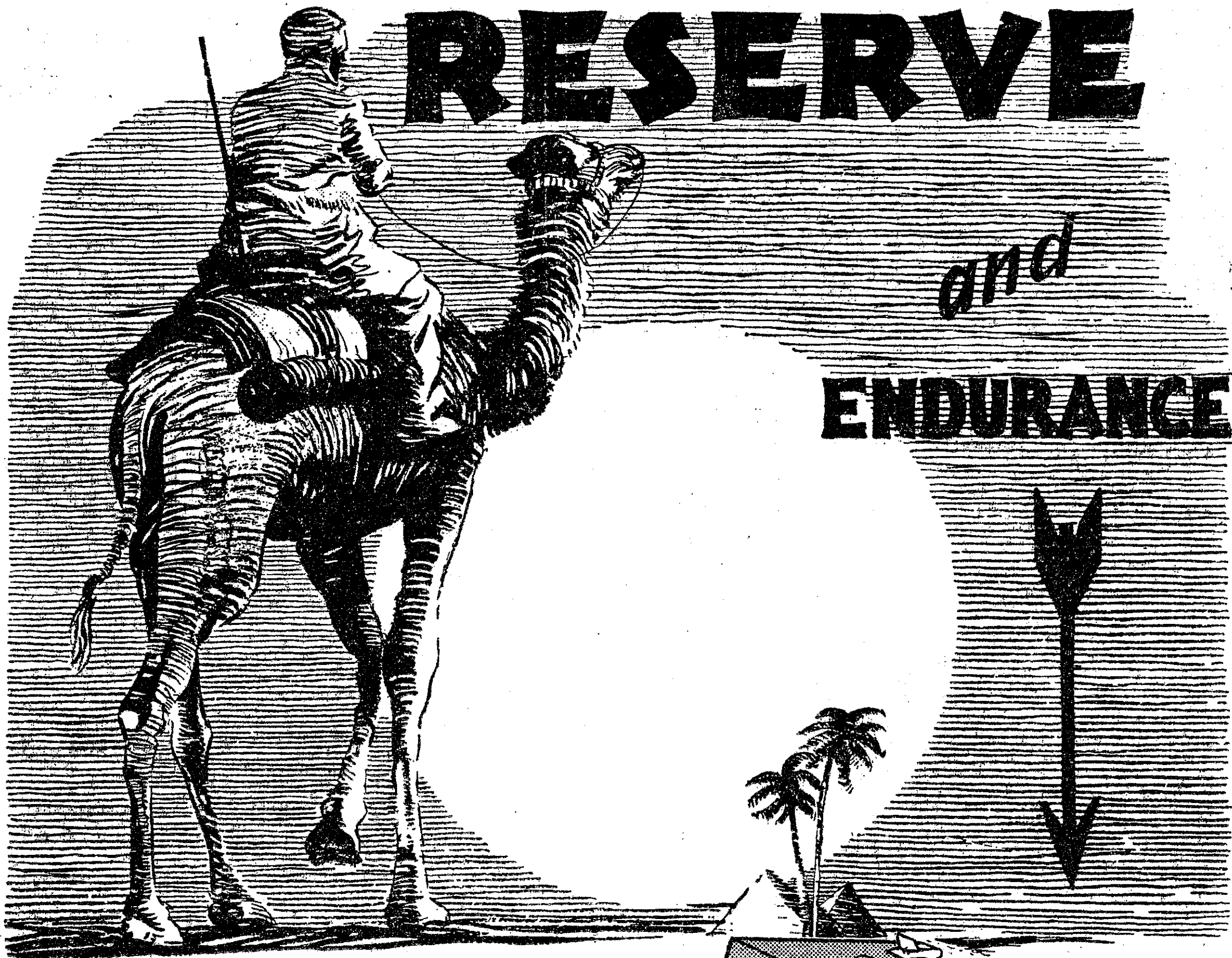
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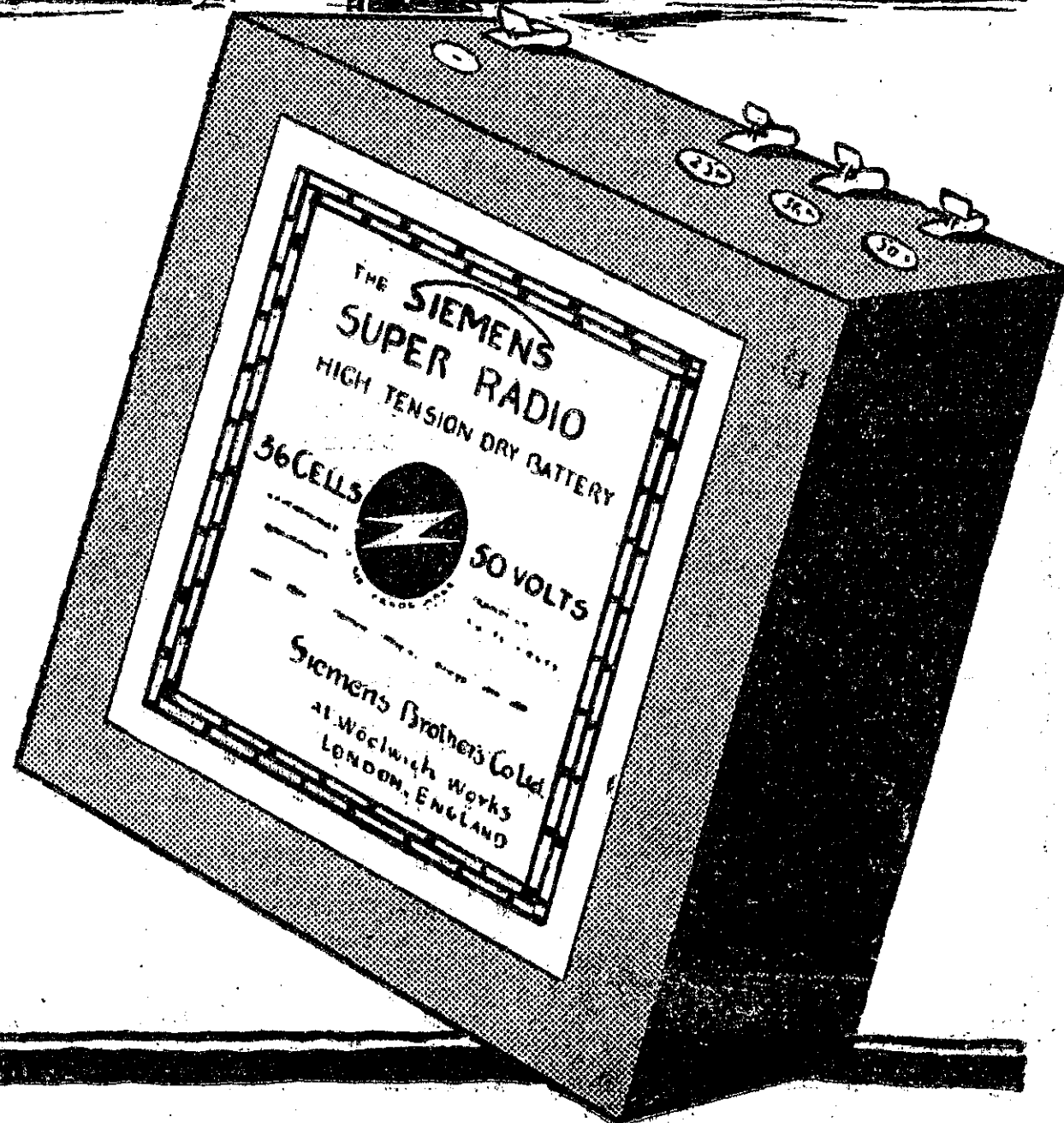
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The Stations and Studios

Technically Described



At the time of the taking over of the existing stations soon after the formation of the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand, Limited, the station in Auckland was old 1YA, situated in Scots Hall, Upper Symonds Street. The plant consisted of a 150-watt Deforest station using grid modulation, by means of a separate modulator tube working as a variable grid leak. This station carried on until the new Western Electric (now Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd.) 500-watt (output rating) station was opened in August, 1926.

The new station is erected in specially constructed quarters on the roof of Messrs. Geo. Court and Son's premises, a prominent building in Karangahape Road, and the towers, each 104 feet in height, are placed on diagonally opposite corners of the same roof. Owing to the fact that the building was not originally intended to carry towers, special structural arrangements had to be made to distribute the weight of the towers on the roof.

The antennae is a 4-wire T type with a multiwire counterpoise, 10 feet above the roof, and both antennae and counterpoise enter the transmitter room through porcelain bushings. The apparatus consists essentially of four units—the speech input amplifier, transmitter, power panel and motor generator set—and is practically identical with the apparatus at 3YA described elsewhere. The motor generator is contained in a small room off the transmitter room together with the necessary batteries and charging apparatus.

THE studio, which was erected in France Street specially for the purpose, about 400 yards from the transmitter, is connected by means of underground cables, containing the microphone, intercommunicating and speech circuits. The building is of brick and concrete and is two stories in the front. The main studio, which is at the rear of the building, is 40 feet long and 24 feet wide and correspondingly high. As the walls are of plaster it was found necessary to provide a certain amount of draping to do away with undesirable echo effects, the draping being carried out in soft grey and mauve, and a heavy carpet is placed on the floor. On entering at the main door, one enters a large reception hall and lounge with its adjoining claim-room. To the left is the small studio and joining this is the announce room, which looks into the small studio as well as into the large studio. The upstairs portion is devoted to the station offices. The announce room, previously mentioned, contains the necessary controls for the studios as well as the relay lines and signals to the transmitting room.

STATION 2YA.

THE new broadcasting station 2YA, having a Geneva rating of 7500 watts and manufactured by the Standard Telephones and Cables, Limited,

of London (formerly Western Electric Co., Ltd.), marks another milestone in the progress of the Radio Broadcasting Company. Immediately following the decision of the company to erect a high powered station in Wellington, the first matter to be given consideration was the selection of a suitable site for the transmitter, and a certain amount of exploration work was done before the present site on Mount Victoria was finally decided upon.

One of the matters which had to be attended to was the question of "get-away." In a hilly location such as Wellington it was not possible to place the station in a valley, owing to the screening effects of the surrounding hills. The station, therefore, had to be high up. There was also the question of land-line communication.

AS the broadcasting studio would be situated in the centre of Wellington city, it was necessary to have a land-line connecting the studio and station, and this had to be as free as possible from interference and other defects. Then again it was inadvisable to occupy valuable building sites, yet easy access had to be obtained from the city. Directional effects, water supply for the tubes and other details had to be looked into, and in all these respects the Mount Victoria site became nearest to the ideal.

The building was laid out approximately in the middle of the strip of land on the ridge of the hill, and towers erected similar to the ground tower at Station 3YA.

THE towers were manufactured by the Canadian Bridge Company, of Walkerville, Ontario, and were specially designed to withstand the hurricane conditions likely to be encountered in the exposed location of Mount Victoria. The tower material is of steel, hot galvanised, and, as completed, they stand 154 feet high from base to cap, and have a spread at the base of 28 feet. Each of the anchor blocks is designed for over 25 tons uplift, and as the towers themselves are designed to withstand a wind pressure of 120 miles an hour, together with an aerial pull of 1500lb., a value considerably in excess of anything likely to be encountered in Wellington, the safety of the structure is practically assured.

While the towers and building were in course of erection, the engineers were busy with the assembly of the various units of the radio equipment, with the result that as soon as the building was ready the assembly work had reached a stage where the various units could be moved in and erected in position.

The transmitter equipment is located in a room approximately 25ft. x 30ft., and in a separate room from the transmitter are placed the various motor generators for:—

- (a) The plate and filament supply to the oscillator modulator unit.
- (b) Bias voltages.
- (c) Filament supply to the water-cooled tubes. The duplicate water pumps for the cooling system are also in the same room, while the radiators and expansion tank are placed in a louvred house on the roof of the main building.

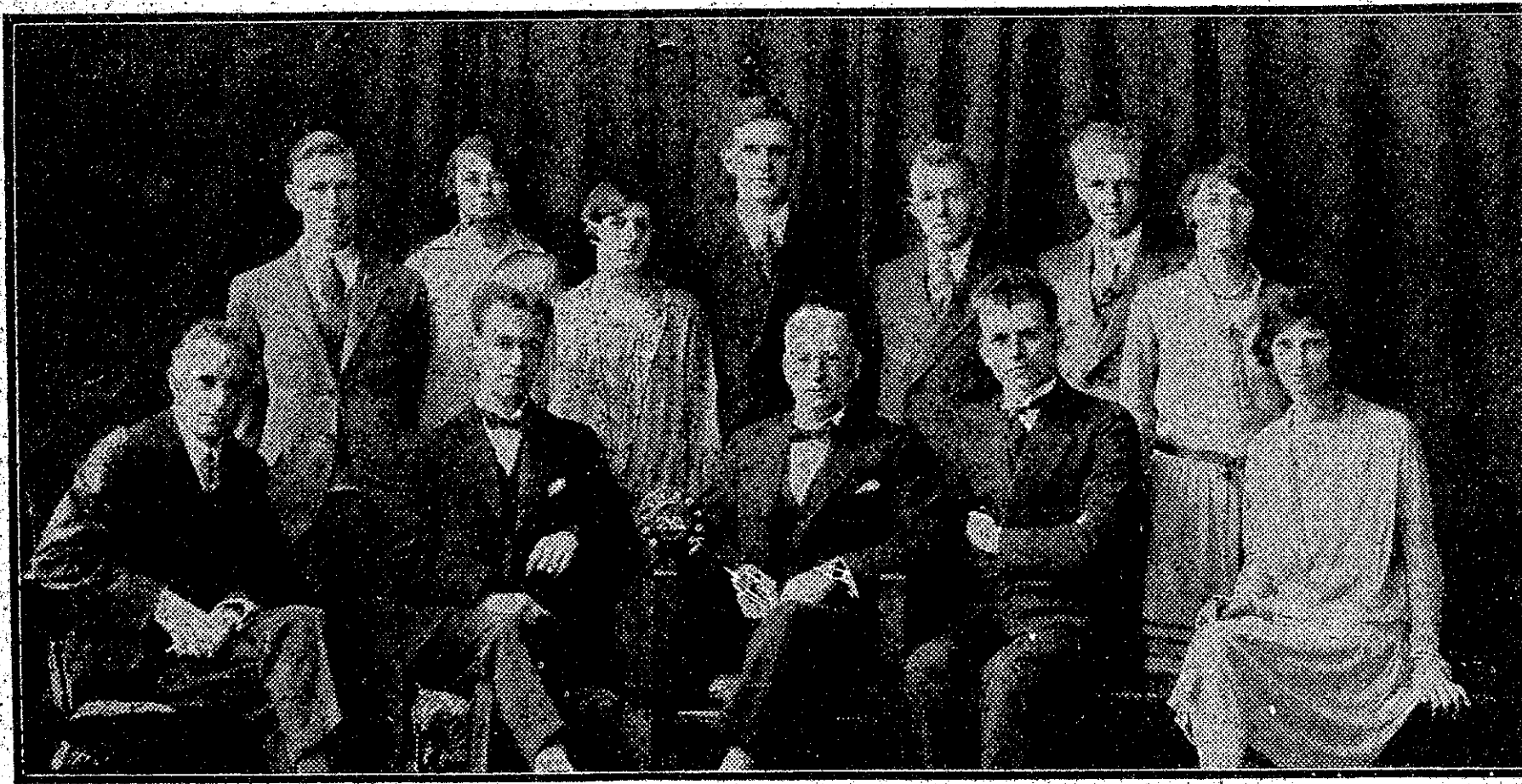
THE TRANSMITTING PLANT.

THE transmitter proper consists of six units, arranged from left to right in the following order:—

(1) Alternating Current Unit.—The power from the City Council mains enter this unit through a manually-operated oil circuit breaker, thence it is taken to the various a.c. circuits. The motors, four in number, are started by means of a push-button on the front of the panel, and the various relays for applying the a.c. power to the other portions of the equipment are situated at the rear of the panel, and also controlled by a push-button on the front. Controls are also provided on this panel for varying the filament voltages on the rectifier tubes, and primary overload relays are situated on the front. The voltmeter shown in the photograph is for the purpose of keeping check on the main supply voltage and also the voltage on the rectifier filament transformers.

2. Direct Current Unit.—In this unit are mounted the controls for the various direct current circuits, as well as relays for automatically applying the power to the various portions of the equipment in the proper sequence.

3. Oscillator Modulator Unit.—This is the first of the radio units proper,



Station Staff of 2YA.

Back row (left to right)—Mr. A. P. Pengelly (monitoring operator), Miss I. Pearce (matron), Miss R. Frisken (junior typiste), Mr. W. P. Huggins (senior operator), Mr. S. Edwards (assistant operator), Mr. G. W. Wastney (relay operator), Miss D. Tighe (senior typiste).
Front row (left to right)—Mr. G. Short (station pianist), Mr. C. A. Drummond (announcer), Mr. J. Davies (station manager), Mr. H. C. Trim (programme organiser), Miss G. Shepherd (Aunt Gwen, organiser of children's session).

—Photo., Andrew.

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*Induce others to join the circle of listeners that they may enjoy
 & what you enjoy and in sharing your pleasure add to yours &*

and it is here that the wave is generated in the first instance. The master oscillator is mounted in a shielded wood box at the rear of the panel, and consists of a 50-watt tube working in a Colpitts circuit. The circuit is adjusted to the operating wave of the station, and the radio frequency output is applied to the grid of another 50-watt or master separator tube. This tube works into a non-inductive potentiometer from which the power to the modulated amplifier is tapped off at the desired point. The modulated amplifier is of 250 watts nominal rating, and is the first tube in the series on which any modulation is impressed, being coupled by the Heising system to the 250-watt modulators; the modulators in their turn give the amplified output of a 50-watt speech amplifier which is operated from the input from the studio end. From here—the modulated amplifier stage—the system works as a modulated radio frequency amplifier, and the output is tuned and passed to the second stage of amplification, consisting of four 250-watt tubes in parallel. After working into its tuned circuit, the output of this stage is passed overhead to the power amplifier unit.

Rectifier Unit.

This unit comprises three water-cooled rectifier tubes, which are mounted on a platform with the associated filament lighting transformers underneath. The purpose of this rectifier is to convert the H.T. alternating current from the three phase high tension transformer, into pulsating direct current. As the filaments of the rectifier tubes are at approximately 10,000 volts above earth potential, the filament transformers and circuits are specially

insulated to withstand this voltage. The plate current of each tube, and the rectified voltage are shown on the meters on the front of the panel. Beneath the window may be seen the water pressure gauge, which indicates the pressure of the tube cooling water, and which is also provided with contacts to cut off the power should the water vary beyond certain limits.

5. Power Amplifier Unit: This unit consists of two water cooled tubes each of nominally 10 k.w. rating. The grids of these tubes are excited from the modulated output of the oscillator modulator unit. The plates of the tubes are operated at 10,000 v., and cooling is accomplished by means of a flow of water conducted through a coiled rubber hose. Owing to the fact that the water supply system is not insulated from ground, the hose interposed between the plates and the main water system provided a water column of relatively high resistance, and prevents leakage of the plate supply.

6. Tuning Unit: Here are contained the necessary tuning circuits in connection with the tubes in the power amplifier stage, as well as the antenna tuning. The controls for these circuits are arranged on the front of the panel, as also are the closed circuit and antenna ammeters.

AT the rear of these six panels are placed (a) the three-phase high tension transformer for supplying the rectifier unit; (b) the filter choke and condenser system for smoothing out the pulsating D.C. from the rectifier unit; (c) an artificial antenna consisting of an inductance capacity and resistance suitably adjusted to simulate the characteristics of the actual antenna, and used for the purpose of

testing the apparatus without the necessity of actually going on the air.

The whole of the sides and rear of the equipment is enclosed in an expanded metal cagework. Access to the interior is by means of a door provided with a device which automatically cuts off the power should the door be opened while the plant is in operation.

The antenna system consisted originally of a four-wire flat type T, with a cage down lead.

This has recently been changed to a single wire antenna of the multiple tuned type. The lead-in comes through the roof almost immediately above the transmitter through a 110,000-volt lead in bushing. No counterpoise is used. The ground system, which consists of a fan-like arrangement of buried earth wires, has proved satisfactory.

Recent Adjustments.

CONSEQUENT on the visit of the Chief Engineer to the United States, certain adjustments were made at 2YA. It had previously been noticed that with 2YA it was impossible to increase regeneration at the receiver beyond a certain point without the reproduction losing its crispness. The cause of this was considered to be due to the fact that regeneration was occurring in one or more of the stages of amplification of the transmitter, thus tending to cut off the sidebands to a certain extent before transmission. The cure for this was obviously to neutralise the various stages. A certain amount of experimental work had to be done before a satisfactory method was evolved, but the final results were all that could be desired, and after neutralising all stages the reproduction became crisp and lost the "double wave" effect which had occa-

sionally been noticed by some listeners. The neutralising condenser for the final stage of amplification may be seen in the photograph on top of the power amplifier unit.

As this condenser is in the high potential circuit, it was necessary to have this specially constructed for the purpose.

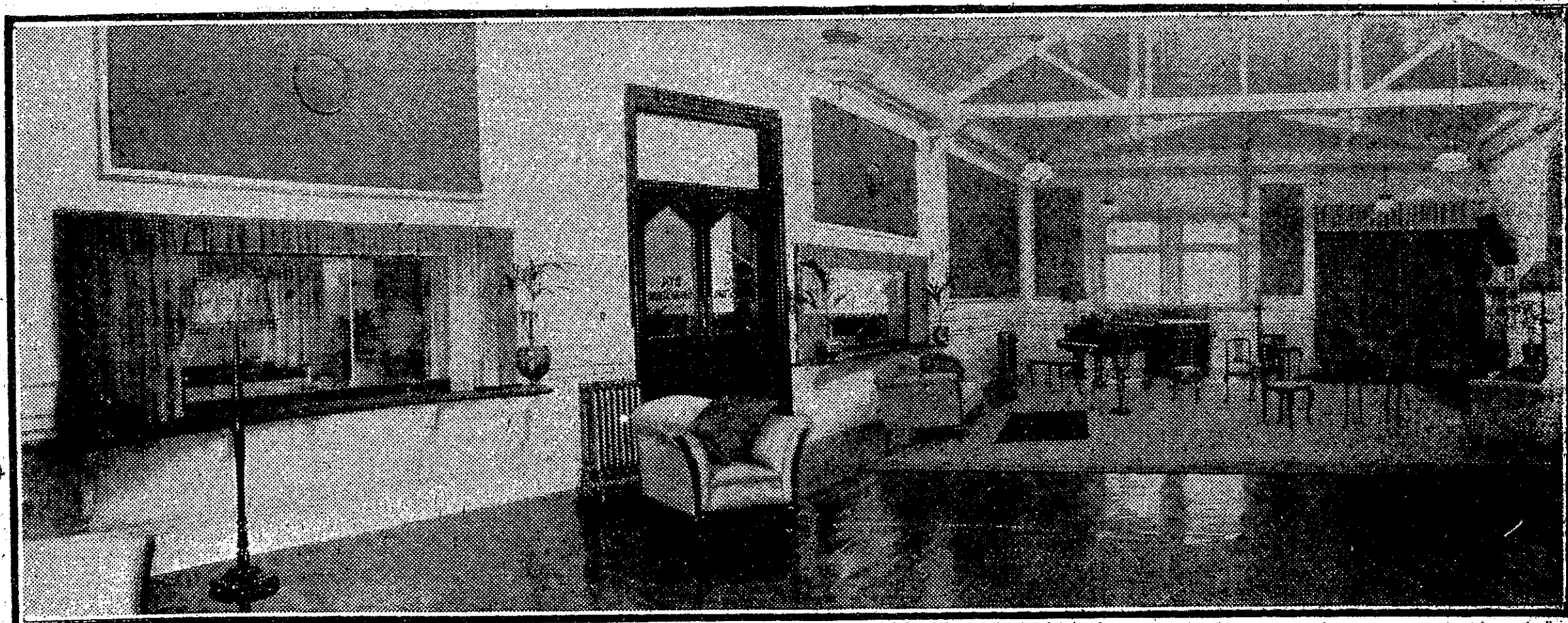
In order to improve the power handling capacity of the modulator circuits, the number of modulator tubes was doubled, and here the effect was obtained of allowing a larger percentage of modulation without the possibility of distortion due to grid current.

New Antenna.

ONE of the developments noticed in the United States was that there was a tendency to do away with flat top antennas and use instead single wires or small cages. The advantages of this type are that there is no necessity for energy absorbing spreaders and sway guys, and the lighter antenna can be pulled up much tighter than the multiwire type. There may be a certain reduction of capacity and consequently effective height in the single wire, but this is compensated for by the fact that the physical height is increased. This modification was, therefore, made to the antenna at 2YA. The original flat top was removed, and a single wire antenna was substituted, insulated with a special type of insulator, similar to that used at WJZ and other high-power American stations. This single wire was used as a T type for a few weeks, and then changed to the multiple-tuned type with three tuned down leads.

Multiple Tuning.

A WORD here regarding multiple tuning may be of interest. With (Continued on page 19.)



Panorama of the Grand Studio of 2YA, Wellington. This studio is particularly capacious, and is handsomely furnished throughout. It was in this room that the studio was officially opened by the Prime Minister on July 16, 1927, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Photo. Crown Studios.

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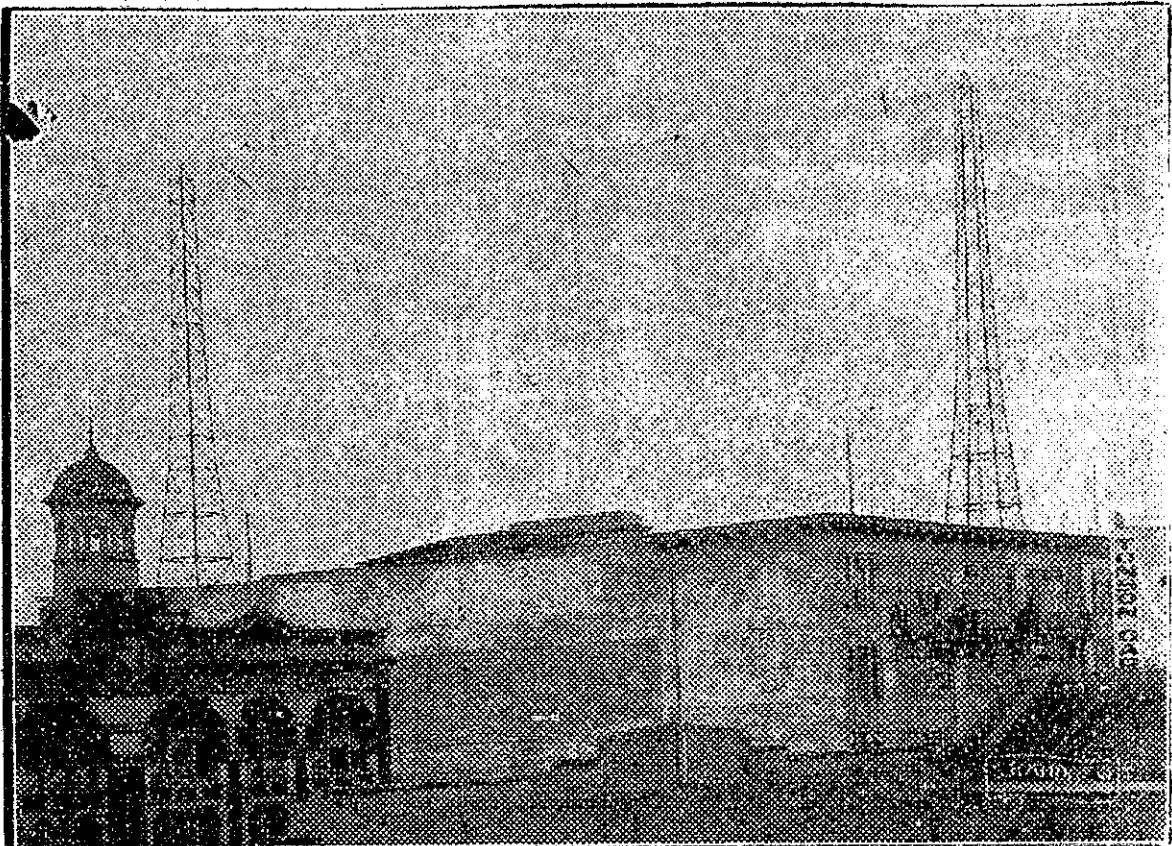
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When you have finished with this copy, pass it on to a friend and interest him in radio. The more listeners there are, the better the service, so in helping others you will assist yourself also.



1YA, Auckland, a prominent feature of the city landscape.
—Photo., Andrew.

the conventional T or L antenna, the electric field returns to the base of the antenna through the ground, and if the ground is not of perfect conductivity a certain amount of loss is sure to occur.

If, however, additional down-leads are added to the antenna, and each down-lead connected to the ground through a tuning coil it will be seen that the number of paths for the return of the electric field is increased, and as these paths are effectively in parallel the total ground resistance is reduced. With multiple tuning it is necessary to adjust the down-leads so that they are in phase, and when this condition is obtained the point of maximum potential does not occur at the ends of the antenna as in the case of the T or L type, but somewhere along the flat top, and this fact tends to reduce absorption losses due to the proximity of towers or insulators. The input impedance of a multiple tuned antenna is greater than that of a T type by an amount equal to the square of the number of down-leads, and as this increased impedance is

essentially useful on radiation resistance, and also as the earth resistance component is at the same time reduced it follows that the ratio of radiation to total resistance is materially increased and consequently a better antenna is the result.

Crystal Control.

IN the case of some stations, it has been noticed that changing over to crystal control has effected an improvement, in so far as the distortion form of fading has been reduced. While it is not considered that any of this form of fading which is at times noticeable from 2YA, is to any extent due to the transmitter itself, the company considers that no stone should be left unturned in the endeavour to effect improvements in this direction. Several specially ground quartz plates have been obtained ground accurately to a frequency of 713.9 kilocycles or 420 metres, and by the time this article appears it is anticipated that 2YA will be changed over to crystal frequency control, the first broadcast station of any size, we



Main studio at 1YA., Auckland. This is a handsome room, specially draped to give the most satisfactory acoustic properties.
—Photo. Andrew.

1-YA 2-YA 3-YA

Stations 1YA and 3YA

The Broadcast transmitting equipments for these stations were manufactured by the Western Electric Company, Ltd.

Station 2YA.

The equipment for Station 2YA was manufactured by Standard Telephones and Cables, (A'sia), Ltd. (formerly Western Electric Company.)

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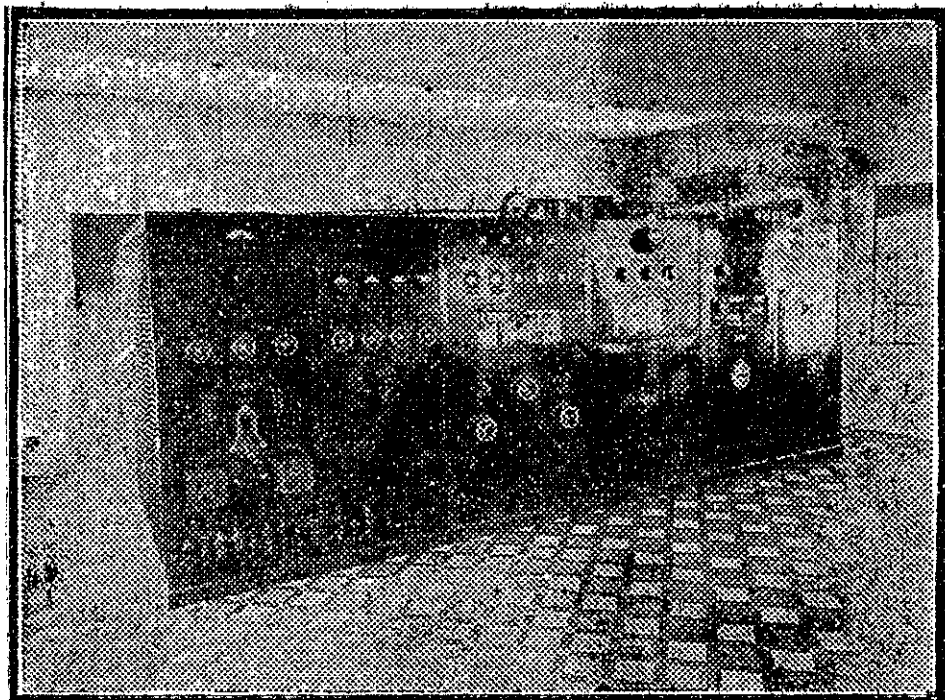
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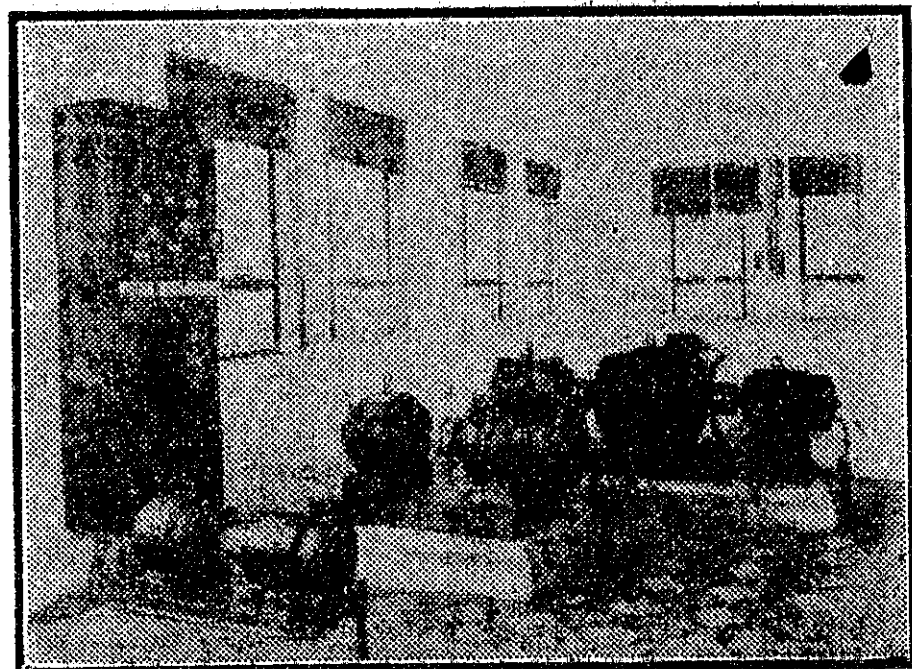
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On the left is the 5000-watt transmitter at 2YA. The power is rated on the input to the aerial, making it one of the most powerful transmitting plants in the British Empire.

On the right is shown the generator room of 2YA.

—Photos. by Andrew.



understand, in New Zealand or Australia to use this form of control.

The Station Studios.

THE studios from which the broadcasting is conducted are situated in the city, a distance of approximately two miles from the transmitting station. The furnishings are described below, but apart from this there were many technical points which had to be taken into consideration in the design of the studios. To facilitate the easy working of the programmes, it was decided to make two studios, one large and one small, with arrangements for switching from one to the other instantaneously. To do this, alterations had to be made to the building. The control room is placed between the small and the large studios, and the control operator has an uninterrupted view into both studios through the plate-glass windows. In the control room are erected the necessary amplifiers for amplifying the output of the microphones before putting into the line of the station, volume indicator for showing the correct volume level, radio receiver, monitoring amplifier, and

jacks for the various relay lines to outside points.

The necessary batteries for this apparatus are contained in a small room in another part of the building, together with the charging arrangements.

The sounding properties of the two studios is a matter which also had to be considered. To obtain good quality it is necessary to keep down the reverberation time of the room to about one second. It must be remembered that reverberation is not echo. A small echo is desirable, as it gives a pleasant ring to the item and is more in accordance with what a listener would actually hear if the artist were performing on the stage of a large auditorium.

Studio Decoration.

A WIDE carpeted staircase gives access to the handsome studios and lounges at 2YA. The grand studio is artistically furnished in blue and gold, with touches of mulberry. Large felt pads upholstered in blue silk shot with mulberry adorn cream walls, with oval framed pictures of New Zealand scenery forming a central motif in

each pad. A blue and fawn Wilton carpet covers the floor, and the rosewood furniture is upholstered in blue. Gold shaded stand lamps, gold cushions, and tall palms on stands give the finishing touches to a charming room.

The smoking lounge at the stair-head is comfortably furnished with a fawn velvet chesterfield and chairs on a fawn and blue carpet. A large oak settle and a few Queen Anne smokers' chairs and a table and palm-stands combine to make this a comfortable lounge. Portraits of the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable J. G. Coates, the Postmaster-General (Hon. W. Nosworthy), G. Machamara (Secretary-General of the Post and Telegraph Department), and A. Gibbs (Chief Telegraph Engineer of the Post and Telegraph Department of the Government of New Zealand) adorn the walls.

The auxiliary studio, which is used mainly for solo and news items, is in shades of rose, lavender and blue. The ceiling is padded with rose chenille pads and the floor has a grey and blue carpet. Ivory reed loom settees and chairs upholstered in blue, rose

and lavender, with palms and vases of flowers, and a rosewood piano complete the furnishings of this room.

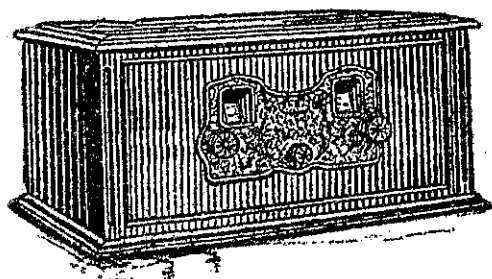
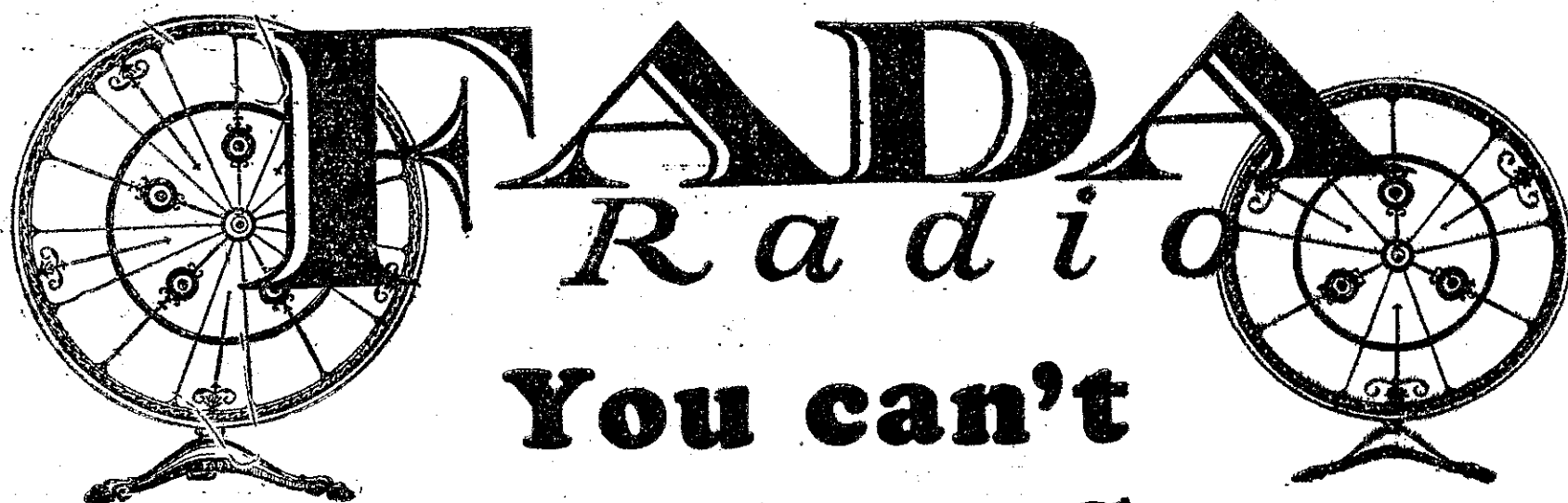
The Grand Lounge is a beautiful room furnished in grey and rose. A silver-grey carpet covers the entire floor, the walls are papered in pastel shades, and the rosewood settees and chairs upholstered in pink silk tapestry with black cushions contrast well with the carpet. Tall rose-shaded standard lamps and a beaten silver mirror and fireside fittings complete a room of quiet elegance.

A feature of the entire suite of rooms is the large curtained plate glass windows giving an uninterrupted view of the proceedings.

Station 3YA.

IN the early days of broadcasting, in common with other cities, Christchurch listeners had a limited service from small broadcasting stations controlled by private interests. These were old 3YA and 3AC, both approximately of 10 watts power. The then 3YA was taken over by the Radio Broadcasting Company and ultimately a 50-watt station was installed, which was designed and constructed under the supervision of the Radio Broadcasting Company, but which was run as an amateur station by the Radio Society of Christchurch under the call sign 3AC.

This station although of only low power gave quite a good service to Christchurch listeners and served in some measure to keep the ball rolling until the present 3YA took the air in September, 1926. It was decided that the first location of the station and studio should be of a more or less temporary character, in view of the fact that the premises, which were eventually to house the station, were only in course of construction. A large hall in Hereford Street, which had previously done duty as a dance hall, was converted into a temporary studio and connected by land-line with the transmitter, which was erected in a galvanised iron shed at the rear of A. R. Harris Company's property in Gloucester Street. This temporary arrangement worked well, and was used right up to the time of the change-over to the new building. While the building was in progress the opportunity was seized for making every provision for the future installation of the station. All the necessary conduits were fixed in position, and everything got in readiness for the change-over. At last the time arrived for putting in



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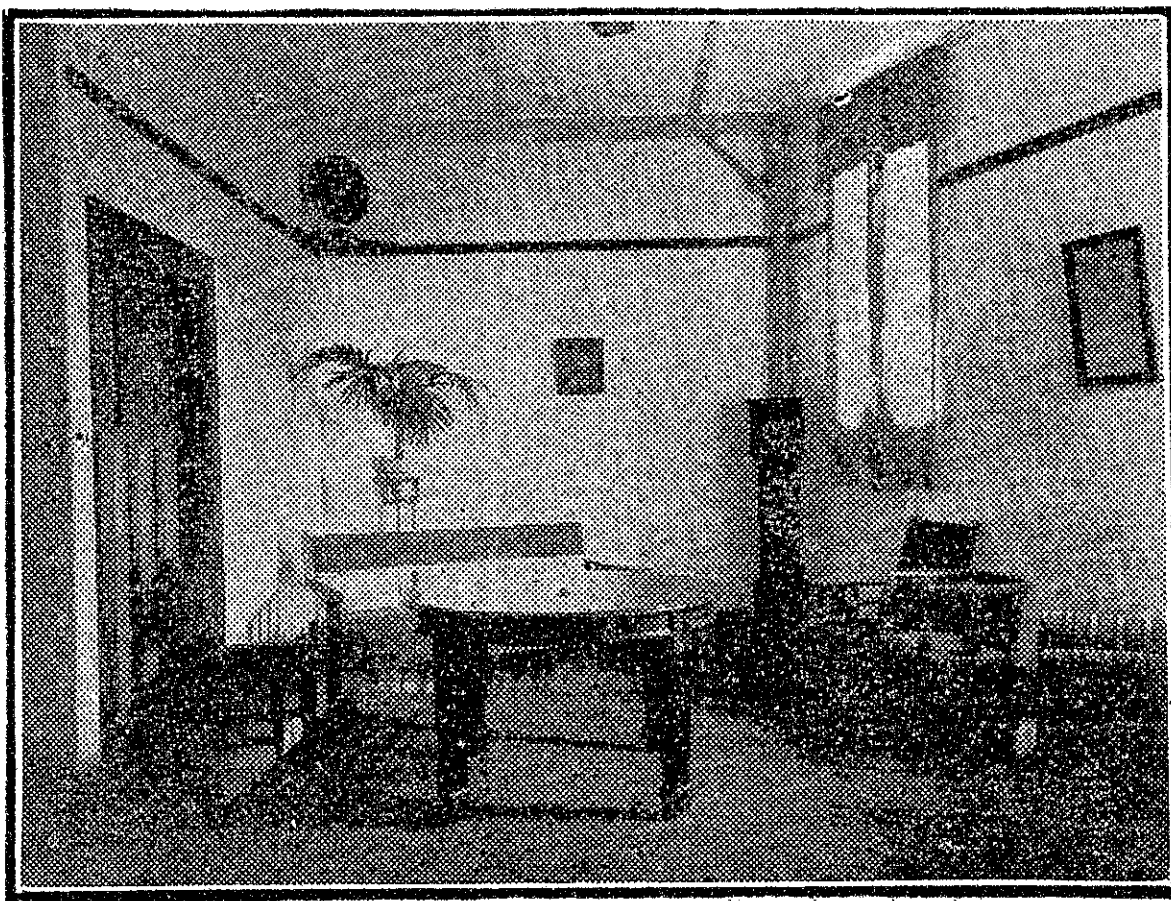
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equipment was lifted up to the room built to receive it, and placed in position. The work of connecting up occupied only a few days, and the station was then ready for the official opening.

THE studio is located on the third floor of A. R. Harris Company's building, and was specially designed for the purpose, having walls approximately 15 feet high. Adjoining the



The artists' lounge at 1YA, Auckland.

—Photo., Andrew.

studio are the various lounges and the control room. The lounges are described below, but the control room is worthy of some reference here. It consists of a long, narrow room, approximately 14 feet by 5 feet, and looks into the studio through a large plate-glass window. Along one side is a bench, which holds the various control equipment for connecting relay lines.

transmission. This loud-speaker is so arranged that when announcements are being made the speaker is automatically cut out to prevent "howling back" into the microphone.

On account of the rugged nature of the carbon microphone, this type is frequently employed. There is, however, a condenser microphone in the studio, and this is used for the major-

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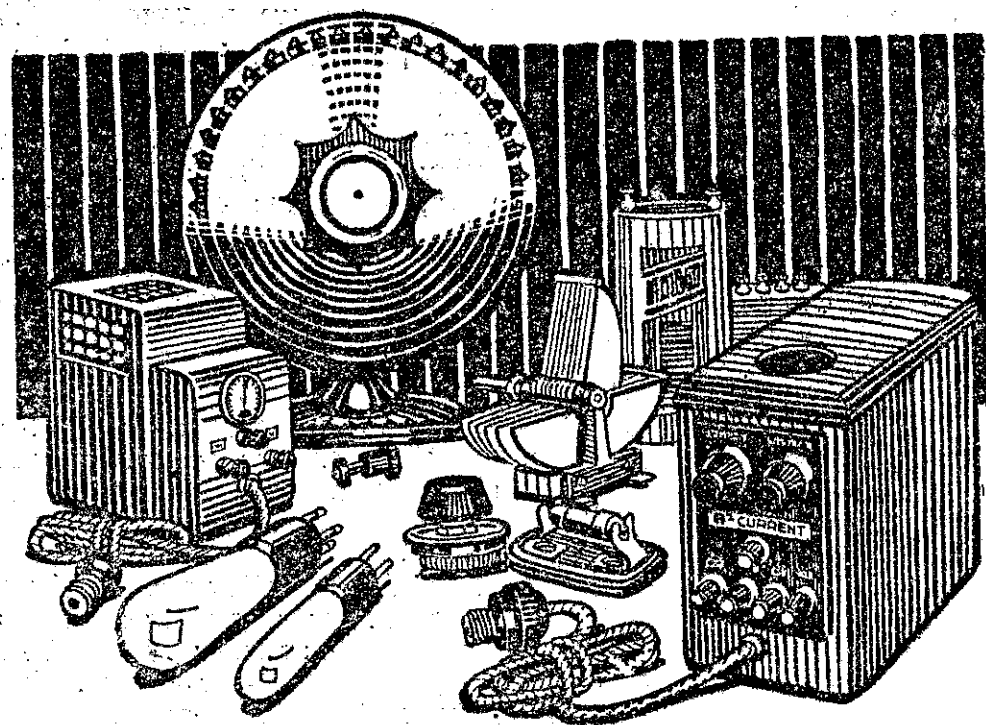


ity of studio items and important re-lays.

Transmitting Plant.

THE transmitter is located in a specially built room on the roof of

the building, and consists essentially of four pieces of apparatus—the motor generator, power plant, transmitter, and speech input equipment. The motor generator set consists of three units—a



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Radio 3

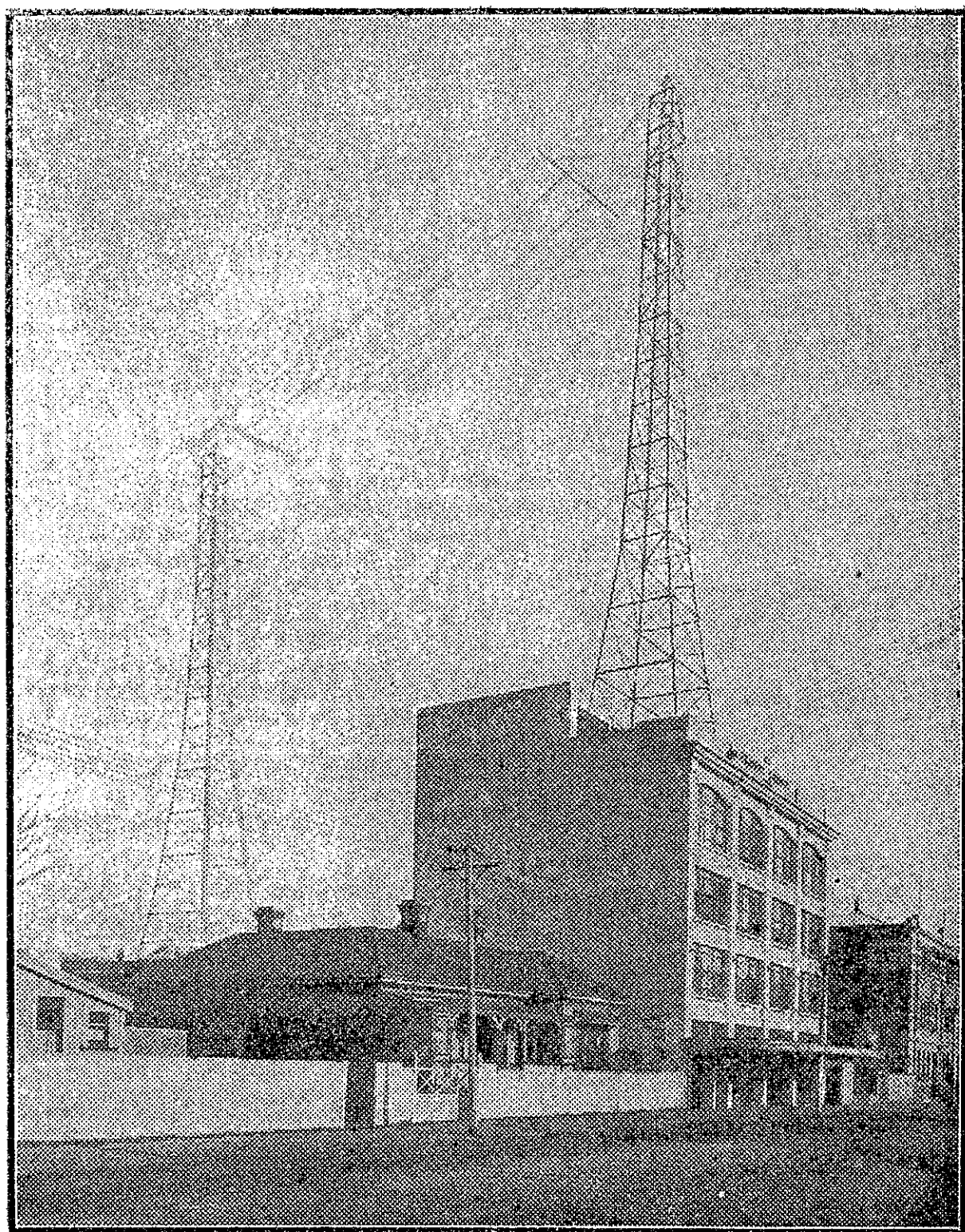
5.5 h.p. three-phase motor, directly coupled to a 1600 volt, 1.25 ampere generator for plate supply, and a 16 volt, 3.6 ampere generator for filament lighting. The whole generator unit is fixed to a concrete bed, set on rubber, which very effectively prevents any noises being communicated to the rooms underneath. The motor generator set is contained in a partitioned-off portion of the transmitter room, this portion also containing the battery charging apparatus and the Edison A and B battery sets, which are used for the amplifier equipment.

In the larger portion of the transmitting room are the three other units. On the right is the speech input equipment, which consists of a rack on which are mounted the various meters, amplifiers and switches for keeping check on and controlling the music which is picked up by the microphones in the studio. This equipment is of a highly important nature, as it is here that the minute currents delivered by the microphones are amplified to an extent sufficient to modulate the transmitter. On the main or "8B" amplifier is mounted a "gain" control, by means of which the operator regulates the volume level of the amplified signal. Immediately above this amplifier is also another amplifier, but this one is used merely to operate a loudspeaker for keeping an

accurate check on the quality of the transmission. By means of a small key switch it is possible to connect the loudspeaker directly into the radio transmitter or on to this amplifier, and by changing alternately from one to the other, comparisons can be made between the signal going in to the transmitter and the signal going out of the transmitter, and observations made to see if there is any distortion actually occurring in the transmitter itself.

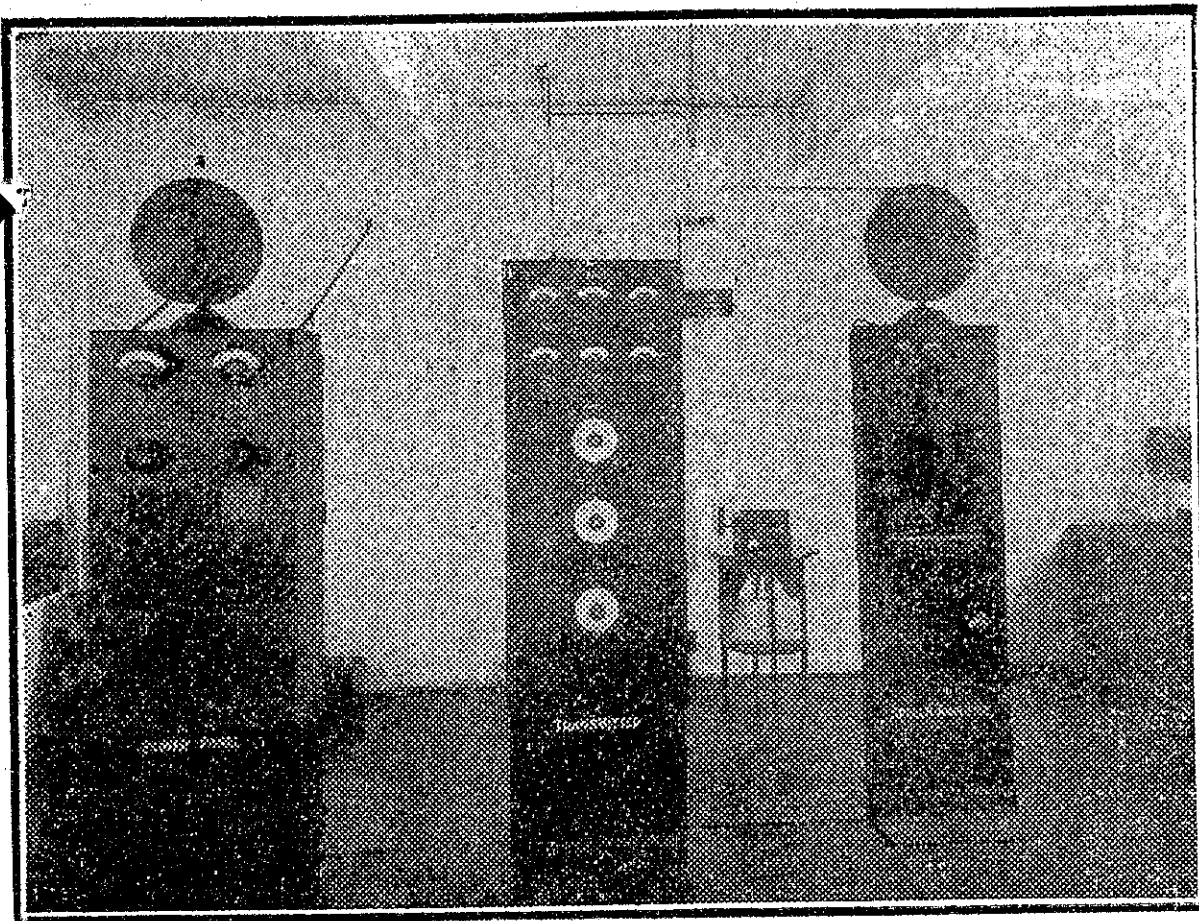
IMMEDIATELY alongside the speech input equipment is the transmitter proper, consisting of the filter system, oscillating and modulating circuits, and antenna tuning system. The valves employed consist of two oscillators, and two modulators, each of nominal rating of 250 watts capacity, together with a speech amplifier valve of 50 watt capacity. The oscillating circuit consists of a modified three-coil Meissner capacitively coupled to the antenna through circuits designed for the suppression of harmonics.

The output from the speech equipment is first applied to the 50 watt amplifier valve, and the output from this is passed to the two modulators, which are coupled to the two oscillators by the Heising system. On the front of the transmitter panel are



Site of Station 3YA, Christchurch, and the headquarters of the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand, Limited, in the A. R. Harris Company Building. The towers are 154ft. in height, and it is recorded that on one occasion, in the night-time, some daring soul climbed the rear tower and fixed to the top a small flag—a terrible risk for a moment's gratification.

—Photo., Webb.



Transmitting plant at 3YA, Christchurch. This station is noted for the clarity of its transmission. One suggested reason for this is the particularly good earth offered by the moist soil of Christchurch.

—Photo., Webb.

meters for observing the functioning of the various circuits and dials for the tuning controls.

Immediately to the left of the transmitter is the power panel, for controlling the power applied to the different circuits. On the front are meters, rheostats, and push-button switches. The whole of the operation of starting up is performed by push-buttons, the application of power to the various circuits being automatically controlled in their proper sequence by relays within the power panel.

The antenna system is swung between two steel towers, one of 104 feet height, erected on the corner of the building, and the other of 154 feet height, erected on the ground at the rear of the building. The antenna is of a four-wire flat top "L" type, directional, north-north-east.

Most Convenient Station.

TAKING all things into consideration, 3YA is, perhaps, the most conveniently equipped station of all the Radio Broadcasting Company's stations, as it is the only one where it has been pos-

sible to locate studio and transmitting room adjacent to each other.

The studio and lounges are located on the third floor of the building. Here furnishing of black and silver contrast well with the rose and silver hangings. The piano and tables are rosewood, and rose lampshades and cushions complete the colour scheme. The ladies' lounge is a dainty room in blue and grey. Blue upholstered grey chairs and blue and grey carpet with a few pieces of dull blue pottery make for an air of restfulness.

The smoking lounge is furnished in Jacobean style. On a multi-coloured carpet are plain fawn velvet chairs and chesterfield, orange shaded stand lamps, oxidised brass palm bowls, and smokers' stands, which finish the furnishings of this room. The walls are adorned with pictures of New Zealand scenery, and a royal stag's head.

Station 4YA.

MANY of the older listeners will remember Station VLDN at the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition. Previously Dunedin had a private station known as 4YA, and when the Broadcasting Company took this over in October, 1925, it was rebuilt and transferred to the site at the exhibition in time for the opening in November. After it had been in operation for a few weeks it was increased in power to 500 watts, and Western Electric speech input equipment added. When at the exhibition site the transmitter was housed in a small building at the rear of the Festival Hall, the antenna being supported between two 100ft wooden masts placed on either side of the transmitter room. Lines were run to the band rotunda, festival hall, and other portions of the exhibition, and broadcasts were put on the air from there as well as from a small studio room attached to the transmitter room. At the conclusion of the exhibition in May, 1926, the entire station was dismantled and removed to its present premises, 219 Moray Place, Dunedin, where it was reinstalled.

Considerable structural alterations have been effected, in that provision has been made for duplicate studios and comfortable lounge appointments.

What Set shall I Buy?

This question is being daily asked throughout N.Z. The enquirers feel somewhat in doubt as to what is really best to buy.

Our Expert Advice is Offered Free.

Think over the following, and decide for yourself. Or if still in doubt, write us a personal letter, asking us to help you.

1. YOUR RADIO MUST BE EFFICIENT.

JOHNS, LTD., make their own Radio sets, and improvements have always been embodied whenever possible. Only excellent parts are used, enabling the longest guarantee to be given.

2. PRICE MUST BE REASONABLE.

JOHNS, LTD., make sets from the pick of the world's apparatus. Ask any Radio engineer, and he will confirm this, and probably tell you that the sets will last for many years. Yet the prices are, if anything, lower.

3. GUARANTEE IS ESSENTIAL.

To-day RADIO SETS, if built of good materials, CAN BE GUARANTEED for a long period. A short or no guarantee can be accepted as a definite indication of inferiority of the set in use.

4. SERVICE MUST BE OBTAINABLE.

Built in our own factory, it naturally follows not only that repairs, if ever necessary, can be promptly and efficiently executed, but that the cost will be extremely low. Dealers know only too well that many sets are scarcely capable of repairs at all—certainly not at a reasonable price.

5. FIRM MUST BE PERMANENT.

It is scarcely necessary to allude to the large number of firms who have dabbled in RADIO and then sunk into oblivion. Guarantees, promised service, etc., are worthless from a concern no longer in business.

JOHNS, LTD., have been Radio Dealers for eight years—and will be still in it eight years hence.

6. WHAT IS THE BEST TYPE OF SET?

This depends on various conditions. Yet we believe we are the only firm in New Zealand who offer a full range of sets, suitable for any conditions that arise. We recommend Neutrodyne sets in some places—they are almost useless in others. We offer special sets where only dry batteries are possible. Contrast this with the agent who has only one type of set to offer, and sells to anyone, regardless of suitability. We build no less than 14 types of sets for ordinary purposes. We have also built a number of special sets for hospital and other special purposes.

7. SINGLE DIAL CONTROLS.

These sets are distinctly inferior in efficiency, the loss usually being made up by using more valves. Otherwise you will find single control sets have other small unobtrusive knobs which do the same work as the larger and more honest dials of the ordinary set. If upkeep is of no importance, any kind of inefficient control will do, of course.

8. ELECTRIC SETS.

These will undoubtedly come, but at present they are not as efficient as ordinary sets, as most valves used are easily damaged, and improvement is necessary for real satisfaction. Electric sets will be right in about three years.

9. SHIELDED SETS.

Shielding is used mainly to make sets selective—that is, able to pick and choose when a large number of stations are sending at the same time. In U.S.A. selectivity is one of the first qualifications of a set—but there are hundreds of stations crowded together in U.S.A. In New Zealand we have about four. In New Zealand shielding loses much of its attractiveness, since a shielded set usually requires seven valves to get the same results as four or five in an unshielded set. Which goes to show that the manufacture of sets in New Zealand, to suit our own special New Zealand conditions, more than justifies itself.

10. ECONOMY IN MAINTENANCE.

As a customer put it recently "My set is a glutton on batteries." If your set is to cost you three or four times as much for batteries, surely it is dear at any price. In designing our sets this feature has been carefully watched, so that, apart from giving the utmost performance for each valve used, running costs are kept to an absolute minimum.

11. DO YOU WISH TO SUPPORT LOCAL INDUSTRY?

We employ an ever-increasing staff in our factory, for manufacturing radio and radio only. The number thus employed is 11 at present, quite independent of our usual shop and office staff. We have ample room for extension and further employees.

Our 64-page Radio List, fully illustrated, will be sent Post Free to any address.

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The "SELF-ADJUSTING" Rheostat

The Scope of Broadcast Entertainment

IN order to realise the quality and efficiency of the service given by the Broadcasting Company, it is necessary to carefully review the work which was required to be done before programmes could be satisfactorily broadcast.

The company received its charter less than three years ago. Efficient and up-to-date transmitting stations were erected and opened at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch as soon as the necessary machinery could be imported. The Auckland and Christchurch stations have been in operation two years, and the Wellington station one year. The erection and opening of these stations was in itself a remarkable achievement, and it is obvious that prior to the opening of the stations it would have been worse than useless to spend either time or money on expensive programmes, which could not in the circumstances have been broadcast efficiently.

In reviewing programmes, therefore, it is essential to remember that all programme development properly dates from the opening of these modern stations. There can be no doubt that the development which has been effected in this short period of time reflects the greatest credit not only on the judgment of the Broadcasting Company, but also on the enthusiasm of the musical and dramatic profession of New Zealand. Notwithstanding the limited revenue available, the company has obtained the co-operation of all that is best in the musical and dramatic art of the Dominion.

During the process of establishing the stations covering the period between the granting of the license and the commencement of serious programme development, the old Dunedin station was remodelled, and a number of prominent people and many interesting relays were broadcast. The most outstanding of these was the broadcast of the Dunedin Exhibition, during which period a number of leading New Zealand singers and choirs, and many prominent political and commercial men, and representatives of other countries, were heard over the air.

SOME features of the Exhibition broadcast were: Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders' Band; "Faust," presented by the combined Wellington and Dunedin Choral Societies; "The Rebel Maid," "The Golden Legend," and "Cavalleria Rusticana," presented by the Exhibition Choir; recitals by Elsa Stralia, Harrison Cook, Arthur Jordan, and Madame Winnie Fraser; violin recital by Farnsworth Hall (Sydney), and vocal recital by Miss Monica Drew (contralto), of London; addresses by Mr. Sutherland Ross (president of the Dunedin Exhibition), Mr. C. P. Hainsworth (manager of the Exhibition), Captain S. J. Trabant (British Commissioner), Captain W. L. Smallhorn (Australian Commissioner), and Mr. J. W. Collins (N.Z. Government Commissioner).

During this period also most of the best picture theatre orchestras and dance orchestras were regularly relayed. These included:

Auckland: Majestic, Strand, Rialto and Prince Edward Theatres, and Dixieland and Click-Clack Cabarets.

Wellington: Paramount Theatre, Manuel Hyman's Orchestra, and Kilbirnie Cabaret.

Christchurch: Liberty, Everybody's, Crystal Palace, and Strand Theatres, and Marston's, Stillwell's Bailey's and Christie's orchestras.

Dunedin: Octagon and Empire Theatres, and dance music from the Savoy. Also relay of Dunedin Choral Society's concert.

IMEDIATELY after the completion of the stations the Company turned its attention to programmes, and one of its first actions was the engagement of a Director of Music to co-ordinate the work of the programme organisers at the various stations, with a view to most fully utilising all available musical and dramatic talent in New Zealand for the broadcast entertainment.

As a result of this policy the following claims can justly be made: Almost every artist of importance in the Dominion has appeared before the microphone; the great majority of these have been organised for concerted work and for regular performance.



IYA Instrumental Trio.

Mr. Cyril Towsey (pianist), Miss Ina Bosworth (violinist), and Miss Molly Wright (cellist).

compares with much of the best which can be heard in older countries. It can safely be claimed that never before has such music been available to the public in this country.

OWING to the fact that in the stage of early development the cost of an orchestra was not justified, the trio work unfortunately had to be used to excess, which resulted in a certain amount of criticism, but a proportion of this class of music will always remain a desirable feature of any well-balanced programme, and will undoubtedly go far to develop musical appreciation.

Other instrumental trios include the Eric Waters' Trio and the Carter Sisters' Trio.

A very interesting combination was the string quartet formed in Wellington by Mr. George Ellwood, and which consisted of Miss Ava Symons, Mrs. Meier, Mr. F. Crowther, and Mr. George Ellwood. This combination performed a number of the leading quartet compositions, and presented this form of music in a more extensive and thorough manner than had previously been available to the New Zealand public.

COMMENSURATE with the policy of progressive development, on May 1, 1928, an orchestra was formed at the company's super-power station, 2YA, the members comprising the leading soloists in Wellington. At the present time this combination is the largest and most efficient orchestra permanently employed in any broadcasting station in Australasia.

The programmes given by the orchestra were carefully selected, and the orchestra immediately leapt into popularity. The orchestra's repertoire is unlimited, and it is able to present every class of music from symphonies to the lightest forms. What the future holds with respect to the further development of orchestras in New Zealand depends entirely upon the response of the public.

THE following comprise some of the outstanding orchestral features:—

Symphonies.—"Unfinished Symphony" (Schubert), "Symphony in G Minor" (Mozart), "Fifth Symphony" (Beethoven), and "Military Symphony" (Haydn).

Suites.—Dance of the Hours" (Ponchielli), "Le Roi 'SAMUSE" (Delibes), "Coppelia Ballet" (Delibes), "Ascanio Ballet" (Saint-Saens), "Joseph and His Brethren" (Schmidt), "Nutteracker Suite" (Tchaikowsky), "Ballet Music" (Gounod-Meyerbeer), "Hiawatha Ballet Music" ((Coleridge-Taylor), "Peer Gynt" (Grieg), "Scenes Pittoresque" (Massenet), and "Egyptienne Ballet" (Luigini).

Operatic Arrangements.—"Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni), "Flying Dutchman" (Wagner), "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini), "Rigoletto" (Verdi), "Barber of Seville" (Rossini), "Faust" (Gounod), "Il Trovatore" (Verdi), "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo), "Des Rosenkavalier" (Strauss), and "Bohemian Girl" (Balfe).

Light Opera.—Practically all Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, "The Chocolate Soldier" (Strauss), "Rose Marie,"

(Friml), "No, No, Nanette" (Youmans), "Queen High" (Gensler), "Maid of the East" (Morgan), "Chu Chin Chow" (Morton), and "Tip Toes" (Gershwin).

Overtures.—Practically all the Suppe overtures, "Overture in C" (Mendelssohn), "Finlandia" (Sibelius), "Peter Schönl" (Weber), "Rosamunde" (Schubert), "Masaniello" (Auber), "Orpheus in de Unter Welt" (Offenbach), and "Stradella" (Flotow).

Novelty Numbers.—"Bells of St. Mary's" (Adams), "Musical Switch" (Alford), "Carnival of the Animals" (Saint-Saens), "In a Bird Store" (Lake), "William Tell" (xylophone solo).

In addition, a number of popular melodies were specially arranged for the orchestra by the Director of Music, including such popular numbers as: "Andantino" (Lemare), "The Answer" (Wolstenholme), "Minuet" (Beethoven), "Waiata Poi" (Hill), and orchestral accompaniments to vocal scores.

Organ Music.

RELAYS from many of the leading organs have been a regular feature of the work, when the public has had the opportunity of hearing such well-known players as Mr. Maughan Barnett (Town Hall organ, Auckland), Mr. H. Temple White (Taranaki Street Methodist Church organ, Wellington), Dr. Bradshaw (Christchurch Cathedral organ), Mr. Raynor White and Mr. Robert Lake (Christchurch), and Mr. Paget Gale (Dunedin).

Vocal Music.

THE difficulty facing the vocalists of New Zealand in providing varied entertainment is not generally recognised. Prior to the advent of broad-

casting, concert vocalists were not in the habit of performing at other than a very limited number of concerts during the year. Nightly concerts were unthought of. In addition to this, the average artist was in the habit of performing to a special audience of music lovers rather than to the great mass of the public. In consequence, it was found that the sum total of artists' repertoire was completely inadequate to supply the sudden demand, and that in addition it was not entirely suitable for the new form of audience. This meant the creation of a much more extensive and comprehensive repertoire.

Under the direction of the company, the leading vocalists in New Zealand were organised to create this supply, and already a tremendous amount of work has been done in this respect. For the work which has been done the public owe a debt of gratitude to the enthusiasm of the artists. Grand opera, oratorio, musical comedy, popular fox-trot songs, song cycles, regular part songs, and a wide field of vocal solos have been presented.

SOME of the leading quartets permanently engaged by the stations included:

Auckland.

Madame Irene Ainsley's Grand Opera Quartet, the original personnel of which was—Madame Irene Ainsley, Miss Marjorie Fair, Mr. Arthur Ripley, and Mr. J. de Montalk.

This combination, which is controlled and trained by Madame Irene Ainsley, consists of different singers selected from amongst Auckland's most popular vocalists, who from time to time have been engaged to present these operas. Madame Ainsley has presented altogether about 30 grand opera excerpts, including "Faust,"

"Mignon," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "Carmen," "Norma," etc., etc.

Madame Mary Towsey's Quartet: This quartet was originally the Waiata Quartet and consisted of Madame Mary Towsey, Miss Lola Solomon, Mr. Frank Sutherland, and Mr. Jas. Simpson. As the Waiata Quartet it gave a special presentation of the opera "Maritana" (Wallace) in three acts, accompanied by the Bosworth-Hemus-Towsey Instrumental Quartet. The personnel of the quartet now is: Madame Mary Towsey, Miss Gwen Evans, Mr. John Bree and Mr. J. McDougall.

Lyric Quartet: This is a male quartet well known to the Auckland musical public, and a combination which has gained a high degree of efficiency through long association in popular numbers. The personnel is as follows: Mr. Arthur Ripley, Mr. Herbert Richards, Mr. Alan McElwain and Mr. Ernest Thomas.

Barry Coney Quartet: This was originally the Premiere Quartet, and consisted of Miss Lola Solomon, Miss Mina Caldwell, Mr. Barry Coney and Mr. Birrell O'Malley. An outstanding performance by the quartet was the very fine presentation of the song cycle "In a Persian Garden" (Lehmann). The quartet is now under the direction and control of Mr. Barry Coney and consists of Miss Lola Solomon, Miss Martha Williamson, Mr. Barry Coney and Mr. S. Duncan.

St. Andrew's Quartet: The personnel of this quartet is: Miss Phyllis Gribben, Miss Adelaide Taylor, Mr. Robert Peter, and Mr. A. Colledge. Outstanding performances by this quartet include the presentation of excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Passing Show" and "The Little Sunbonnet."

Clarion Glee Singers: This is a newly-formed combination consisting of Miss Alma McGruer, Miss Beryl Smith, Mr. James Simpson, and Mr. Duncan Black—a very popular quartet.

An outstanding duo combination in Auckland is the Phyllis Hazell and Frank Sutherland Duo, which has been responsible for some very fine work.

Wellington.

The leading Wellington quartets are:—

Orpheus Quartet: Mrs. Alice Harris, Miss Lily Mackie, Mr. Len Barnes, and Mr. Arthur Coe. Under the direction of Mr. Len Barnes, one of Wellington's most popular teachers, this combination performed successfully a number of standard works, in addition to a pleasing repertoire of concert work.

Celeste Quartet: Miss Myra Sawyer, Miss Mabel Dyer, Mr. Wm. Boardman, and Mr. Edgar Swain.

Lyric Quartet: Mr. H. Phipps, Mr. Geo. Howe, Mr. Will Goudie, and Mr. W. Binet Brown.

Melodie Four Quartet: Mr. S. Duncan, Mr. F. Bryant, Mr. R. S. Allwright, and Mr. W. W. Marshall. This is one of the finest and best balanced male quartets in New Zealand.

Wm. Renshaw Quartet: Miss Nora Greene, Mrs. Amy Dunn, Mr. Wm. Renshaw, and Mr. T. C. Wood.

Apollo Quartet: Mr. E. W. Robbins, Mr. R. Dellowe, Mr. S. Duncan, and Mr. S. F. Rodger.

Ariel Singers: Miss Jeanette Briggs, Miss Ngaire Coster, Mr. W. Roy Hill, and Mr. J. M. Caldwell.

Etude Quartet: Miss Gretta Stark, Miss Rita Arnold, Mr. Frank Skinner, and Mr. Ray Kemp.



The Professional Orchestra of 2YA.

The names, reading from left to right, are:—Messrs. Frank Huggins, Harry Berry, A. H. F. Wright, C. J. Forrest, Claude Tucker, W. J. Bellingham (Music Director), M. T. Dixon, Geo. Ellwood (Conductor), W. E. McLean, Miss Ava Symons, Miss Lilla Hill, and Mr. L. W. Probert.

Wallace Photo

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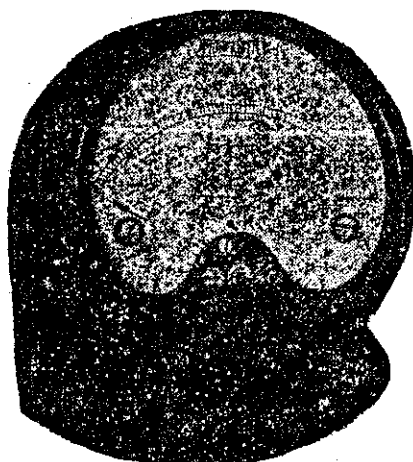
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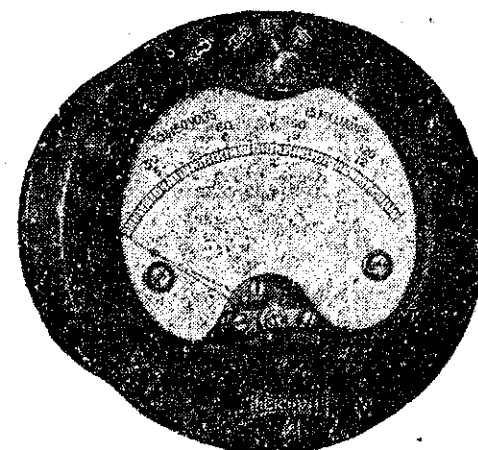
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Ratio 1/1. Ratio 25/1

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AF3C £1/15/-
AF4C £1/2/6

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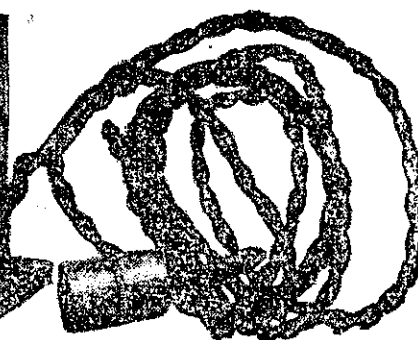
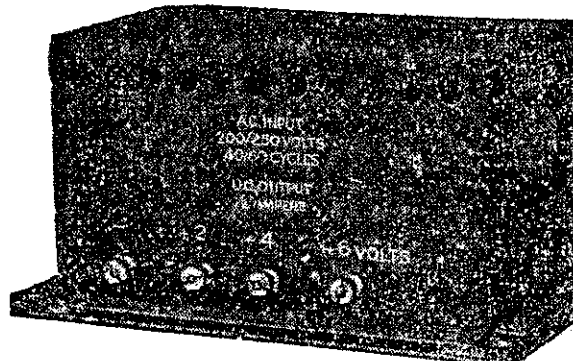
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Grand Opera Quartet: The personnel of this quartet was originally, Madame Gower-Burns, Miss Jessie King, Mr. Bernard Rennell, and Mr. H. Prescott. The quartet, led with remarkable enthusiasm by Madame Gower-Burns, performed a large variety of work, including grand opera, song cycles, national concerts, negro spirituals, and plantation songs. The personnel of this quartet now is, Madame Gower-Burns, Mrs. Ann Harper, Mr. Clive Hindle, and Mr. H. Prescott.

Melodious Four Quartet: Miss Francis Hamerton, Miss Belle Renaut, Mr. Russell Sumner, and Mr. T. D. Williams.

Radiolian Quartet: Miss Mildred Russell, Mrs. Claris Shaw, Mr. W. J. Richards, and Mr. Gregory Russell. This quartet specialises in musical comedy.

Dulcet Quartet: Miss Nellie Lowe, Miss Hilda Hutt, Mr. A. G. Thompson, and Mr. T. G. Rogers.

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A Christchurch Duo of merit consists of Miss Mabel Thomas and Mr. Dave McGill.

Dunedin.

4YA Harmonists Quartet: Miss Mollie Andrews, Miss Roma Buss, Mr. R. A. Mitchell, and Mr. F. Tuohy.

NEVER previously in the history of New Zealand have such combinations of artists been associated continually for the preparation of new work. The amount of effort and rehearsal necessary will not be appreciated by the average layman, but there is little doubt that the New Zealand public has had the opportunity during the past year of listening to a greater variety of vocal work than has ever previously been available.

The following are a few of the leading works presented by these combinations:—

Grand Opera.—"Il Trovatore," "Carmen," "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Norma," "Mignon," "Maritana," "Bohemian Girl," and "Martha."

Comic Opera.—Most of Sullivan's operas, "Belle of New York," "Waltz Dream," "Rose Marie," "Going Up,"



2YA Instrumental Trio.

Mr. G. Ellwood ('cellist), Miss Ava Symons (violinist), Mr. Gordon Short (pianist).

—Photo., Andrew.

"Katinka," "To-night's the Night," "The Dollar Princess," "The Quaker Girl," "Maid of the Mountains," "Gipsy Love," "Monsieur Beaucaire."

Song Cycles.—"In a Persian Garden," "More Daisies," "The Daisy Chain," "Shropshire Lad," "Golden Threshold," "Pagoda of Flowers," etc.

Visiting Artists.

IN addition to the artists permanently engaged by the stations, a number of visiting artists of outstanding merit have appeared. These included: Madame Winnie Fraser (dramatic soprano), Miss Alice Prouse (dramatic contralto), instrumental trio from Nga Tawa private school (piano, violin and 'cello); Madame Spillane's concert party, Miss Effie Armstrong, of the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bailey, and Miss Edna Greenwood.

Dramatic Art.

IT has been realised by broadcasting authorities that, in so far as spoken work is concerned, radio demands special treatment. What might be satisfactory on the stage with the aid of visual presentation, may be completely unsatisfactory over the air, and for this reason artists have been required to prepare special radio sketches. This work has been taken up enthusiastically, and a very marked improvement is already noticeable in this department. In each of the main centres the leading elocutionists have been associated with broadcasting. These included:—

Auckland.—Mr. J. F. Montague (in pronunciation of Maori words, one-act sketches, and, in conjunction with the Auckland comedy players, in "The School for Scandal," "Just Fancy," etc.

Mr. Tom Harris.

Wellington.—Mr. Clement May (in Dickens' sketches).

Mr. Byron Brown (specialising in Shakespearean recitals).

Mr. A. Stanley Warwick.

Christchurch.—Miss Lucy Cowan.

Novelties.

ONE of the greatest difficulties in providing variety of entertainment is to provide suitable novelty items for broadcast. It must be remembered in this respect that what would be suitable for specialised audiences could not possibly be allowed over the air where contact is made with the intimacy of the private home. For this reason a very firm line has to be drawn which will exclude all forms of humour which are at all doubtful. This, in itself, limits the range of humorous novelties. Again, a great deal which could be "forced" over a facial expression on

the stage, or which might appeal to a smoke concert in merry mood, would have no appeal heard coldly over the air. Humour and novelty for the purpose of broadcast must have genuine merit, and items of this description are singularly lacking in New Zealand. For this reason the Broadcasting Company is earnestly engaged in endeavouring to create and elevate the standard of this department of its service, and a certain amount of successful work has been done in this respect. A number of interesting and clever novelty entertainers have appeared at the different stations, and include:

Auckland.—"Snappy Three,"

"Bohemian Duo," "Le Pall

Duo," Mr. L. McElwain, Mr.

Dan Flood, and Mr. F. Barker.

Wellington.—"Two Boiled

Owls," Messrs. Berthold and

Bent, Mr. Billy Hart (songs

at the piano), and Mr. Doug.

Stark.

Christchurch.—"Joyous Trio,"

Mr. Ivan Perrin (piano extem-

porisations), Mr. Chas. Law-

rence, Miss Elaine Moody's

Hawaiian Trio, and Mr. W. H.

Instone.

Music Library.

IN order to increase the efficiency and variety of the work presented by performers, the company realised that it was essential to establish a comprehensive library for their use. Considerable work has been done in this respect, and the catalogues of the world's publishers have been drawn upon for every description of musical and dramatic entertainment. The different departments include a library of orchestral music, trio music, vocal solos, musical comedy, and grand opera scores, song cycles, comedy male quartets, part songs, and mixed quartets. At the same time orders have been placed for orchestral accompaniments for vocal work.

Feature Programmes.

FROM time to time programmes are built up round some central motive or idea. Concerts having the following special characteristics have been presented—English, Scottish, Irish, Scandinavian, German, Maori, Shakespearean, folk-lore, sea chanties, and stories, etc.



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3YA Broadcasting Trio.

Mr. Harold Beck ('cello), Miss Aileen Warren (piano), and Miss Irene Morris (violin):

Outstanding amongst these was a well organised presentation of Maori folk-lore. At considerable expense a party of Maoris from the Wanganui district was organised, trained and brought to Wellington. The performance described the traditional history of the Maoris from their landing in New Zealand, and featured their hakas, chants and dances, concluding with a programme illustrating the development of music since their association with the European. This programme was of great historical value to the Dominion.

During the evening speeches were made by the Right Hon. J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and by Sir Maui Pomare.

Other feature programmes were:—

The reception to the Wanganui champion band immediately after the Dominion Championships Competition at Christchurch. During this reception the band gave a complete performance of "Scheherazade," reaching an epoch-marking standard of excellence for band performance in New Zealand.

The rebroadcast of Chelmsford Armistice Day programme—This rebroadcast was continued during the night from 3YA, and placed crystal-set users in touch with England.

A Shakespearean recital on St. George's Day was given in Auckland under the direction of Mr. J. F. Montague, in Wellington under the direction of Mr. Byron Brown, and in Christchurch under the direction of Miss Lucy Cowan. These recitals represented a considerable amount of preparation, and were both entertaining and instructive.

A three-act comedy, "Jane," was presented in Wellington under the direction of Mr. A. Stanley Warwick.

An Edison Evening was given in commemoration of the eighty-first birthday of the great inventor, a conspicuous feature of this broadcast being the reproduction from a specially-prepared record of a message to the people of New Zealand, which the great inventor himself had recorded for the occasion a few weeks previously.

Special programmes were presented on each of the great national Saints' Days.

Good Friday and Easter Sunday were observed with due reverence at all stations, special Easter programmes being presented, including

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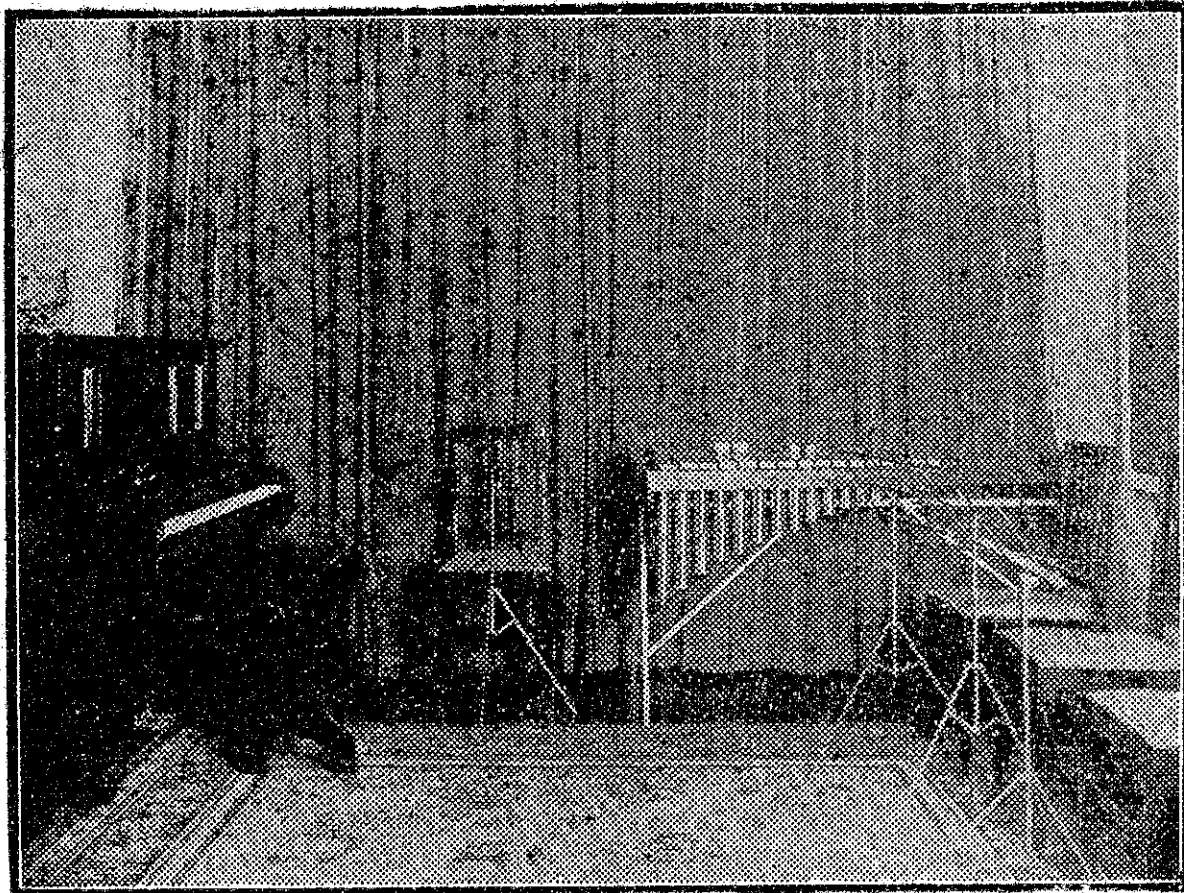
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the broadcast of Stainer's "Crucifixion" from Wellington, and Mid-night Mass relayed from St. Gerard's Roman Catholic Church, Wellington.

Relays.

THE company has offered its services to the various musical institutions throughout New Zealand with the object of assisting in the development of an appreciation of the

higher forms of vocal and instrumental music, and a number of items of interest have been broadcast from various choral and orchestral societies.

In addition, orchestras and dance bands have been relayed regularly.

Special relays include:—

Presentation of opera, "Carmen," from His Majesty's Theatre, Auckland.

Dunedin Choral Society's concert

from His Majesty's Theatre.

Orchestral Society's concerts, at Christchurch.

Portions of Choral Society's Concerts at Auckland.

Otaki Maori concert.

St. Patrick's Day programme from Wellington Town Hall.

Bands.

CONCERTS by the leading bands are given regularly from the studios.

These bands include:—

Auckland: Auckland Municipal Band, Auckland Artillery Band.

Wellington: Municipal Tramways Band, Port Nicholson Band, Salvation Army Citadel Band, Wellington Artillery Band, Central Mission Band.

Christchurch: Woolston Band, Derry's Military Band, Christchurch Municipal Band, Band of the 1st. Canterbury Regiment.

Dunedin: Kalkorai Band, St. Kilda Band.

Arrangement of Programmes.

IN the early stages of the company's investigations into programmes, it was realised that the matter of pleasing everyone all the time was impossible, and that the best that could be hoped for was that everyone could be pleased part of the time. For this reason, it was decided that programmes would be arranged into types and classified. By synchronising these classifications of programmes throughout New Zealand, it would be possible for a listener with a valve set to hear any particular type of programme on

almost every night in the week. With this object in view, programmes are now arranged under these headings: Classical, Operatic, Popular, Vaudeville, Band, Sunday services. This classification indicates to some extent the proportion of the different forms of entertainment which are broadcast regularly throughout New Zealand. A classical programme on one night in the week represents one-sixth of the time devoted to programmes; band, popular, and vaudeville programmes, all of a more or less popular character, represent one-half of the time. Operatic night is devoted equally to grand and comic opera. Sunday performances are of the character suited to the day. In this way it will be seen that there is a distinct preponderance of the lighter forms of entertainment, while, at the same time each or any of these forms is available to the valve-set user, who can listen-in to the three main stations.

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Features of Next Week's Programmes

"Going Away" at 1YA

MADAME Irene Ainsley's operatic party will be the main contributors to the programme on Tuesday evening. The quartet comprises Miss Marjorie Fair, Madame Irene Ainsley, Mr. H. Maddocks and Mr. Ernest Snell, who will contribute a variety of ballads and arias, while excerpts from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be contributed.

"The First Seat of Government," is the title of Mr. A. B. Chappell's talks on "Old New Zealand."

A VARIED and popular programme of military band selections will be provided by the Auckland Municipal Band on Wednesday evening, the band being under the direction of Mr. Christopher Smith. Assisting the band will be the Hazell-Sutherland Duo in duets and solos, outstanding of which should be the "Flower Duet" from "Lilac Time."

THE Clarion Glee Singers will make their second appearance before the microphone on Thursday evening, and will present a wide variety of vocal quartettes, duets and solos. The well-known elocutionist, Mr. Thomas Harris, will contribute dramatic recitals, his numbers including "Brendon Hill." Contributing to the instrumental portion of the programme will be the Auckland Trio, Mr. Cyril Towsey and Ingall's Hawaiian Orchestra, who will render a varied selection of popular melodies.

ONE of the most popular items on Friday's programme should be a one-act comedy "Going Away," produced by the Auckland Comedy Players under Mr. J. F. Montague. Mr. Montague will further delight listeners with a short humorous sketch, "Guns and Guns."

ON Friday evening the St. Andrew's Quartet will again be heard in quartettes, duets and solos, outstanding of which should be their rendering of "Flow Gently, Deva," and that old favourite "Sweet and Low." The instrumentalists for the evening will be

Distinguished Scottish Singer for 2YA

The vocalists at 2YA on the evening of August 3 will include Miss Margaret McKenzie Aitken. Although Miss Aitken has been in New Zealand for some time, she has sung only in two cities—Auckland and Dunedin. After her Auckland concert, she travelled through the Dominion lecturing on Scottish song, and it was not until she reached Dunedin, in June, that she made her second appearance on the concert platform, under the auspices of the Scottish Societies of that city. To her wireless audience Miss Aitken will sing some of the gems of her extensive repertoire.

the Auckland Trio, Miss Molly Wright and Mr. Cyril Towsey, and that popular combination, the Internationals.

THE Saturday evening programme will be given over to a relay of the Auckland Municipal Choir concert from the Town Hall. Mr. Maughan Barnett, the city organist, has arranged a popular programme of choir and organ solos, which should appeal to all tastes. The concluding portion of the programme will be a relay of dance music from the Dixieland Cabaret, the orchestra being under the direction of Mr. Harry Neilsen.

Song Cycle at 2YA

THE vocal portion of the usual Monday night programme by the Ariel Singers will this week be of a miscellaneous nature, with a preponderance of classical numbers. Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Handel, and Mallinson will contribute largely thereto, whilst an interesting "fifteen minutes of Folk and Traditional Song" and more of the ever-popular "Sea Shanties" should be acceptable to listeners. Mr. A. Stanley Warwick will broadcast selected elocutionary items; the Symons-Ellwood-Short Trio will be heard in some of their finest instrumental numbers, and Miss Dorothy Pricor, pianiste, will also contribute acceptable items.

"FLORA'S HOLIDAY," a beautiful song cycle, an adaptation of old English melodies arranged by H. Lane Wilson, will be presented by the Or-

pheus Quartet on Tuesday, August 7. Mr. Arthur Coe will sing "Farewell to Summer," and Miss Lily Mackie will be heard in "The Harvester's Night Song." "I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls" (from Balfe's opera "The Bohemian Girl") will be sung by Mrs. Alice Harris. Mr. Len Barnes will sing "Good Fellows be Merry," from "The Peasant Cantata," by Bach. Two instrumental gems will be "Saltarella," by German, and "On Wings of Song," by Mendelssohn, which will be played by request by Miss Ava Symons. Mr. Geo. Peck, an elocutionist familiar to listeners in to 3YA, and who was heard from 2YA shortly after the station was opened, will be heard in a selection of humorous numbers. During the evening there will be a relay of organ music from Taranaki Street Methodist Church, Mr. H. Temple White at the organ.

ON Friday, August 10, a feast of operatic music will be broadcast from 2YA. Mr. S. E. Rodger, the well-known baritone, will be heard in the prologue to "Pagliacci," and "Star of Eve." Miss Nora Greene, whose artistry is familiar to listeners, is to sing "Oh! Rendi Mi," an aria from "Matrone," "The Praise of God" (Beethoven), and "Restless Love," by Schubert, "O Vision Entrancing," from "Esmeralda," will be Mr. Wm. Renshaw's opening number, followed later in the evening by the bracketed solos "Fairy Song," from "The Immortal Hour," and an "Eriskay Love Lilt." Miss Amy Eaton, soprano, already an established favourite, has chosen

"Caro Nome," from Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "The Shadow Song" from "Dinorah." The Symons-Ellwood-Short Trio will play a "Romance" by Marschner, and "Viennese Refrain," Kreisler, and Misses Eileen Roache and Vera Boesley, L.A.B., will be associated in the pianoforte duets, "Slavonic Dance," by Dvorak, and Liszt's "Second Rhapsody." Mr. M. Hawken, an elocutionist from Carterton, will contribute two humorous items, "Women" and "Wedding Day Speeches." The music of the orchestra will, of course, be appropriate to the occasion.

ON Saturday, August 11, the popular Melodie Four will provide the vocal portion of the programme at 2YA. On this occasion the quartette will present three concerted numbers, all of which are of the light and tuneful variety. The solo items selected by the four members of the Melodie Four are "Ships that Pass in the Night," "When the House is Asleep," "King of the Vasty Deep," "A Dream," "Hands and Lips" and "Our Little Love is Newly Born." Associated with the Melodie Four on this occasion will be Mr. L. Haywood, Italian mandolin; Palmer's Hawaiian Trio; Mr. Geo. Titchener, humorous; and The Glad Idlers.

ON the afternoon of Sunday, August 12, the programme from 2YA will be provided by the choir of the Church of Christ.

"A Southern Wedding" at 3YA

ON Monday evening there will be another concert by the Woolston Band, with which 3YA artists will cooperate. The band can be relied upon to provide an excellent programme, and several of the members will contribute items, which the band will accompany. One of the items to be played will be "A Southern Wedding," a humorous descriptive sketch by Lotter.

A synopsis of the piece is as follows: It is night. The coon sleeps peacefully.

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He snores lustily. The clock strikes twelve. A cock crows. The alarm-clock rings. He rises. It is his wedding-day. He indulges in a merry dance. The wedding bells ring, and the procession starts for the church, led by a con band playing the wedding march in their own peculiar way. The organist plays a short fantasia.

The parson is represented by the bassoon, the bride by the flute, and the bridegroom by the trombone. The ceremony begins: "Wilt thou take this woman to be thy wedded wife?" The bridegroom: "I will." The parson turns to the bride, and after putting a similar question to her, tells her to repeat the usual words after him, which she does in a shy manner. The parson then gives some advice to the newly-married couple, who then leave the church to the strains of the wedding march; the clanging of the bells, and the congratulations of friends.

SEVERAL new artists will appear on Monday evening along with some of 3YA's regular favourites. Listeners will welcome Mr. John Worgan, a baritone of the rollicking type. He sings with much abandon.

MR. Douglas Suckling, tenor, who has not been heard at 3YA for some time, is to appear again on Wednesday. Another artist of a different type, who will also be welcomed back, will be the Rev. B. Dudley, who last year delivered a series of very interesting lectures on astronomy. On Wednesday, in addition to telling about the moon (the little world near us), he will give a recitation "How My Fellow Passenger Won the Day." Mr. Basil Johnston, who met with great success when last he sang comic songs for 3YA, is also singing again on Monday evening.

MISS Nellie Lowe and Mr. A. G. Thompson, two regular favourites at 3YA, will be heard on Wednesday in solos and in a duet "Love Was Meant to Make us Glad." Other artists on Wednesday's programme will be Mr. S. E. Munday (clarinet), Mr. Chas. Dymond (cornet), Miss Aileen Warren (pianiste) and the Studio Trio. Mrs. J. A. Edwards, who is singing on Wednesday evening, was one of the vocalists at the opening of the new Christchurch Concert Hall.

MODERN English composers will furnish the songs which are to be sung on Thursday evening by the members of the Madame Gower-Burns Grand Opera

FREQUENCY TEST.

Much interest was taken in the frequency test from 2YA on July 24 and we are receiving heavy entries for our competition. The subject will be dealt with more fully next week.

Quartet. This concert should provide a splendid entertainment. Works by all the leading composers, including Sir. Landon Ronald, will be sung as solos, duets or quartettes. Instrumental items by the Studio Trio, flute solos by Mr. W. Hay, and recitations by Mr. R. R. Wills, complete the programme.

"THE Barley Mow" will be the opening chorus by the Melodious Four on Friday evening, when German's very popular comic opera "Tom Jones" is to be presented. This opera is packed with good tunes, and will make rare entertainment. Other items of an interesting nature will be contributed by the Studio Trio, Miss Irene Morris (violin), Mr. J. Flewellyn (humorous recitations) and Mr. S. Morrish (bell solo). The Williams Dance Band will provide dance music till 11 p.m.

MISS Mabel Eaglesome, a very popular soprano singer is making a welcome re-appearance on Saturday evening. Mrs. H. W. Stow, who will be heard then in Radio for the first time, is an Australian, trained in Melbourne.

Male voices to be heard on Saturday evening will be the Lyric Four, who will sing a variety of solos, duets and quartettes.

Mr. Jock Lockhart, singer of Scottish humorous songs, will entertain on Saturday evening with two of his best.

Other contributors to the programme on Saturday will be Miss Phyllis Robinson (elocutioniste), the Studio Trio and Mr. Stan Birch (banjolin).

THE Bishop of Christchurch, the Rt. Rev. Bishop West-Watson, will be the preacher at the Anglican Cathedral service which is to be broadcast on Sunday evening. Dr. J. C. Bradshaw, Mus. Doc., will preside at the organ.

Ballad Songs from 4YA

PASTOR W. D. MORE will deal with important religious matters of to-day during the service which will be broadcast from St. Andrew's Street Church of Christ on Sunday evening. At 8 p.m., in all probability, a band concert will be relayed from His Majesty's Theatre.

THE Kaitorai Band will entertain on Tuesday evening with a really fine programme of popular music. The band will be assisted by well known artists. Alford's march, "The Great Little Army," with which most Dunedin folk are familiar owing to its popularity with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders' Band at the Exhibition, will head the programme. Among the other band items are Strauss's "Blue Danube Waltz," Alford's "Musical Switch," a selection from Stuart's musical play, "Floradora," and Handel's celebrated "Largo."

VOCAL numbers on Tuesday's programme will be provided by Miss Wyn McPeak (contralto), Miss Bertha Rawlinson (soprano), Mr. Chas. Edwards (tenor), Mr. R. B. Macdonald (baritone) and Mr. E. G. Bond (bass). Elocutionary items will be given by Miss Madge Yates and Mr. Eric Hehden.

WEDNESDAY night's programme will be quite up to its usual bright and entertaining character. Many vocal foxtrot and waltz numbers will be rendered by entertainers well known in Dunedin. Light popular in-

strumental music will be provided by Mr. T. V. Anson (jazz pianist), Mr. E. Heaney with his piano-accordeon, and Mr. H. Dalziel on his marimbaphone. Both of the latter will be heard in duets. Two inimitable elocutionists, Miss Billie Lorraine and Major F. H. Lampen are also to supply humorous recitals and sketches.

ENTERTAINING music will be heard during the first hour of the concert on Friday. Miss Dorothy Skinner (contralto) and Mr. Neil Black (bass) will be the vocalists, and they will contribute a number of songs from old and modern composers. Instrumentalists contributing will be Mr. D. J. Robertson (cornet), Mr. Chas. E. Gibbons (flute), and Mrs. Ernest Drake, L.A.B. From 9 p.m. until 10, dance music will be relayed from the Savoy.

SIR LANDON RONALD, one of England's great modern composers, has produced many fine compositions which bear the hallmark of typical English creations in which is often portrayed the highest musical art. The programme from Dunedin on Sunday evening will include four Landon

NOTICE TO READERS

MANY of the customary special features of the "Radio Record" are this week held over on account of the pressure on space occasioned by the matter in this Souvenir Number. All features will be resumed next week.

The new size of the "Radio Record" has met with much appreciation on account of superior handiness. Renewals of subscriptions are now in heavy flood, and in writing, many express their indebtedness to the service rendered by our steady stream of informative articles throughout the year on all aspects of radio. This service is being enlarged and made even more comprehensive for the future.

New readers wishing to receive the "Radio Record" regularly, may order through booksellers or dealers, or direct from ourselves—"Radio Record," P.O. Box 1032, Wellington, at 10/- per annum, post free, prepaid or 12/6 booked.

Ronald numbers in the form of ballad songs. Most of the vocal numbers on Saturday's programme are the works of other living English composers. The vocalists will be Miss Irene Horniblow, L.R.A.M., Miss Agnes Guy and Mr. L. E. Bailey. Items by the instrumental trio will include "Anitra's Dance," Braga's "Serenade," and Raff's "Cavatina." Mrs. Drake will play Macdowell's "To a Water Lily."

Miss Molly Gallagher, F.T.C.L., one of Dunedin's leading lady elocutionists, will recite, among more serious numbers, a witty humorous Irish piece entitled "Kitty O'Toole."

SPORTING.

RUGBY LEAGUE AND BOXING

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4: First League Test, England v. New Zealand, 1YA; Auckland v. Canterbury (Rugby), 3YA; Griffiths v. Radford, boxing match, 4YA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11: Manawhenua v. Canterbury (Rugby) 3YA; Auckland v. Otago (Rugby) 4YA, Club Rugby, 1YA and 2YA; Leckie v. Barber, boxing match, 4YA.

Experimentation

THE most notable achievements which stand to the credit of our race, were brought about by those who refusing to paddle quietly in life's still waters, braved the turmoil of the rapids and won to the other shore—by experimentation. Raleigh, Drake, Scott, Byrd, and Lindbergh were all experimenters, and each, in his particular sphere has added to our knowledge. So it is with radio. Some are content with the good fare provided by broadcast in New Zealand, but others, searching further afield are spanning the globe. The set-maker and the experimenter need assistance in many minor problems which crop up from time to time.

This assistance is given in "The Radio Listener's Guide," which deals with those thousand-and-one points on which the listeners seeks enlightenment. The enthusiast who is anxious to build a set and the broadcast listener who is anxious to reach American stations will both find in this book every item of information they need.

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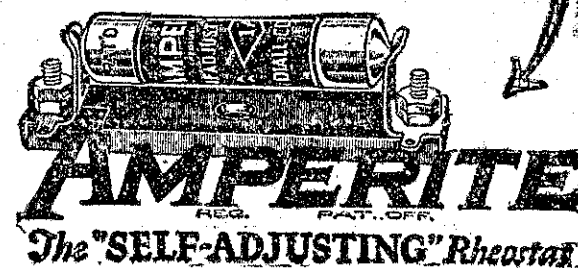
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(in accordance with Amateur Radio Regulations, 1925, and Amendments).

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Make or description of set:

Date Stamp

DECLARATION OF SECRECY, ETC.

I hereby solemnly declare that I will at all times faithfully preserve the secrecy of Public Correspondence (within the meaning of clause 23 of the Regulations hereinbefore mentioned); that I will not commit the same to writing; And, further, that I will by every means within my power prevent the leakage, dissemination, or divulgence to any unauthorized person of such correspondence or of any information whatsoever relating thereto.

I declare also that the circuit proposed to be used will be loosely coupled and will be operated in such a manner as will not cause interference with other radio-stations.

Signature of witness:

Signature:

Postal address:

Full Programmes for Next

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Sunday, August 5

1YA AUCKLAND (333 METRES)—SUNDAY, AUGUST 5.

- 9 a.m.: Result of All Blacks' football match in South Africa.
 3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected Studio items.
 3.1: Result of All Blacks' football match in South Africa.
 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.
 4.8: Selected studio items. 4.30: Close down.
 6.0: Children's session conducted by Uncle Leo.
 6.55: Relay of evening service from St. Paul's Church—Maori Mission Sunday: Minister, Rev. C. A. Watson; preacher, Mr. Wirimu Panapa; organist, Dr. W. E. Thomas.
 8.30: Relay of Auckland Municipal Band under Bandmaster Christopher Smith—Military Band selections.

2YA, WELLINGTON (420 METRES)—SUNDAY, AUGUST 5.

- 9 a.m.: Result of All Blacks' football match in South Africa.
 3 p.m.: Afternoon concert—Selected Studio items.
 4.30: Close down.
 6.0: Children's Sunday service, conducted by Uncle Ernest, assisted by St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Choir.
 6.55: Relay of evening service from Taranaki Street Methodist Church. Preacher, Rev. Clarence Eaton. Organist and choirmaster, Mr. H. Temple White.
 8.15 (approx.): Relay of band concert by Port Nicholson Silver Band from the Grand Opera House. Conductor, Mr. J. J. Drew.

3YA CHRISTCHURCH (306 METRES)—SUNDAY, AUGUST 5.

- 9 a.m.: Result of All Blacks' football match in South Africa.
 3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected Studio items.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.30: Children's song service conducted by Uncle David.
 6.30: Relay of evening service from Church of Christ, Moorhouse Avenue. Pastor, J. Crawford; organist, Miss E. Hepburn; choirmaster, Mr. H. Ames.
 8.0: Selected Studio items.
 8.15 (approx.): Rebroadcast of 2YA Wellington (concert by the Port Nicholson Band from Grand Opera House, Wellington).

4YA DUNEDIN (463 METRES)—SUNDAY, AUGUST 5.

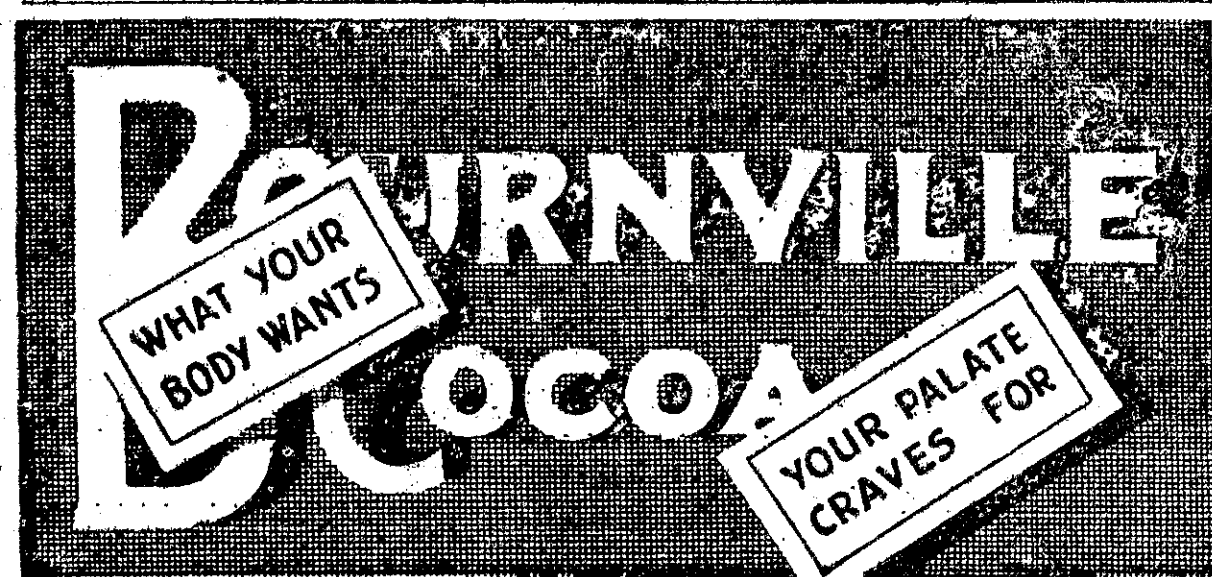
- 5.30 p.m.: Result of All Blacks' match in South Africa.
 5.31: Children's song service, conducted by Big Brother Bill, and a choir of juvenile voices.
 6.30: Relay of service from the St. Andrew Street Church of Christ. Preacher, Pastor W. D. More; choirmaster, Mr. H. Hickey.
 8.0: Relay from His Majesty's Theatre of concert by the Kaikorai Band and assisting artists.

Monday, August 6

1YA, AUCKLAND (333 METRES), MONDAY, AUGUST 6. SILENT DAY.

2YA, WELLINGTON (420 METRES), MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

- 3 p.m.: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.
 3.1: Selected gramophone items.



4.30 and 4.55: Sporting results to hand.

5.0: Close down.

6.0: Children's session—Uncle Jeff and Aunt Gwen.

7.0: News session, market reports, and sports results.

7.40: Lecturette—Mr. T. Bryce Wilson, "The Care of the Feet."

8.0: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.

8.1: Overture—The Orchestra, "Nachtlanger in Granada" (Krentzer).

8.11: Soprano—Miss Jeanette Briggs, L.A.B., "Zuleika" (Mendelssohn).

8.14: Bass solos, with male chorus—Mr. J. M. Caldwell, (a) "The Wild Goose Shanty"; (b) "A-roving"; (c) "Can't Ye Dance the Polka?" (sea chanties, arr. Terry).

8.21: Trio—Symons-Ellwood-Short Trio, "Trio" (Sant-Saens).

8.31: Mezzo-contralto—Miss Ngaire Coster, "Sing, Break Into Song" (Mal-linson).

8.35: Elocution—Mr. A. Stanley Warwick, "The Selfish Giant" (Wilde-Lehman). (By request.)

8.48: Baritone—Mr. John Prouse, (a) "Far and High the Cranes Do Cry" (Korby); (b) "Had a Horse" (Korby); (c) "Shepherd, See Thy Horse's Foaming Mane" (Korby).

8.58: Symphony—The Orchestra, "Jupiter" (Mozart).

9.8: Weather report and announcements.

9.10: Instrumental—The Orchestra, repeat item.

9.18: Tenor—Mr. Roy Hill.

Fifteen Minutes of Folk and Traditional Songs.

(a) "My Love's an Arbutus" (Irish)..

(b) "Dormi Pure" (Italian).

(c) "Longing" (Russian).

(d) "The Frog and the Mouse" (English).

(e) "Afton Water" (Scottish).

9.33: Piano—Miss Dorothy Pricor, "Variations in C Minor" (Beethoven).

9.40: Elocution—Mr. A. Stanley Warwick, (a) "The Front Rank" (Ogilvie), (dedicated to the pioneers); (b) "A Chant of Love for England" (Cone).

9.46: Soprano—Miss Jeanette Briggs, L.A.B., (a) "Mignon's Song" (Schubert); (b) "Moonlight" (Schuman).

9.52: Bass—Mr. J. M. Caldwell, "Droop Not, Young Lover" (Handel).

9.56: Instrumental—The Orchestra, (a) "Legende" (Svendseh); (b) "La Fee Tarapatapout" (Foulds).

10.6: Quartet—Ariel Singers, "The Stars that are Shining," from "Preciosa" (Weber).

10.10: Mezzo-contralto—Miss Ngaire Coster, (a) "Dear Love, Thou'rt Like a Flower" (Liszt); (b) "The Nightingale" (Kjerulf).

10.16: Instrumental—The Orchestra, "Ballet Music," from "Faust" (Gounod).

10.26: Close down.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (306 METRES), MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.

4.24: Sports results. 4.30: Close down.

6.0: Children's session—Scatterjoy, story for the tiny tots. Chorus, Standard IV, Phillipstown School girls, "Come, for It's June." Recitation, Cousin Helen, "The Twins." Interlude by Scatterjoy. Chorus (Standard IV girls), "Wondering Why." Birthday greetings and winning verse for the week. Piano solo, Cousin Joan, "Twinkling Stars." Chorus by school, "Danny Boy" and "Bird Songs at Eventide." Good night song, "The Land of Nod."

7.15: News session.

7.30: Talk—Mr. E. J. Bell, "Books".

8.0: Chimes. Band programme by Woolston Brass Band, under the conductorship of Mr. R. J. Estall, and assisting artists.

8.1: March and cornet duet, with band accompaniment, (a) "Brilliant" (Hume); (b) "Titlarks" (Hume).

8.14: Baritone solos—Mr. John Worgan, (a) "The Incomplete Lover" (Torrens); (b) "Song of Mine" (Freebooter's Song), (Wallace); (c) "Star of My Soul" (from "The Geisha"), (Jones).

8.21: Descriptive recital—Mr. Jas. Laurensen, "The English Cup Final" (Shields).

8.31: Soprano solos—Miss Hilda Hutt, (a) "Until" (Sanderson); (b) "The Little Damsel" (Novello).

8.38: Overture—Band, "Anna Bolena" (Donizetti).

8.46: Comic song—Mr. Basil Johnston, "Signora" (Merson and O'Connor).

8.51: Soprano and tenor duet—Miss Hilda Hutt and Mr. T. G. Rogers, "Howell, Howell, Dost Thou Loiter?" (Snell).

8.57: Overture.

9.1: Contralto solos—Mrs. Nellie Whitworth, (a) "In a Garden" (Hawley); (b) "But Why?" (Knight Logan); (c) "Four-leaf Clover" (Brownell).

9.9: Fantasia—Band, "La Traviata" (Verdi).

9.19: Tenor solos—Mr. T. G. Rogers, (a) "Doreen" (Pit Harf); (b) "Land of Dreams" (Leonard).

9.26: Humorous recital—Mr. Jas. Laurensen, "Casey's Description of His Fight" (Casey).

Week-all Stations-to Aug. 11

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- 9.31: Trombone solo and fantasia, Mr. E. G. Williams and the Band, (a) "Firefly" (Moss); (b) "Nursery Ditties" (Raymond).
 9.44: Comic songs—Mr. Basil Johnston, (a) "I'm on Strike" (Weston and Lee); (b) "Umpteen Bandit" (Merson and Hilter).
 9.52: Euphonium solo, with band accompaniment—Band master T. H. Hughes, (a) "Broken Melody" (Van Biene); (b) "Sons of the Wild" (Round).

4YA, DUNEDIN (463 METRES), MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

SILENT DAY.

Tuesday, August 7

1YA, AUCKLAND (333 METRES), TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.

- 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.
 4.8: Selected studio items. 4.25: sports results. 4.30: Close down.
 6.0: Children's session—Uncle George. Chorus, Sunshine Girls, "Marching Song" (Iago). Recitation, Cousin Jean, "Story of Bill." Duet, Cousins Dawn and Ngaire, "Lullaby Land" (Prival). Letters and birthdays. Chorus, Sunshine Girls, "Cheer Boys, Cheer." Recitation, Cousin Jean, "Boy and the Pin." Chorus, Sunshine Girls, "Chin, Chin, Chinaman." Storytime.
 7.15: News and market reports. Book review. 8.0: Chimes.
 8.1: Relay of orchestral overture from the Majestic Theatre Orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. J. J. Whitford Waugh.
 8.11: Baritone solo—Mr. E. Snell, "Invictus" (Hahn).
 8.15: Instrumental trio—Auckland Trio, "Finale in E Flat" (Mozart).
 8.24: Soprano solo—Miss M. Fair, "Solweig's Song" (Grieg).
 8.28: Cornet solo (record)—"A Perfect Day" (Bond).
 8.32: Tenor solo—Mr. H. Maddocks, "Nervana" (Adams).
 8.36: Relay of vocal interlude from Majestic Theatre.
 8.46: Violin solo—Miss Ina Bosworth, "The Admiral's Galliard" (Moffat).
 8.50: Talk—Mr. A. B. Chappell, M.A., "Talks on Old New Zealand: The First Seat of Government."

- 9.5: Weather forecast.
 9.6: Cornet solo (record)—"Until" (Sanderson).
 9.10: Contralto solo—Madame Irene Ainsley, "Il Segreto" (from "Lucretia Borgia" (Donizetti)).
 9.14: Instrumental trio—Auckland Trio, "Hungarian Dances" (Brahms).
 9.22: Presentation of excerpts from "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni), produced under the direction of Madame Irene Ainsley.
 "Cavalleria Rusticana" was composed in order to compete in a prize competition organised by the well-known music publishing house of Sonzogno. It won the first prize, and remains the most popular of the short operas. It is a passionate Sicilian love tragedy, told in two scenes. Though the curtain does not drop, the stage is empty while the famous "Intermezzo" is played between the scenes.

Cast.

Lola, Miss Marjorie Fair; Santuzza, Madame Irene Ainsley; Turidda, Mr. Herbert Maddocks; Alfio, Mr. Ernest Snell.

"Driving Song"—Alfio.

"Mother, You Know the Story"—Santuzza.

"Hear Me"—Santuzza and Turidda.

"O, Gentle Flower of Love"—Lola.

"For This I'm Waitin"—Santuzza and Alfio.

10.0: God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (420 METRES), TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

3 p.m.: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.

3.1: Selected gramophone items.

4.30 and 4.55: Sporting results to hand.

5.0: Close down.

6.0: Children's session—Big Brother Jack, assisted by Cousins Mavis, Zena, and Zac. Opening song, Big Brother Jack. Steel guitar, Cousin Zac, medley. Story, Cousin Mavis. Song, Cousin Zena.

7.0: News session, market reports, and sports results.

7.40: Lecture—Representative, Agricultural Department, "For the Man on the Land."

8.0: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.

8.1: Overture—The Orchestra, "A Children's Overture" (Roger Quilter).

8.12: Tenor—Mr. Arthur Coe, "Farewell to Summer" (Johnson).

8.16: Contralto—Miss Lily Mackie, "Harvester's Night Song" (Power).

8.20: Violin—Miss Ava Symons, (a) "On Wings of Song" (Mendelssohn-Achton); (b) "Salterello" (German).

8.28: Humour—Mr. Geo. Peek, "Exits" (Gray).

- 8.35: Duet—Messrs. Arthur Coe and Len. Barnes, "Flow On, Thou Shining River" (Stevenson).
 8.39: Soprano—Mrs. Alice Harris, "I Dream that I Dwelt in Marble Halls," from "Bohemian Girl" (Balfe).
 8.43: Relay of organ solos by Mr. H. Temple White, (a) "Chorale" (Ree); (b) "Melody in D Flat" (St. Claire); (c) "Finale" (Lemmens).
 8.53: Baritone—Mr. Len. Barnes, "Good Fellows, Be Merry," from "Peasant Cantata" (Bach).
 8.58: Instrumental—The Orchestra, repeat item.
 9.6: Weather report and announcements.
 9.8: Duet—Mrs. Alice Harris and Miss Lily Mackie, "I Would That My Love" (Mendelssohn).
 9.12: Burlesque character sketches—Mr. Geo. Peek, (a) "My Guitar"; (b) "Mary Ann" (Leigh).
 9.20: Selection—The Orchestra, "The Mikado" (second selection), (Sullivan).
 9.31: Song cycle—The Orpheus Quartet, "Flora's Holiday" (Lane Wilson). Quartet—Orpheus, "Come, All Ye Lassies and Lads." Soprano—Mrs. Alice Harris, "Love's Greeting." Tenor—Mr. Arthur Coe, "Tell Me, Charming Creature." Quartet—Orpheus, "Gentle Down." Quartet—Orpheus, "Country Dance." Contralto—Miss Lily Mackie, "Maidens, Beware Ye." Baritone—Mr. Len Barnes, "Sound Argument." Quartet—Orpheus, "The Pedlar." Quartet—Orpheus, "The Commotion of Love."
 9.51: Instrumental—The Orchestra, dance numbers.
 10.0: National Anthem.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (306 METRES), TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

SILENT DAY.

4YA, DUNEDIN (463 METRES), TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

3 p.m.: Town Hall chimes.

3.1: Gramophone music. 3.30: Social notes and news. 3.40: Studio music.
 4.0: Talk on "Art Needlework," by Miss M. Puechegud (under the auspices of the King Edward Technical College).

4.15-4.30: Gramophone music.

6.0: Town Hall chimes.

6.1: Children's session—Big Brother Bill. This programme will be under the direction of Miss Pullar, who, with the assistance of a group of trained children, will give a musical cantata, "Soot and the fairies." The name-parts are as follow: Queen of the Fairies, Cousin Eileen; Captain Soot, Cousin Eric; Lady Soap-suds, Cousin May; Lady Hairbrush, Cousin Hazel; Lady Boot-lace, Cousin Rena; Wag, Cousin Walter; The Secretary, Cousin Thora; Dr. Sunlight, Cousin Ronnie; Fairy, Cousin Kathleen.

Synopsis: The fairies live in a little valley named Lilyvale. They carry lilies to represent Purity, and their queen is Queen Lily. While they are discussing their May Day Festival they are interrupted by a group of dirty children, known as the Black Brigade, whose leader is Captain Soot. They are quickly told what they should do by the queen, and the rest of the cantata tells how they are changed from grubby children to respectable citizens of Lilyvale.

7.15: News session.

7.30: An address.

8.0: Town Hall chimes.

Concert by the Kaikorai Band, and assisting artists.

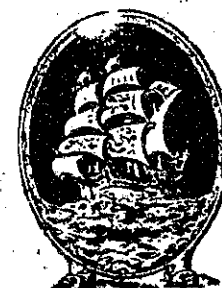
8.1: March—Band, "Great Little Army" (Alford).

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- 8.5: Baritone solos—Mr. R. B. Macdonald, (a) "The Curfew" (Gould); (b) "The Border Ballad" (Cowen).
 8.11: Recital—Miss Madge Yates, "Miss Pinkerton's Bonnet."
 8.15: Waltz—Band, "The Blue Danube" (Strauss).
 8.25: Soprano solo—Miss Bertha Rawlinson, "The Lass With the Delicate Air" (Arne).
 8.29: Recitals—Mr. Eric Hebden, (a) "Joe Murgatroyd"; (b) "Why Every Married Man Should Love His Wife" (Hayes).
 8.37: Selection—Band, "Largo" (Handel).
 8.42: Tenor solos—Mr. Chas. Edwards, (a) "Inter Nos" (MacFadyen); (b) "I Love the Moon" (Rubens).
 8.48: Tenor and baritone duet—Messrs. Edwards and Macdonald, "Sincerity" (Clarke).
 8.51: Selection—Band, "Floradora" (Stuart).
 9.3: Weather forecast.
 9.5: Contralto solos—Miss Wyn McPeak, (a) "Bird of Blue" (German); (b) "The Opal" (Carse).
 9.11: Fox-trots—Band, selected.
 9.16: Bass solo—Mr. E. G. Bond, "The Auld Plaid Shawl" (Hayes).
 9.19: Recitals—Miss Madge Yates, (a) "Comfort"; (b) "The Pilgrimage" (Galsworthy).
 9.27: Humoresque—Band, "Musical Switch" (Alford).
 9.36: Soprano solos—Miss Bertha Rawlinson, (a) "The Spinning Wheel" (Lees); (b) "Danny Boy" (Weatherley).
 9.41: Tenor solo—Mr. Chas. Edwards, "The Star" (Roger).
 9.44: Waltz—Band, "Senta" (Lilian).
 9.53: Contralto solo—Miss Wyn McPeak, "The Amber and the Amethyst" (Carse).
 9.55: Humorous recital—Mr. Eric Hebden, "The Green Tail of the Little Yellow Dog."
 10.0: Bass solos—Mr. E. G. Bond, (a) "Linden Lea" (Williams); (b) "Stone-cracker John" (Coates).
 10.6: March—Band, "Queen of the North" (Lithgow).
 10.10: God Save the King.

Wednesday, August 8

1YA, AUCKLAND (333 METRES), WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

- 3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.
 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.
 4.8: Selected studio items.
 4.25: Sports results. 4.30: Close down.
 6.0: Children's session—Uncle Tom. Record. Story for tiny tots. Song. Cousin Doreen, "Doll's Lullaby." Letters and birthdays. Jokes and conundrums. Uncle Tom. Song, Cousin Doreen, "Robin, Robin." Bedtime stories.
 7.15: Talk by "Gargoyle"—"Air Cleaners and Tractor Operation."
 7.30: News and reports.
 8.0: Chimes.
 8.1: Relay of Municipal Band concert, under the conductorship of Mr. Christopher Smith, military band selections, assisted by the Hazell-Sutherland Duo, who will perform the following items from the studio:—
 Contralto solos—Miss Phyllis Hazell, (a) "Yonder" (Olliver); (b) "The Blind Ploughman" (Clarke).
 Baritone solos—Mr. Frank Sutherland, (a) "Meggie's Weddin'" (Sanderson); (b) "Floral Dance" (Moss).
 Vocal duets—Hazell-Sutherland Duo, (a) "Just a-wearying for You" (Jacobs-Bond); (b) "Flower Duet" (from "Lilac Time"), (Schubert, arr. Clutsam).
 10.0: God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (420 METRES), WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

SILENT DAY.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (306 METRES), WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

- 3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.
 4.25: Sports results.

- 6.0: Children's hour—Uncle Peter and Mother Hubbard. Stories and greetings, Uncle Peter. Songs and Maori stories, Mother Hubbard. Nature stories by Aunt Robbin.
 7.15: Addington stock market reports.
 7.30: News session.
 8.0: Chimes.
 8.1: Overture—Relay from Strand Picture Theatre Orchestra.
 8.5: Tenor solos—Mr. Douglas Suckling, (a) "Land of Delight" (Sanderson); (b) "Dearest, I Love Morning" (Wood).
 8.11: Clarinet solos—Mr. S. E. Munday, (a) "Tenth Air Varie" (Thornton); (b) "Scene and Air, Louisa di Mountifort" (Bürgson).
 8.21: Recital—Rev. B. Dudley, "How My Fellow-passenger Won the Day" (MS.).
 8.29: Soprano solos—Mrs. J. A. Edwards, (a) "Dawn, Gentle Flower" (Ben-net); (b) "Rose Softly Blooming" (Sophr).
 8.35: Instrumental trio—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, "Andante and Scherzo, Op. 85" (Reissiger).
 8.48: Astronomical talk—Rev. B. Dudley, F.R.A.S., "The Moon" ("The Little World Near Us" (MS.)).
 9.3: Weather forecast.
 9.5: Overture (record, electrically reproduced)—"The Nut-cracker Suite" (Tchaikowsky).
 9.9: Contralto solos—Miss Nellie Lowe, (a) "When You Come Back" (Tate); (b) "Haven of Dreams" (Barry); (c) "In the Great Unknown" (d'Hardelet).
 9.19: Pianoforte solos—Miss Aileen Warren, (a) "Nocturne" (MacFadyen); (b) "Mazurka in F Minor, Op. 8, No. 2" (Leschitzky).
 9.27: Contralto and baritone duet—Miss Nellie Lowe and Mr. A. G. Thompson, "Love is Meant to Make Us Glad" (German).
 9.31: Instrumental trios—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, (a) "The Flower Song" ("Carmen"), (Bizet); (b) "Valse," from "Faust" (Gounod).
 9.40: Baritone solos—Mr. A. G. Thompson, (a) "A Coon Lullaby" (Del Riego); (b) "White Throat" (Aspinall).
 9.46: Cornet solos—Mr. Chas. Dymond, (a) "Thuringian Song Birds" (Hock); (b) "An Idyl of Tuscany" (Hock).
 9.56: Soprano solo—Mrs. J. A. Edwards, "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side" (Clay).
 10.0: Tenor solo—Mr. Douglas Suckling, "Pale Moon" (Knight and Logan).
 God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (463 METRES), WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

- 7 p.m.: Town Hall chimes.
 7.1: Request gramophone concert.
 7.30: Burnside stock sales report and general news.
 8.0: Town Hall chimes.
 8.1: Relay of orchestral music from the Octagon Theatre Orchestra, under the direction of Monsieur Henri de Rose, Mus.Bac.
 8.11: Light soprano solos—Miss Jacqueline Burke, (a) "Dream Kisses" (Gorom); (b) "Just Like a Wild, Wild Rose" (Stamper).
 8.19: Humour—Major F. H. Lampen.
 8.24: Piano-acordion solos—Mr. E. Heeney, (a) "The Lass of Bon Accord" (with variations), (Skinner); (b) "Absent" (Metcalfe).
 8.30: Popular songs—Mr. Billy Gay (with guitar accompaniment), (a) "Side by Side"; (b) "Underneath the Weeping Willow."
 8.38: Piano novelty solo—Mr. T. V. Anson, "Somebody's Wrong" (Marshall).
 8.24: Humorous sketch—Miss Billie Lorraine and Major Lampen, selected.
 8.52: Popular songs—Miss Vanda Duncan, (a) "In the Sing-Song Sycamore Tree" (Wood); (b) "I Can't Get Over a Girl Like You" (Broomes).
 9.0: Weather forecast.
 9.2: Relay of orchestral music from the Octagon Theatre.
 9.12: Light soprano songs—Miss Billy Lorraine, (a) "The Heebie Jeebie Dance" (Pola); (b) "Gimme a Little Kiss" (Pinkard).
 9.20: Marimbaphone solos—Mr. H. Dalziel, (a) "Poet and Peasant" (Suppe); (b) "Souvenirs" (Nicholls).
 9.27: Humour—Mr. K. Stronach.
 9.32: Light soprano song—Miss Jacqueline Burke, "Somebody Loves You" (Tierney).
 9.36: Piano novelty solos—Mr. T. V. Anson, (a) "Blue Skies" (Berlin); (b) "My Regular Girl" (Warren).
 9.44: Popular song—Mr. Billy Gay, "Bergundy" (Steiger).
 9.48: Humour—Mr. K. Stronach.
 9.52: Popular song—Miss Vanda Duncan, "High, High, High Up in the Hills" (Abraham).
 9.56: Piano-acordion and marimba duets—Messrs. Heeney and Dalziel, (a) "American Medley"; (b) "Rollin' Round the World" (Sanders).
 10.0: God Save the King.

Thursday, August 9

1YA, AUCKLAND (333 METRES)—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

- 3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.
 3.30: Lecturette—"Gas Cooking," by a representative of the Auckland Gas Company.
 3.45: Selected studio items.
 4.0: Literary selection by the announcer.
 4.8: Studio items.
 4.25: Sports results.
 4.30: Close down.
 6.0: Children's session, conducted by Peter Pan. Song, Cousin Yvonne, "Little Coon's Song." Banjo solo, Cousin Ross, "My Blue

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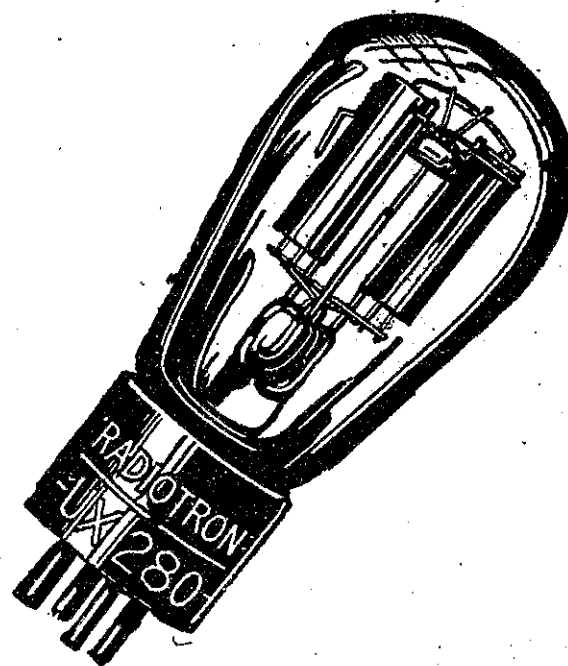
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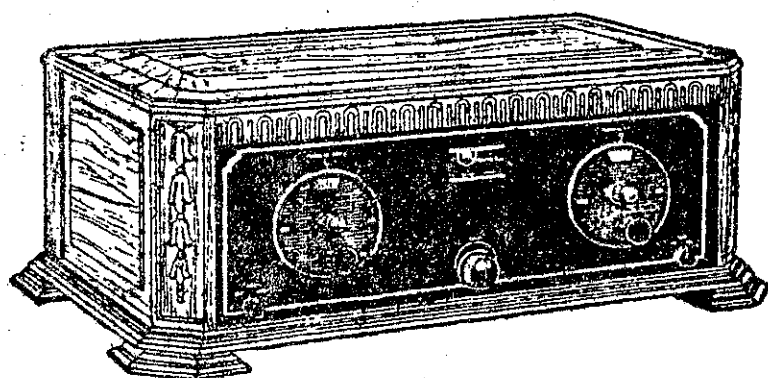
- 7.15: News and market reports.
8.0: Chimes.
8.1: Orchestral selection, "In the South" (Elgar).
8.9: Vocal quartet, Clarion Glee Singers, "Clarion Opening Chorus."
8.13: Instrumental trio—Auckland Trio, "Allegro From Third Trio" (Fesca).
8.21: Soprano solo—Miss Alma McGruer, "The Hawk" (Clarke).
8.25: Elocutionary—Mr. Thomas Harris, (a) "Bredon Hill" (Houseman); (b) "The Players" (Daly).
8.33: Saxophone solo (record)—"Saxema" (Weidoeft).
8.37: Vocal quartet—Clarion Glee Singers, "Madrigal" (from "The Mikado"), (Sullivan).
8.41: Instrumental—Ingall's Hawaiian Orchestra, (a) "Director March" (Reis); (b) "Hawaiian Memories" (Heagney).
8.48: Vocal duet—Miss B. Smith and Mr. J. Simpson, "O Lovely Night" (Ronald).
8.52: Pianoforte solo—Mr. Cyril Towsey, "Valse Caprice" (Scott).
8.56: Contralto solo—Miss Beryl Smith, "The Sunset Glow" (Metcalf).
9.0: Weather forecast.
9.1: Orchestral selection—"Rose Marie" (Friml).
9.9: Vocal quartet—Clarion Glee Singers, "Memories of Scotland" (MS., arrgd. by the Quartet).
9.13: Bass solo—Mr. Duncan Black, "The Cradle of the Deep" (Knight).
9.17: Instrumental trio—Auckland Trio, "In Arcady" Suite (Nevin).
9.26: Vocal duet—Misses A. McGruer and B. Smith, "Island of the Purple Sea" (Gheel).
9.30: Humorous recital—Mr. Thomas Harris, "The Optimist—The Safety Pin."
9.35: Tenor solo—Mr. Jas. Simpson, "A Memory" (Park).
9.39: Saxophone solo (record), "Marilyn" (Wiedoeft).
9.43: Novelty—Miss A. McGruer and Mr. D. Black, "Stories at the Piano."
9.48: Instrumental—Ingall's Hawaiian Orchestra, (a) "Lullaby Land" (Prival); (b) "Hawaiian Hotel" (Ferara); (c) "Then I'll be Happy" (Friend).
9.57: Vocal quartet—Clarion Glee Singers "Cornfield Medley" (MS., arrgd. by the Quartet).
10.1: God Save the King.
N.B.—During the evening there will be a relay of vaudeville items from the Embassy Theatre.

2YA, WELLINGTON (420 METRES), THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

- 3 p.m.: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.
3.1: Selected gramophone items.
4.30 and 4.55: Sporting results to hand.
5.0: Close down.
6.0: Children's session—Aunt Gwen, assisted by Cousins Ruby, Dulcie, Ola, Hazel, Eileen, and Maisie. Song, Cousin Ruby, "Tip-toes" (Carew). Story, Aunt Gwen. Pianoforte duet, Cousins Dulcie and Ola. Song, Cousin Eileen, "Big Brother Day" (MSS.). Recitation, Cousin Kathleen. Pianoforte duet, Cousins Hazel and Maisie, "Hungarian Dance" (Brahms). Song, Cousin Ruby, "The Elf Man" (Wells).
7.0: News session, market reports, and sports results.
7.40: Lecturette—Mr. W. J. M. McClellan, "Evolution of the Safety Match."
8.0: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.

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Studio Concert by the Wellington Artillery Band (under the conductorship of Captain T. Herd), assisted by 2YA artists.

- 8.1: March—Wellington Artillery Band, "Gympie City" (Trussell).
8.6: Tenor—Mr. Chas. Williams, (a) "Dedication" (Schumann); (b) "O, Tender Green" (Schumann).
8.12: Intermezzo—Wellington Artillery Band, "Hypatia" (Hume).
8.17: Quartet—The Lyric, "Dear Harp of My Country" (traditional).
8.21: Opera selection—Wellington Artillery Band, "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
8.29: Humour—Miss E. D. Pennington, "Reflections of a Penny" (Varick).
8.34: Trio (three horns), with band accompaniment, "Gloaming" (Brown).
8.40: Baritone—Mr. Will Goudie, (a) "Arise, O Sun" (Day); (b) "The Little Irish Girl" (Lohr).
8.47: Mexican waltz—Wellington Artillery Band, "Worship to the Most Beautiful" (Cadina).
8.54: Quartet—The Lyric, "Go, Ask Papa" (Parks).
8.58: Weather report and announcements.
9.0: Soprano—Miss Ailsa Nicol, "Vissi d'Arte" (Puccini); "The Enchanted Forest" (Montague Phillips).
9.7: Flower song—Wellington Artillery Band, "Lilies at Dawn" (Beyer).
9.13: Duet—Messrs. Chas. Williams and Will Goudie, "Ballad Singers" (Lane Wilson).
9.17: Contest fantasia—Wellington Artillery Band, "The Champion" (Hartman).
9.29: Quartet—The Lyric, "They Kissed" (Hawley).
9.33: Humour—Miss E. D. Pennington, (a) "Aren't Men Funny" (Lane); (b) "Katy Did" (Anon.).
9.39: Polacca—Wellington Artillery Band, "Prince of Poland" (Hume).
9.44: Bass—Mr. W. Binet Brown, "Give a Man a Horse" (O'Hara).
9.49: Two-step—Wellington Artillery Band, "Rag-a-Muffin" (Pryor).
9.53: Quartet—The Lyric, "Two Roses" (Werner).
9.57: March—Wellington Artillery Band, "The Durhams" (Douglas).

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (306 METRES)—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

- 3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.
4.25: Sports results.
6.0: Children's hour—Chuckle and Aunt Pat. Opening song and birthday verses by Chuckle and Aunt Pat, "How-Do-You-Do?" Story by Aunt Pat, "Alice in Wonderland." Chorus by Girls' Welsh Choir, "In the Sweet By-and-bye." Recitation, Cousin Dorothy. Song, Cousin Catherine, "An Old-fashioned House." Birthdays. Song, Cousin Jean, "The Miller's Daughter." Story by Chuckle, "The Young Fur Traders." Chorus, Girls' Choir, "Aberyslwith." Recitation, Cousin Bronwen. Piano solo, Cousin Betty. Good-night song.
7.15: News session.
7.30: Address by Mr. J. W. Hadfield, H.D.A., "Potato Certification" (under the auspices of the Canterbury Progress League).
8.0: Chimes.
8.1: Overture—Rebroadcast of 2YA Studio Orchestra, circumstances permitting.
8.7: Soprano and baritone duet—Madame Gower-Burns and Mr. Clive Hindle, "Sunbeams" (Ronald).
8.11: Contralto solos—Mrs. Ann Harper, (a) "Oh, That It Was So!" (Bridge); (b) "A Soft Day" (Stanford).
8.20: 'Cello solos—Mr. Harold Beck, (a) "Elegie" (Casella); (b) "Serenade" (Popper).
8.29: Soprano solos—Madame Gower-Burns, "Life of a Rose," from Song Cycle (Lehmann).
Tenor solos—Mr. Harold Prescott, (a) "Who Knows" (Ball); (b) "I Heard You Singing" (Coates).
8.39: Instrumental trios—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, (a) "Minuetto and Rondo" (Hummell); (b) "Alla Turka."
8.47: Baritone solo—Mr. Clive Hindle, "Muleteer of Malaga" (Trottere).
8.51: Classical recital—Mr. R. R. Wills, "Hiawatha's Hunting" (Longfellow).
8.56: Soprano and contralto duet—Madame Gower-Burns and Mrs. Ann Harper, "Early Dawn" (Ireland).
9.0: Weather forecast.
9.2: Overture.
9.6: Tenor solo, followed by soprano solo—Mr. Harold Prescott and Madame Gower-Burns, (a) "Bird Songs at Eventide" (Coates); (b) "It Was a Lover and His Lass" (Coates).
9.13: Flute solos—Mr. W. Hay, (a) "The Butterfly" (Kohler); (b) "Romance" (Cunnington).
9.25: Baritone solos, followed by soprano and tenor duet—(a) "What a Wonderful World It Would Be" (Lohr); (b) "The Reason" (Del Riego); (c) "Night Hymn at Sea" (duet), (Thomas).
9.36: Instrumental trios—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, (a) "Why" (Schumann); (b) "Gavotte" (Sinding).
9.45: Contralto solo, followed by contralto and baritone duet—(a) Mrs. Ann Harper, "O Lovely Night" (Ronald); (b) Mrs. Ann Harper and Mr. Clive Hindle, "Snowflakes" (Lehmann).
9.53: Classical prose and poetry—Mr. R. R. Wills, (a) "Gratiano's Speech," from "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare); (b) "Maoriland" (Adams).
9.59: Vocal quartet—Grand Opera Quartet, "Shepherdess and Beau Brocade," from "The Rebel Maid" (Phillips).
God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (463 METRES)—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

SILENT DAY.

Friday, August 10

1YA, AUCKLAND (333 METRES)—FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.

4.0: Literary selection by the announcer.

4.8: Selected studio items.

4.25: Sports results.

4.30: Close down.

6.0: Children's session, conducted by Nod, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Towsey and Mr. Bree—Letters and birthday greetings. Pianoforte selections, vocal duets and bed-time stories.

7.15: News and market reports.

8.0: Chimes.

8.1: Relay of orchestral overture from Strand Theatre Orchestra, under the conductorship of Eve Bentley.

8.11: Vocal duet—Messrs. R. Peter and A. Colledge, "Flow Gently, Deva" (Cooke).

8.15: Instrumental trio—Auckland Trio, "Scherzo," from "Third Trio" (Fesca).

8.24: Contralto solos—Miss Phyllis Gribben, (a) "O Western Wind" (Brahe); (b) "St. Nicholas' Day in the Morning" (Martin).

8.31: Humorous sketch—Mr. J. F. Montague and the Auckland Comedy Players, "Guns and Guns!"

8.46: Instrumental quartets—The Internationals, (a) "Side by Side" (Woods); (b) "Just Another Day Wasted Away" (Keefe); (c) "Waltz Medley" (MS.).

8.52: Tenor solo—Mr. Robert Peter, "Adelaide" (Beethoven).

8.56: Cello and piano duet—Miss Molly Wright and Mr. C. Towsey, "First Movement, Sonata" (Grieg).

9.0: Weather forecast.

9.1: Relay of orchestral entr'acte from Strand Theatre.

9.11: Vocal duet and chorus—Miss Gribben and Mr. Colledge, "Duet," from "The Mikado" (2nd act), (Sullivan).

9.15: Soprano solo—Madame Richards, "Sing, Break Into Song" (Mallinson).

9.19: Instrumental trio—Auckland Trio, "The Lake of Swans" Ballet (Tschaikowsky).

9.28: Bass solo—Mr. Arthur Colledge, "The Pipes of Pan" (Elgar).

9.32: One-act comedy—The Auckland Comedy Players, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Montague, "Going Away."

9.47: Duet and chorus—Messrs. Peter and Colledge, "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring" (Sullivan).

9.51: Instrumental quartets—The Internationals, (a) "Oh, Doris" (Kahn); (b) "Cock a Doodle" (Johnstone).

9.57: Vocal quartet—St. Andrew's Quartet, "Sweet and Low" (Barnby).

10.0: God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (420 METRES), FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

3 p.m.: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.

3.1: Selected gramophone items.

4.30 and 4.55: Sporting results to hand.

5.0: Close down.

6.0: Children's session—Uncle Ernest and pupils of Miss Marie Petersen. Piano solo, Cousin Lily. Song and chorus, cousins. Song, Cousin Leila. Song, Cousin Violet. Song, Cousin Una. Chorus, cousins.

7.0: News session, market reports, and sports results.

8.0: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.

8.1: Overture—The Orchestra, "Finlandia" (Sibelius).

8.11: Soprano—Miss Amy Eaton, "Caro Nome," from "Rigoletto" (Verdi).

8.16: Trio—Symons-Ellwood Short Trio, (a) "Romance" (Marschner); (b) "Viennese Refrain" (Kreisler).

8.26: Baritone—Mr. S. E. Rodger, "O, Star of Eve," from "Tannhauser" (Wagner).

8.31: Piano duet—Misses Vera Boesley, L.A.B., and Eileen Roache, "Slavonic Dance" (Dvorak).

8.36: Tenor—Mr. Wm. Renshaw, "O, Vision Entrancing," from "Esmerelda" (Goring Thomas).

8.40: Humour—Mr. M. Hawken, "Women" (Anon.).

8.45: Contralto—Miss Nora Greene, "Ah, Rendi Mi," from "Aria Dell Opera Mitrane" (Rossi).

8.49: Grand opera selection—The Orchestra, "The Masked Ball" (Verdi).

9.1: Weather report and announcements.

9.3: Soprano—Miss Amy Eaton, "Shadow Song," from "Dinorah" (Meyerbeer).

9.8: Instrumental—The Orchestra, repeat item.

9.16: Baritone—Mr. S. E. Rodger, "Prologue," from "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo).

9.23: Piano duet—Misses Vera Boesley, L.A.B., and Eileen Roache, "Second Rhapsody" (Liszt).

9.28: Tenor—Mr. Wm. Renshaw, (a) "The Faery Song," from "The Immortal Hour" (Boughton); (b) "Iriskay Love Lilt," from "Songs of the Hebrides" (arr. Kennedy-Fraser).

9.34: Instrumental—The Orchestra, (a) "Rigandor" (Raff); (b) "Taran-telle" (Raff).

9.42: Humour—Mr. M. Hawken, "Wedding Day Speeches" (Newman).

9.46: Contralto—Miss Nora Greene, (a) "Praise of God" (Beethoven); (b) "Restless Love" (Schubert).

9.52: Selection—The Orchestra, "Ruddigore" (Sullivan).

10.2: National Anthem.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (306 METRES), FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

3 p.m.: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.

4.25: Sports results.

6.0: Children's session, Big Brother. Talk and story for the tiny tots, Big Brother. Song, Cousin Frances, "Golden Head." Story, "Alice in Wonderland," Aunt Pat. Fairy tales in music and story by Miss Arpeggio. Birthdays. Song, Cousin Frances, "Lullaby Land." Health games, the Captain. Story, "The Life of an Explorer," Big Brother.

7.15: News session.

7.30: Football (Rugby) review, Mr. J. K. Moloney.

8.0: Chimes.

Excerpts from the comic opera, "Tom Jones" (German), sung by the Melodious Four.

8.1: Overture (re-broadcast of 2YA Orchestra, conditions permitting)..

8.6: Vocal quartet, followed by tenor and chorus—Melodious Four and Mr. Russell Sumner, (a) "The Barley Mow" (German); (b) "West Country Lad" (German).

8.12: Violin solos, Miss Irene Morris, (a) "Poeme" (Fibich); (b) "Spanish Danse" (Granados).

8.22: Soprano solo, trio and quartet, Miss Frances Hamerton, Melodious Trio and Quartet, (a) "To-day My Spirit" (German); (b) "Festina Lente" (German), (c) "Here's a Paradox for Lovers" (German).

8.33: Instrumental trios—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, (a) "Romance"; (b) "Vivace" (Godard).

8.44: Soprano and tenor duet, followed by quartet—Melodious Duo and Quartet, (a) "For Aye, My Love" (German); (b) "Hurry, Bustle!" (German).

8.50: A humorous discussion, Mr. J. J. Flewellyn, "Monty on Burglars" (MS).

8.56: Bass solo and chorus, followed by contralto solo, Mr. T. D. Williams and quartet, Miss Belle Renaut, (a) "A Person of Bath" (German); (b) "As All the Maids" (German).

9.0: Weather forecast.

9.1: Overture, "Light Cavalry" (Suppe).

9.7: Soprano and laughing trio, Miss Frances Hamerton and trio, (a) "Dream o' Day Jill" (German); (b) "You Have a Pretty Wit" (German).

9.11: Bell solo, Mr. S. Morrish, "Lazy Waters" (Kahn).

9.16: Soprano solo and chorus, Miss Frances Hamerton and quartet, (a) "Love Maketh the Heart" (German); (b) "Glass of Fashion" (German).

9.20: Instrumental trios, Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, (a) "To a Fairy Boat" (Hope); (b) "Polonaise" (Chopin).

9.27: Soprano recitative and waltz song, Miss Frances Hamerton, "Beguille, Beguille" (German).

9.32: Miamba solo and vocal chorus, Mr. S. Morrish and Mr. A. E. Williams, "When Budda Smiles" (Brown).

9.37: Humorous narrative, Mr. J. J. Flewellyn, "Levinsky Buys a Ford" (Anon.).

9.42: Dance music—Williams Dance Band, "Whisper Song" (one step), (Friend), with vocal refrain by Mr. A. E. Williams.

9.50: Vocal trio, Melodious Trio, "Says a Well Worn Saw" (German).

9.54: Dance music, Williams Dance Band, "Oh! Mabel" (foxtrot) (Kahn); banjo solo with vocal accompaniment by W. A. East.

10.0: Vocal quartet, Melodious Four, "Hark, the Merry Marriage Bells" (German).

Dance music till 11 p.m.

11.0: God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (463 METRES), FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

3 p.m.: Town Hall chimes.

3.1: Gramophone music.

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- 3.15: Talk on "Fashions" by a representative of the D.I.C., Ltd.
 3.30: Relay of afternoon-tea music from the Savoy.
 3.45: Studio music.
 4.0: Relay of music from the Savoy.
 4.0: Gramophone music.
 4.15 and 4.30: Gramophone music.
 6.0: Town Hall chimes.
 6.1: Children's session, Aunt Sheila and Big Brother Bill. The programme will be under the direction of Miss Anita Winkle and her pupils. The songs and recitations will be confined exclusively to the poetry of A. A. Milne.
 7.15: News session.
 7.30: Book review by Mr. H. Greenwood, Librarian of the Dunedin Athenæum.
 8.0: Town Hall chimes.
 8.1: Orchestral selection.
 8.10: Contralto solos, Miss Dorothy Skinner, (a) "Take Heart" (Henery); (b) "Lie There, My Love" (MacCunn).
 8.17: Cornet solo, Mr. D. J. Robertson, "Star of England" (polka, Farrell).
 8.22: Bass solo, Mr. Neil Black, "Bedouin Love Song" (Pinsuti).
 8.26: Flute solo, Mr. Chas. E. Gibbons, "Faust" (Gounod).
 8.32: Pianoforte solo, Mrs. Ernest Drake, L.A.B., "Aufsanie" (Schumann).
 8.36: Contralto solo, Miss Dorothy Skinner, "Still as the Night" (Bohm).
 8.39: Cornet solos, Mr. D. J. Robertson, (a) "Il Bacio" (Arditi); (b) "Largo" (Handel).
 8.45: Bass solos, Mr. Neil Black, (a) "Dring to Me only with Thine Eyes" (Quilter); (b) "An Erisky Love Lilt" (Fraser).
 8.56: Flute solo, Mr. Chas. E. Gibbons, "Canette" (Gomez).
 8.58: Weather forecast.
 9.0: An hour's dance music relayed from the Savoy.
 10.0: Close down.

Saturday August 11

1YA AUCKLAND (333 METRES), SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

- 3 p.m.: Relay description of Rugby football match from Eden Park (announcer, Mr. W. J. Meredith).
 4.30: Close down.
 6.0: Children's session, Cinderella and Sunny Jim. Stories. Record. Duologue, Sunny Jim and Cinderella, "George Washington and the Cherry Tree." Letters and birthdays. Song, Cinderella, selected. Stories and jokes. Maori Haka, Sunny Jim.
 7.15: News and sports results.
 8.0: Chimes.
 8.1: Relay of Auckland Municipal Choir Concert, Choral and organ selections. Choirmaster and organist, Mr. Maughan Barnett.
 9.30: Relay of dance music from Dixieland Cabaret Orchestra, under Mr. Harry Neilsen.
 11.0: God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (420 METRES), SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

- 3 p.m.: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.
 3.1: Relay description of football match from Athletic Park. (Announcer, Mr. Chas. Lamberg).
 6.0: Children's session—Aunt Gwen and Uncle Toby, assisted by Cousins Gwenda and pupils of Mrs. Martyn Williams. Recitation, Cousin Marie, "Peter Pan Steps Down" (MSS.). Song, Cousin Gwenda. Song, Uncle Toby. Recitation, Cousin Ina. Musical monologue, Cousin Lucy. Recitation, Cousin Evelyn. Song, Cousin Gwenda. Recitation, Cousin Miriam.
 7.0: News session, market reports, and sports results.
 7.40: Lecturette—Professor H. B. Kirk, under auspices of W.E.A., "What We Owe to the Fly."
 8.0: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.
 8.1: Overture—The Orchestra, "Plymouth Hoe" (Ansell. (A nautical overture, based on familiar airs).
 8.11: Quartet—Melodie Four, "Timbuctoo" (Giebel).
 8.15: Mandolin—Mr. Lad Haywood, (a) "Miserere Scene," from "Il Trovatore" (Verdi), (by request); (b) "Golden Memories" (Weidt).
 8.21: Hits and harmonies—The Glad Idlers, "Mary" (MSS.).
 8.27: Instrumental—The Orchestra, "Reminiscences of the Old Plantation" (Chambers).
 8.30: Tenor—Mr. F. Bryant, (a) "Ships that Pass in the Night" (Stephenson); (b) "When the House is Asleep" (Haigh).
 8.46: Humour—Mr. Geo. Titchener, "Languages."
 8.52: Instrumental—Palmer's Hawaiian Trio, (a) "When it's Love Time in Hawaii"; (b) "Hawaiian Sands" (MSS.).
 8.59: Weather report and announcements.
 9.1: Instrumental—The Orchestra, repeat item.

- 9.9: Bass—Mr. W. W. Marshall, "King of the Vasty Deep" (Withers).
 9.13: Mandola—Mr. Lad Haywood, (a) "Dance of the Teddy Bears" (Weidt); (b) "You're so Easy to Remember" (Woods).
 9.19: Hits and harmonies—The Glad Idlers, "Medley of Popular Airs."
 9.25: Instrumental—Palmer's Hawaiian Trio, (a) "Here I am, Broken-hearted" (De Sylva and Brown); (b) "Sweet Child, I'm Wild About You" (Whiting and Simon).
 9.32: Quartet—Melodie Four, "Song of Hawaii" (Bories and Corbell), arr. Melodie Four.
 9.36: Instrumental—The Orchestra, "Old Favourites" (arr. Seredy).
 9.46: Tenor—Mr. Sam. Duncan, "A Dream" (Bartlett).
 9.50: Humour—Mr. Geo. Titchener, (a) "When Father Did the Cooking on Sunday" (Frampton); (b) "Song Without a Name."
 9.57: Baritone—Mr. R. S. Allwright, (a) "Hands and Lips"; (b) "Our Little Love is Newly Born" (Coningsby Clarke).
 10.4: Instrumental—The Orchestra—Dance numbers (vocal choruses by the Glad Idlers).
 10.14: Quartet—Melodie Four, "My Blue Heaven" (Donaldson, arr. Melodie Four).
 10.18: Dance programme.
 11.0: Close down.

3YA CHRISTCHURCH (306 METRES), SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

- 2.45 p.m.: Relay description of Rugby football match from Lancaster Park (Manawhenua v. Canterbury).
 6.0: Children's hour, Uncle Sam, stories and greetings. Music and songs by Aunt May.
 7.15: News session.
 7.30: Sports review.
 8.0: Chimes.
 8.1: Overture, rebroadcast of 2YA Orchestra (conditions permitting).
 8.7: Vocal male quartet, Lyric Four, "All Through the Night" (Welsh tradl.).
 8.11: Soprano solos, Miss Mabel Eaglesome, (a) "A Mystical Song" (Stewart); (b) "Poeme" (Fibich).
 8.17: Banjo solo, Mr. Stan. Birch, "The Broken Melody" (Van Biene).
 8.21: Bass solos, followed by quartet, Mr. E. J. Johnston and the Lyric Four, (a) "The Dover Patrol" (Carrington); (b) "Hafeld Bells" (Easthope Martin); (c) "Still as the Night" (Bohm).
 8.31: Humorous recital, Miss Phyllis Robinson, "No Noos" (MS).
 8.36: Instrumental trio, Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, "Allegro from Trio" (Reissiger).
 8.46: Scottish chorus song, Mr. Jack Lockhart (own accompaniment), "It's a Fine Thing to Sing" (Lauder).
 8.51: Messo-soprano solos, Mrs. H. W. Stow, (a) "If It Might Come to You" (Squire); (b) "You Will Never Grow Old" (Drummond).
 8.56: Saxophone solo, ragtime, "Saxamene" (Weidoff).
 9.2: Tenor and bass duet, Lyric Duo, "Watchman, What of the Night?" (Sargeant).
 9.6: Weather forecast.
 9.8: Overture, "Lady Luck" (Orpheans).
 9.12: Humorous quartet, Lyric Four, "Because I'd Nothing Else To Do" (MS).
 9.16: Soprano solo, Miss Mabel Eaglesome, "Harbour Night Song" (Sander-son).
 9.20: Tenor solos, Mr. H. Blakeley, (a) "In Old Madrid" (Trottere); (b) "Loved Lenore" (Walton Galruth).
 9.27: Instrumental trios, Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, (a) "Ave Maria" (Gounod); (b) "Entr'acte and Mazurka" (Delibes).
 9.38: Male voice part songs, Lyric Four, (a) "My Old Kentucky Home" (Foster); (b) "Beware" (Philpot, N.Z.).
 9.46: Mezzo-soprano solo, Mrs. H. W. Stow, "Time's Roses" (Barry).
 9.50: Humorous recital, Miss Phyllis Robinson, "My Double and How He Undid Me" (Hale).
 9.55: Saxophone solo, waltz, "Marilyn" (Wiedoff).
 9.59: Tenor and baritone duet, Lyric Duo, "The Moon Hath Raised Her Lamp Above" (from "Lily of Killarney" (Benedict).
 10.5: Banjo solo, Mr. Stan. Birch, "Faust" (Gounod).
 10.10: Guid Nicht, Scottish song, Mr. Jock Lockhart, "Just a Wee Deoch-an-Dorris" (Lauder).
 God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (463 METRES), SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

- 2.45 p.m.: Relay description of interprovincial Rugby match (Auckland v. Otago) from Carisbrook ground.
 5.0: Close down.
 7.15: News session.
 7.30: Address, under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association.
 8.0: Town Hall chimes.
 8.1: Orchestral selections.
 8.11: Contralto solos, Miss Rita Raffills, (a) "Yonder" (Oliver); (b) "Maori Slumber Song."
 8.17: Instrumental trio, "Serenata" (Braga).
 8.22: Recital, Miss Molly Gallagher, F.T.C.I., "Janie" (Gatty).
 8.27: Violin solos, Mr. Harold Riddle, (a) "A Toi" (Elliott); (b) "Mazurka" (Jenkenson).
 8.32: Tenor solos, Mr. L. E. Dailey, (a) "Comfort Ye"; (b) "Every Valley" (both from "The Messiah") (Handel).
 8.37: Pianoforte solos, Mrs. Ernest Drake, (a) "To a Water Lily" (Macdowell); (b) "Country Dance" (Beethoven).
 8.42: Mezzo-soprano solos, Miss Agnes Guy, (a) "A Summer Night" (Thomas); (b) "I Know a Lovely Garden" (d'Hardelot).
 8.47: 'Cello solo, Mr. P. J. Palmer, "Elegie" (Squire).
 8.52: Baritone solo, Mr. Arthur Lungley, "Four by the Clock" (Mallinson).

SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMNARY

The Hymnbook used at the Children's Song Service, 1YA, Auckland.
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AUCKLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION
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- 8.56: Orchestral selection.
 9.7: Weather forecast.
 9.10: Contralto solo, Miss Rita Raffills, "Home Song" (Liddle).
 9.13: Violin solo, Mr. Harold Riddle, "Cavatina" (Fontaine).
 9.18: Recitals, Miss Molly Gallagher, (a) "The Gift of Tribemius" (Whittier); (b) "Kittie O'Toole" (Anon.).
 9.27: Instrumental trios, (a) "Anitra's Dance" (Grieg); (b) "Cavatina" (Raff).
 9.38: Tenor solos, Mrs. L. E. Dalley, (a) "O Lovely Night" (Ronald); (b) "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby" (Clay).
 9.42: 'Cello solo, Mr. P. J. Palmer, "Serenade" (Pierne).
 9.47: Mezzo-soprano solo, Miss Agnes Guy, "You Will Never Grow Old" (Drummond).
 9.50: Orchestral selection.
 9.55: Baritone solos, Mr. Arthur Lungley, (a) "When the Dew is Falling" (Schneider); (b) "Trade Winds" (Keel).
 10.0: Close down.

NOTE: The above programme is subject to alteration owing to the fact that the Leckie v. Barber boxing match will be relayed after 9 o'clock. (Announcer, Mr. Divers.)

Sunday, August 12

1YA, AUCKLAND (333 METRES), SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

- 9 a.m.: Result of All Blacks' match in South Africa.
 3 p.m.: Afternoon session, selected studio items.
 4.0: Literary selection by the announcer.
 4.8 and 4.30: Selected studio items.
 6.0: Children's song service, conducted by Uncle Leo, assisted by cousins from Beresford Street Sunday School.
 6.55: Relay of service from St. David's Church, Preacher, Rev. Ivo Bertram, Organist, Mr. E. C. Craston.
 8.30: Gramophone lecture recital by Mr. R. W. Strong, of the Auckland Choral Society.
 Overture, Berlin State Opera Orchestra, "Mignon" (Thomas).
 Operatic selection, Dusolina Giannini, "Visse d'Arte, Vissi d'Amore" (from "La Tosca").
 Harpischord record, Wanda Landowska, "Harmonious Blacksmith."
 Operatic selection, chorus and orchestra of the State Opera House, "Die Meistersinger" (Church Scene, Act 1).
 Violin solo, Jascha Heifetz, "Rondo" (Schubert).
 Vocal selection, Enrico Caruso, "Messe Solennelle," "Crucifixus" (Rossini).
 Instrumental selection, Elman String Quartet, "Andante Cantabile" (from "Quartet Op. 11") (Tchaikowsky).
 Vocal solo, Galli-Curci, "The Gypsy and the Bird" (Benedict).
 Pianoforte solo, Ignace Jan Paderewski, "Etude in E Major, Op. 10, No. 3" (Chopin).
 Operatic selection, Fanny Heldy, P. Anseu, "Parle Moi de Ma Mere" (Bizet).
 Orchestral selection, National Symphony Orchestra, "Sylvia Ballet," "Cortege de Bacchus" (Delibes).
 9.30: God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (420 METRES), SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

- 9 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.: All Blacks' football results.
 3 p.m.: Chimes of the General Post Office clock, Wellington.

Sacred Concert by the Choir of the Church of Christ, Vivian Street, Wellington.

- 8.1: Anthem—The Choir, "What Are These?" (Stainer).
 Baritone—Mr. G. Gray, selected.
 Male quartet—Messrs. Eaton, Carpenter, Gray, and Hall, "The Little Brown Church" (Pitts).
 Soprano—Miss E. Bull, "Nearer, My God to Thee" (Carey).
 Choral—The Choir, "Silent Night" (Dicks).
 Baritone—Mr. W. G. Carpenter, "De Profundis" (Verne).
 Monologue—Mr. W. J. Mason, "A Soldier's Reminiscences."
 Contralto—Mrs. L. Sinecock, "Open the Gates of the Temple" (Knatt).
 Duet—Messrs. Hall and Eaton, "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" (Old English air).
 Anthem—The Choir, "Alpha and Omega" (Stainer). (Soloist, Miss E. Bull.)
 Baritone—Mr. G. Gray, selected.
 Male quartet—Messrs. Eaton, Carpenter, Gray, and Hall, (a) "Lead, Kindly Light"; (b) "Fight the Good Fight" (arr. Stebbins).
 Soprano—Miss E. Bull, "Oh, Divine Redeemer" (Gounod).
 Baritone—Mr. W. J. Mason, "There is a Green Hill" (Gounod).
 Anthem—The Choir, "Incline Thine Ear" (Himmell). (Soloist, Mr. Dr. Hall).
 Contralto—Mrs. L. Sinecock, "O, Rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn).
 Monologue—Mr. W. J. Mason, "The Legend Beautiful."
 Baritone—Mr. W. G. Carpenter, "God's Garden" (Lambert).
 Duet—Messrs. Hall and Eaton, "Watchman, What of the Night?" (Sargent).
 Anthem—The Choir, "He Watereth the Hills" (Simper). (Soloist, D. Hall).

- Organist, Mrs. L. Sinecock. Choirmaster, Mr. W. J. Mason.
 6.0: Children's Sunday service, conducted by Uncle Ernest, assisted by Cambridge Terrace Congregational Church Choir.
 7.0: Relay of evening service of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Preacher, Rev. R. Howie, B.A. Organist and choirmaster, Mr. Frank Thomas.
 8.15 (approx.): Relay of band recital of the Wellington Municipal Tramways Band from His Majesty's Theatre. (Conductor, Mr. T. Goodall.)

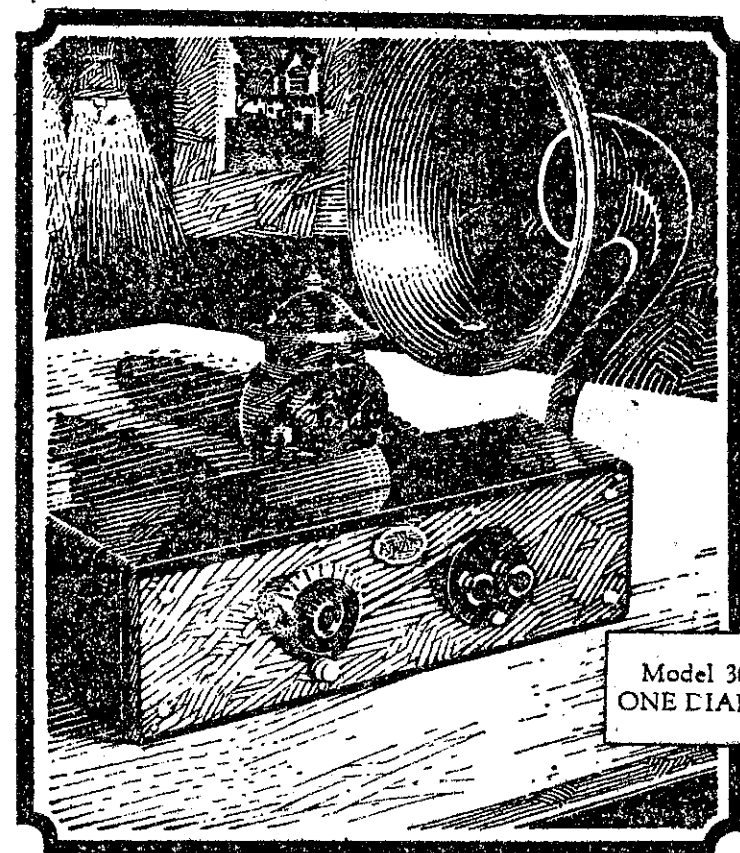
3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (306 METRES), SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

- 9 a.m.: Result of All Blacks match in South Africa.
 3 p.m.: Afternoon session, selected studio items.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.30: Children's song service, conducted by Uncle David. Hymns by Mrs. Machin's choir.
 6.30: Relay of evening service from Christchurch Anglican Cathedral, Preacher, Bishop of Christchurch. Organist, Mr. J. C. Bradshaw, Mus. Doc.
 8.20 (approx.): Re-broadcast of 2YA, Wellington (relay of Municipal Tramways Band Concert from His Majesty's Theatre, Wellington).
 God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (463 METRES), SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

- 9 a.m.: Town Hall chimes.
 Result of All Blacks match in South Africa.
 9.20: Close down.
 5.30: Children's song service, conducted by Big Brother Bill, assisted by members of the Y.W.C.A. Girls' Citizens' Club.
 6.30: Relay of service from Hanover Street Baptist Church. Preacher, Rev. E. S. Tuckwell, M.A. Choirmaster, Mr. H. P. Desmoulins. Organist, Mr. Upton Harvey.
 8.0: Sacred concert relayed from the church.
 9.15: Close down.

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The Woman's Point of View

By "VERITY"

Result of "Favourite Novels" Competition

THE result of our first Literary Competition has been extremely gratifying, the general level of the entries being high, many competitors revealing an attractive faculty for expression in this form. Two first prizes have been awarded, one to "Isabel Emm" and the other to "Olive," the entries of these competitors having been judged equal in the merits of terseness of explanation and appreciation of the salient characteristics of the chosen book. The choice was a difficult one, as the literary standard was excellent; several of the other contributions appear in this issue, and will receive payment at space rates.

—VERITY

"THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM."

(By Olive Schreiner.)

THIS is the age of realism in literature, but unfortunately much that is necessarily crude hides the beauty of that exacting truth, whose garments writers of to-day are striving to grasp. This does not happen in the case of the little governess, Olive Schreiner, very young, abjectly poor, lonely, and uneducated, who yet could write that wonderful masterpiece, "The Story of An African Farm." There we have the untrammelled ideas, two decades before her time, but tempered with most idealistic thought, which makes this work remembered when much modern fiction is forgotten.

It is just a record of the lives of simple souls on a farm in old-time South Africa, but it has a breadth of vision which is an inspiration to those who read, and shows a perfect conception of truth and profound humanity.

The book has an added charm. During the course of its stirring narrative the authoress was inspired to insert an allegory which surely must be one of the finest pieces of prose we possess—yet so appealing in its simplicity that a child might read with understanding and profit.

This small gem of uplifting thought, with its imaginative grasp of all the poetry of life, love, and endeavour, is the very essence of genius. May there follow more writers like Olive Schreiner.

—"Isabel Emm."

OUR monthly competitions for women readers cover literary and domestic activities. By this means we hope to exchange many useful secrets of good housekeeping, and also to bring to light considerable literary talent. The competition for this month is the "Better Way" No. 3, closing on August 24. The rules will be found on this page.

"Penny Plain."

(By O. Douglas.)

SOME years ago, on my birthday, among other attractive-looking parcels waiting for me, I espied one which (from its unmistakable shape) I cleverly decided was a book! "Aa!" I cried in glee, pounced on it, and, on opening it, I saw the title "Penny Plain," by O. Douglas.

The name itself intrigued me, and as soon as possible I delved within. I do not know how many times I have turned to it, enjoying it with always the same sense of refreshment. Its crisp humour, its delightfully human element, and the clear atmosphere of

and surely of such is our own life!—
Eira G. Moore.

"Alice For Short."

(By William de Morgan.)

WILLIAM DE MORGAN'S whimsical literary style will always have for me an especial appeal, and I think it is manifested at its best in "Alice for Short." The author so thoroughly knows and so tenderly loves his Alice that I perforce must hold them both in my heart.

The story is a very human one, and Alice's varying fortunes are recounted with—to me—a satisfying wealth of detail. Never once does the gently hu-

"BETTER WAY" COMPETITION No. 3. MONTHLY PRIZES.

ALL women whose homes are to them a source of abiding interest and delight have their own treasured secrets of housekeeping. It may be an unusual recipe, a scheme for brightening an uninteresting room, a labour-saving notion, an idea for decorative work, a dress or toilet hint, or a pet economy. There is always a special method of performing various household tasks—the "better way." The "Radio Record" offers a prize of half-a-guinea each month until further notice for "Better Ways" from our women readers. The right is reserved to publish any entry not awarded a prize on payment of space rates.

Entries must be written in ink, on ONE side of the paper only, and the name and address of the competitor should be written on the back of each entry.

When more than one "Better Way" is submitted by the same competitor, each entry must be written on a separate sheet of paper.

The decision of the Editor is final and binding. A nom-de-plume may be used if desired.

The August "Better Way" Competition closes on August 24, and the result will be announced on the women's page on Friday, August 31.

All entries to be addressed: "Verity," c/o "Radio Record," Box 1032, Wellington.

the little Scots community, make it like a draught of spring water on a stifling day.

It is a novel that receives you as a friend, and so natural and real are the characters that you are one with them, and appreciate comfortable "Mrs. McCosh"—glory in "The Mhor's" originality—sympathise with bluff Jock, love the Macdonalds, share David's enthusiasms, and rejoice in "Penny Plain's" slice of twopence coloured in charming "Pamela" and her brother.

Tears and laughter, hopes and fears, love and kindness—of such is this book

morous style fail, nor the readers—this reader's—interest flag. I have always appreciated a real literary style apart from the subject-matter of the story, which may not in itself be of absorbing interest, but when one meets with William de Morgan's characteristic style combined with his gift of story-telling, a find indeed is "Alice for Short" and her creator, so old and wise with his smiling ironical philosophy of life. And, lastly, I like the volume because it is "different," and so far removed from the usual light fiction of these modern days of ours.—D.F.W.

"Beau Geste."

(By P. C. Wren.)

OBLIVIOUS of everything else, still with a sigh of complete satisfaction, I turned the last page at 2 a.m. I am now an ardent admirer of P. C. Wren as the author of "Beau Geste."

The supreme artistry of that prologue! How many authors would dare open their story with its climax? But then it took a master mind to create such an uncanny, baffling series of mysteries—that grim watch of dead men, the missing trumpeter, the bayonet, the vanished corpses, the "Blue Water," and then—the fire! Who could put down the book at this stage, until one knew the answer? And the tantalising interesting part about it is, that the suspense is sustained up to the very last page.

Wren's characters are human. The Foreign Legion, hitherto a mere name, becomes terribly realistic. Of course, loveable "Beau" claims my hero-worship, but loyal Digby and John are both "stout fellas," too—and how wholeheartedly I hate their enemies.

Here, at last, is a really "different" book. The "love-interest," that all-pervasive theme of the modern novel,

"IN A SHANTUNG GARDEN."

(By Louise Jordan Miln.)

IN delightful language this book offers an insight into the ordinary everyday life of a foreign country, and the beautiful Old World traditions that have gone to the building of the complex, yet apparently simple, characters so cleverly drawn.

It fully discloses the almost unbelievable respect and homage paid to the mothers of men, and the ancient customs and ceremonies which go to make up the daily life of the people. Apart from the entertainment provided by a perusal of its pages, the book proves a wonderful fount of knowledge to dwellers in more civilised countries.

The unselfishness and power of renunciation exhibited by the heroine, a beautiful high-born girl, whose life of simple purity is blessed with all that parental love can bestow, surprising as it is, compels unbounded admiration. The power of her fascination is shown by the profound devotion of the hero.

A consideration of the natural description of the intensely cultivated gardens, of the almost superstitious faith attached to certain flowers and plants, of the personal affection lavished on many blooms makes entrancing reading. The volume is all the more satisfying because of its portrayal of novel and unique surroundings.

—"Olive."

Tonking's Linseed Emulsion
is a Certain Cure for Coughs and Colds

plays a very small part, and yet serves its purpose in contributing towards a satisfactory ending.—“Vivat.”

“Scaramouche.”

(By Rafael Sabatini.)

“SCARAMOUCHE,” by Rafael Sabatini, is my favourite novel. The literary style of the writer appeals to me in every way.

The scenes are laid in picturesque old France, than which there can be no lovelier setting; then the historical interest is not lacking, leading up, as it does, to the first steps of the Revolution.

To follow “Scaramouche” from the quiet village to the city of Rennes, there by his “dangerous eloquence” to do his best to avenge the death of his friend Vilmorin, and when he had thoroughly roused the inhabitants, to vanish, thus living up to his name, is intensely interesting.

His next adventure, working up the troupe of M. Binet, to such a successful company, and eventually using it as a means to further his private hatred of M. de La. Tour d’Azyr, and his again vanishing when things were in the worst state of chaos.

Lastly, the skilled swordsman, using that skill to further the cause he was upholding, and incidentally doing his best to kill his friend’s murderer, only to find that murderer to be his own father.

The love interest is there, but as an under-current, rather than the theme: so that everything to make a splendid novel is collected and told in Sabatini’s inimitable style, in “Scaramouche.”—“Helen Wake.”

“Sally in Rhodesia.”

(By Sheila Macdonald.)

SALLY, in the most fascinating of letters, written in a particularly sparkling and amazingly open style, allows quite an extensive glimpse of her life in Rhodesia. One gasps with horror at the terrible domestic tragedies that Sally encounters, and evokes scowls from one’s family the next minute, by loud laughter at the extraordinary doings of Whiskey and Sixpence, the two native servants, who like most of their kind do not concern themselves with anything pertaining to hygiene, and bring one to feel more

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decidedly than ever that ignorance is bliss.

The rather frequent babies, including most energetic twins, will assuredly bring forth a “poor thing” from many a tender-hearted mother; however, the tremendously optimistic Sally generally manages a laugh in times of disaster, even though it be at herself, and somehow the trouble dwindles considerably.

Those who are interested in flowers are charmed by Sally’s gardening activities, and although she has an enormous number of enemies in the way of peculiar kinds of weather and various strange bugs, she has evidently a garden of great attraction. The charm of the book is found not only in its humour and individuality, but in that it is a true picture of a most fascinating country.—“Margot.”

“Adam Bede.”

(By George Eliot.)

I MAY be considered old-fashioned (if so, so be it) when I say that “Adam Bede” is my favourite book, its authoress being “George Eliot.” Many reasons could be given for this choice, let three suffice. “Adam Bede” is so interesting, humorous, and educative.

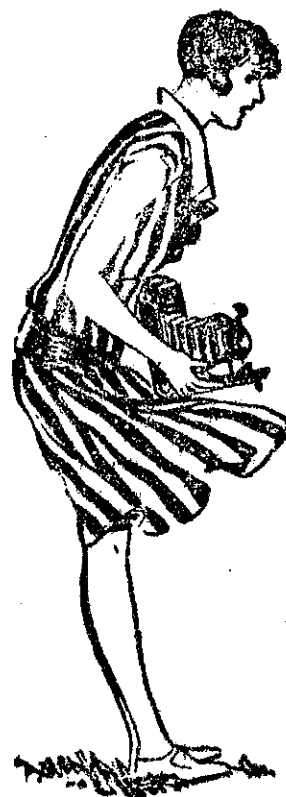
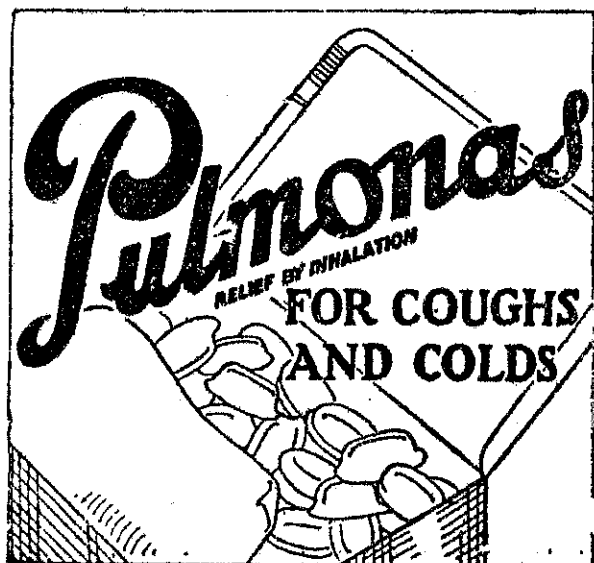
Interesting because every character save Hetty Sorrel is historic, mostly relatives of the novelist. The prototype of Adam was George Eliot’s father, and her mother was Mrs. Poyserd. Every word spoken by Adam is pregnant with meaning, and we have the finest description of a British working man ever produced.

We get rare humour in Mrs. Poyser, which simply fascinates me. Here is a bit: “I’m not denying that women are foolish. God Almighty made ’em to match the men.”

Educative—teaching the gospel of work. Work was Adam’s religion, no cramped work for him. Adam put his conscience into all he did. The book is a splendid insight into English rural life in the early nineteenth century, a vivid contrast to present day, and Dinah’s prayer is a piece of classical literature. I’m thrilled when the authoress turns from the story to moralise; we see her then to advantage. The whole book is simply charming.—M.A.B.

They Say:

THAT many who have listened to, and delighted in, the artistic work of Mr. Clement May “over the air” flocked to the Invitation Recital given by him and his pupils. A delightful entertainment indeed, the representations of “Uriah Heep” and “Mr. Micawber” by Mr. Clement May revealing freshness of interpretation, truth of portraiture, and dramatic ability that made them memorable to lovers of those immortal creations.



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EXAMPLES:—“Annie Ames ate another apple”; or “Winsome Winnie White willingly waltzes with Walter Williams”; or “Bobbie Brown broke Bill’s big bat.”

Make up a story or sentence, each word commencing with the same letter. The competition is quite easy. If a story, the sentences must be co-related to each other.

The competition is PURE SKILL in the use of words. See what you can do.

CONDITIONS:

The longest sentence or story sent in will win.

No word must be used more than once. Every word must commence with the same letter. The story must read sensibly, though possibility or probability is not essential.

Every entry must be accompanied by 1/- in stamps towards the cost of this advertisement. In the event of two or more competitors sending in sentences of an equal number of words, the prize money will be equally divided between those competitors.

Have a try. The Competition is quite easy, and the winner will get

£5

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 29, 1928.

The announcement of the winner’s name and winning sentence will be advertised, and that notice will be final.

Open to all—young and old—rich and poor. Give it a trial. Clip this advertisement. It won’t appear again.

Send entries with 1/- in stamps to:—

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P.O. BOX 1304.

WELLINGTON.

News and Instruction Keep Distant Listeners in Daily Contact

Comprehensive Service Given from All Nations

ALTHOUGH the promise of entertainment is admittedly the chief objective of radio broadcasting, the very great importance of the work that is being done on what may be termed its instrumental side is now almost universally recognised and appreciated. Here it is that radio is proving itself the friend and ally of every organised agency that is striving for the betterment of humanity. And such a friend! Such an ally! Men and women of imagination were at first awed by the contemplation of radio's illimitable power and influence; its all-embracing intimacy with the human race; its unchained lightning of thought and intelligence flashing through space uncharted but unerring into the very holy of holies of family life. "What does this new and wonderful thing portend?" they asked. Good? Ill? One or the other it must be. Which?

The answer rested with the people whom radio has come to serve, and the people in the mass being at heart good, radio's stupendous potentialities have been from the first rightly directed. So to-day, friend and ally of every beneficent human agency, radio is co-operating helpfully in every organised effort to aid to the sum total of the world's joy and happiness. And it is doing this good work very largely through the medium of that branch of its manifold activities whose operations come within the comprehensive classification of "News and Instructions."

IN New Zealand the Radio Broadcasting Company is fully alive to the value and importance of this feature of the service; but first of all let it be emphasised that radio broadcasting is not in competition with any established institution or organisation engaged in purveying news and knowledge. For instance, in the matter of "news of the day," such as market reports, and items of general public interest, the transmission time for this service happens at an hour when the broadcasting of news cannot possibly conflict with or prove prejudicial to the interests of the newspapers. By 7 p.m., when the broadcasting of news commences, the daily evening papers have been delivered and, in most cases, read. The service is primarily intended for listeners resident in country districts, and, in short, for all to whom the printed sheet is not immediately available. To all such who receive it, it is proving a service of inestimable value, and, in many cases, of actual material benefit. Prompt advice as to the trend of the market has meant to many farmers the difference between selling their stock and produce at a loss or a profit. A case in point is that of a nurseryman who gladly and voluntarily assured a representative of the Broadcasting Company that the cost of erection of the largest glasshouse on his place had been entirely covered by the extra money he had been able to make and save through carefully following his radio market reports.

IN addition to the regular news session, however, the company's four stations broadcast results of sporting

events as soon as they are received, at any time during operating hours; and it may be taken for granted that the information thus sent over the air not only affords great satisfaction to listeners, but serves also to whet their appetite for the more detailed description which their newspaper will give them a little later. Before passing to another phase of the radio news service it may be as well to give readers who are not yet familiar with it a rough outline of the matter broadcast every evening. Let us take one of the stations—2YA—as an example. Its nightly budget goes out something like this:

7 p.m.—Chimes of the Wellington Post Office clock; and then sporting results—racing, football, hockey, etc.; the day's shipping at the port of Wellington; weather report and forecast; market reports, overseas and Dominion; British Official Wireless, covering matters of Empire and international importance and general news of outstanding interest; special announcements—"Safety First" message (N.I. Motor Union), daily hint to listeners, etc.; items of general interest per favour of the "Dominion" and "Evening Post," covering Parliamentary happenings and jottings; summaries of the proceedings of conferences and important public meetings; personal items; city affairs and happenings; and a variety of items of general interest.

The other phase of the radio news service to which we have alluded comes under the heading:

Lecturettes and Talks.

THESE cover a great variety of subjects, informative and entertaining. During the time the four stations of the Radio Broadcasting Company have been operating, they have broadcast a great many addresses and lectures on nearly every subject under the sun. These lectures number a great many more than the casual listener would think, and their scope has been wider than is usually recognised despite the fact that the regulations under which the company works prevent controversial subjects being introduced.

A glance at the programmes for the past year shows the wide range of subjects which have been covered. Historians have told of their researches; the oldest residents have related their reminiscences of early life in New Zealand and elsewhere; geologists, naturalists and travellers have talked of subjects which they have studied; seamen and adventurers have entertained with stories of brave deeds, whether in the Arctic ice with Worsley or crossing the Atlantic in a cockle shell; aviators have spoken of aeroplane and airship development; electricians of the wonders of electricity and the radio miracle by which time and space have been annihilated; astronomers have told what mortals know of the mystic infinity of the skies and heavenly bodies.

These groups of headings encompass a myriad of subjects, informative as

well as entertaining, and have been generally so presented by the lecturers as to be both informative and entertaining at the same time.

The lectures are intended to suit all tastes and needs. Those broadcast during afternoons generally relate to domestic affairs, such as fashions, cooking or house-keeping, because ladies form the great majority of listeners-in during the afternoon sessions.

IT is little use broadcasting talks to farmers during afternoons. The farmer's session comes after dark, when the day's work is done. His special session is that devoted to news and commercial reports and then, too, are broadcast the special talks for the man on the land. In this connection may be mentioned the lecturettes, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, sent out from 2YA, and the Canterbury Progress League arranges for broadcasting from 3YA. Similar service to farmers is rendered by 1YA and 4YA. Other talks, such as those telling of concrete and its uses, have a direct appeal to the farmer; so do talks on motoring, but motoring talks have a still wider appeal, for they interest many city men who own cars.

An endeavour is made to arrange for talks to be given between 7 and 8 o'clock so as not to interfere with the concert session, for a talk on pigs or bees, or the winter feeding of poultry, would have an incongruous setting in a Beethoven evening. They would also be missed by those farmers who have to retire to bed early.

BUT there are many lectures and talks which are eminently suitable for inclusion in the evening's concert programmes. In this connection may be cited the highly informative talks on "Imperial Affairs"—upwards of forty in number and covering a wide range of international problems, which were given from 2YA by the Editor-Announcer. Some of the most eminent professional men in New Zealand have addressed the microphone at the various stations. These have included speeches by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. J. G. Coates, Sir Robert Stout, Sir Frederick Chapman, Right Rev. Campbell West-Watson, D.D., Most Rev. Archbishop Julius, Archbishop O'Shea, Rev. Dr. Gibb, and the Mayor of Wellington (Mr. G. A. Troup), the Mayor of Christchurch (Rev. J. K. Archer).

Among the prominent visitors from overseas, one of the most interesting to speak to the microphone was Mr. Tokugawa, Japanese Consul-General for Australasia. Dr. A. W. Hill, Director of Kew Gardens, London, Group-Captain P. T. M. Fellowes, Director of British Airship Development and Mr. M. A. Gibley, superintendent of the R. A. Meteorological Division of Britain, were other speakers.

Other visitors who have been induced to speak have included Dr. H. E.

Wareham, a noted medical missionary of Central Africa; Rev. P. Leonard, D.S.O. (founder of Toc H) and Miss Maude Royden, famous English woman preacher.

In a souvenir record such as this, it is desirable that more than passing reference should be made to the classified features of the broadcast service.

The Man on the Land.

FROM both an entertainment and information point of view radio broadcasting has a tremendous appeal to the man on the land. From whichever point of view it be viewed, radio is indispensable and is no longer a luxury. It brings the best entertaining talent of the Dominion right to the fireside of the country homestead—and there is no question but that the best artists in the Dominion perform for the Broadcasting Company—and it brings to the fireside an excellent news service, especially on the commercial side, which has proved to be of incalculable value to many a farmer. With up-to-the minute market reports, farmers equipped with radio do not buy and sell on the blind, as they used to do a few years ago.

In the news session, also, sporting results are broadcast, and these to many are, of course, among the most interesting of the news items. From the stations, too, lectures intended specially to help the man on the land are regularly broadcast. First among these may be placed those broadcast by representatives of the Agricultural Department. These are regular features on 2YA programmes. So also are the addresses sent out from 3YA by lecturers of the Canterbury Progress League. During the past year, all aspects of farming have been well covered by highly-qualified lecturers, with the result that men on the land have been provided with valuable education. All that the farmer needed to do was to tune in to one or other of the stations, when he would hear discussed some topic in which he was interested—fodder and root crops, forestry, bees, poultry, flower gardening, top-dressing, pigs, sheep, frost fighting, scientific treatment of soil, how to keep stock well, etc.—in fact, talks on every aspect of farm life.

AND just here let a tribute be paid to the Department of Agriculture, whose Minister, administrators, and experts were as one in the unanimity and enthusiasm with which they grasped the opportunity which radio affords of extending the Department's sphere of useful service to the farming community. The farmer who listens-in to the weekly lecturette knows that the man who is speaking to him is an acknowledged authority on the subject with which he is dealing, and that the information he is getting is authoritative and reliable, based on the very latest teachings of scientific research. The series of lecturettes was commenced on February 16 1928, by the assistant director, Mr. F. S. Pope, and the roster to date as

given hereunder bears eloquent testimony to the incalculably valued service which the Department is rendering to the man on the land per medium of radio broadcasting:—

Lecturer.	Subject.
F. S. Pope.	The Department of Agriculture and its Functions.
J. O'Dea.	State Grading and Handling of Dairy produce for export.
W. C. Hyde.	Shelter Hedges and Plantation on the Farm.
J. G. Cook.	The Ram and His Characteristics.
J. G. Cook.	The Breeding of Ewes: Building Up a Flock.
J. McIlinden.	Animal Husbandry.
K. W. Gorringer.	Pig-raising.
W. C. Barry.	The Health of Live Stock in New Zealand.
E. A. Earp.	Bee-keeping.
J. McIlinden.	Improving the Dairy Herd.
P. C. Brown.	Poultry-keeping as a Side-line to the Farm.
K. W. Gorringer.	The Piggery.
P. T. Leighton.	The New Fertilisers, etc.
J. C. Woodfin.	Growing of Table Grapes in New Zealand.
W. Petrie.	The New Zealand Hemp Industry and its Future Development.
N. R. Foy.	The Official Seed-testing Station: Its System and Work.
L. Cocker.	The Housing of Poultry.
W. C. Hyde.	The Homestead Garden.
K. W. Gorringer.	The Brood Sow and Litter.
G. V. Wete.	Sound Dairy Farming Practice.
H. G. Philpott.	Dairy Herd Testing for Yield (2).

The Canterbury Progress League.

NOTABLE, too, is the great service which the Canterbury Progress League has rendered to the farming community by the wireless talks that have been given under its auspices through the microphone at 3YA.

Lecturer.	Subject.
J. E. Strachan.	Introductory.
M.A., B.Sc.	
F. W. Hilgen-	Disease Prevention in
dorf, M.A.,	Wheat and Oats.
D.Sc.	
J. W. Hadfield,	Improving the Standard
H.D.A.	of Potato Growing.
A. W. Hudson,	Field Experimental Work
B.A., B.Sc.	in Canterbury.
G. H. Holford,	Top-dressing of Grass
B.A.	Land.
Chas. Chilton,	Town Planning in the
M.A., D.Sc.	Country.
C. E. Foweraker.	Farm Forestry.
Prof. A. H. Toc-	Marketing of Farm Pro-
ket, M.A.	ducts.
C. H. Reece.	Shelter for Stock and
	Crops.
J. W. Hadfield,	Pasture Problems in
H.D.A.	Canterbury.
M. J. Scott, B.A.,	Pig Production and
B.Sc., A.I.C.	Feeding.
L. Paynter.	Domestic Orchards and
	Their Control.
A. W. Hudson,	Top-dressing of Pas-
B.A., B.Sc.	tures in Canterbury.
Major J. Staf-	Care of Ewes and
ford, M.R.C.-	Lambs.
V.S.	
G. H. Holford,	Fodder and Root Crops
B.A.	in Canterbury.
F. W. Hilgen-	Recent Investigation on
dorf, M.A.,	Grasses.
D.Sc.	
C. H. Reece.	Tree Surgery.
G. H. Holford,	Wheat Topics.
B.A.	
R. E. Alexander.	Factors Influencing the
	Stock.
	Carrying Capacity of a
	Farm.
Major J. Staf-	Treatment of Wounds in
ford, M.R.C.-	Live Stock.
V.S.	
C. Cussen.	Culling and Selecting
	Breeding Poultry
	Stock.
G. Lawn, M.A.	Unemployment Insur-
	ance.
Prof. J. Shelley,	The Problem of Educa-
M.A.	tion in Rural Com-
	munities.
G. H. Holford,	Grass Land Improve-
B.A.	ments.
G. A. Holmes.	The Development of
	Farm Economics at
	Lincoln College.
C. H. Reece.	The Aboretum and Why.
Prof. A. H. Toc-	Rural Credits.
ket, M.A.	
G. H. Holford,	Linseed Growing.
B.A.	



IYA Children's Session Advisory Committee.

Back row (left to right)—Mr. L. S. Abbott, Rev. R. C. Bigsby (Peter Pan), Miss Jean Begg, Mr. V. Drew.
Seated (left to right)—Captain A. M. Bufgin, Rev. Lionel B. Fletcher, Mr. T. M. Garland, and Mr. E. V. Hudson (Headmasters' Association).

BUILD the World-Famous BROWNING-DRAKE Radio Set YOURSELF. . .

. . . Build it from
the KIT SET. . .

The Browning-Drake 5-Valve Radio Set

The world-wide popularity enjoyed by the "Browning-Drake" has been won through its wonderful "distance-getting" ability. And because of its extreme selectivity, it is eminently suitable for New Zealand conditions. Users get Australia, and even America, with perfect clarity and volume.

The wonderful Browning-Drake 5-Valve Radio Set can now be easily constructed by any amateur from the Kit Sets at present offering at all Browning-Drake dealers. By building it yourself the Browning-Drake will cost you but a few pounds.

The Complete Official Browning-Drake 5-valve Kit Set.

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IN addition to the splendid work that is being done by the Department of Agriculture and the Canterbury Progress League, quite a number of competent authorities have helped to contribute to the farmer's store of useful knowledge. The gentlemen who have thus faced the microphone in one or other of the company's stations in a spirit of community service, include Mr. J. W. Collins (Secretary of the Department of Industry and Commerce), Mr. T. C. Brash (Secretary of the Dairy Produce Board), Dr. Kidson (Government Meteorologist), Mr. H. H. Edwards, Mr. W. R. Oliver, Mr. E. H. Skeates, Mr. G. Ambler, and Mr. H. W. Beck. The farmer, let it be noted, gets all this wealth of valuable information, in addition to the daily and nightly entertainment which radio provides for his household, however remotely located it may be.

Afternoon Talks.

LADIES who listen in during the afternoons have been specially well catered for in the way of lectures from all four stations. These lectures have naturally related chiefly to domestic affairs. In Dunedin, Miss Puchegud has delivered a series of lectures on "Interior Decoration." In Christchurch, under the auspices of the Home Economics Association, many very instructive addresses have been given by Miss M. Blackmore, Miss M. J. Shaw, and Miss Sarah McKee. Lectures on first aid have been given at 2YA by Dr. L. A. Line, and a canine nurse, Miss Christmas, has given advice regarding the care and treatment of man's most faithful animal. In the realm of the home, numerous interesting and helpful talks have been given, covering every detail of the domestic wardrobe, while experts in modern culinary art have broadcast much valuable advice on what to cook, and how to cook it. Experts in dancing, too, have helped to familiarise listeners with the latest steps, and have given beginners many useful hints concerning the etiquette of the ballroom. Thus does radio come to the aid of wife, mother, and maid.

Descriptive Broadcasts.

THESE are usually broadcast direct from the scene of action per means of a relay line linking course, playing field, or boxing arena with the operating panel in the radio studio. The announcer, with his microphone, is on the spot, and it is his job to give a clear and graphic description of what is going on. It is by no means an easy task. The man who does it successfully must have keen eyes, sharp ears, a good voice, and a nimble tongue, all trained to respond instantly to the call of an alert mind. He must be both narrator and commentator, and, in the latter role especially he must display the wisdom and discretion of a Supreme Court Judge, the temperament of an iceberg, and the tact of a successful politician. He must know what he is talking about, that is to say, he must be possessed of considerable technical knowledge of his game or sport he is called upon to describe, and he must see to it that his description is absolutely fair and impartial, and free from the slightest taint of bias of any kind. Full information as to what the Broadcasting Company has accomplished in this sphere will be found in the section recording the company's operations in the realm of sport.

The news value of descriptive broadcasting is by no means confined to sport. As every New Zealand listener is aware, it has been not infrequently usefully employed in other spheres, such as the broadcasting of the proceedings at functions of wide public interest. To cite just one instance, it was the means of bringing listeners throughout the Dominion into immediate and intimate touch with the solemnities with which Anzac Day was commemorated in the four cities, and it made it possible for the most distant "digger" farthest north or farthest south, or even on the other side of the Tasman, to hear, if he wished to do so, the tributes paid to his fallen comrades by His Majesty's representative and the King's Minister in Wellington.

Let us recall but one other case, that dreary, dreadful, unforgettable

night at Trentham, that night borne in on the flood tide of hopeful expectancy and swept out before the dawning on the mournful stream of bitter disappointment and fearful apprehension. Poor Moncrief! Poor Hood! Was ever news more dramatically transmitted than that to which the anxious thousands sat and listened throughout that live-long night? News in this form, news straight from the mint of the world's happenings, news throbbing with the vitality of the personal touch, is radio's priceless gift to the world, and it is good to know that its importance and value is fully comprehended by the Broadcasting Company of New Zealand.

Allied with what may be defined as the "news phase" of broadcast information, is the no less important part of the service which is devoted to

Stunts.

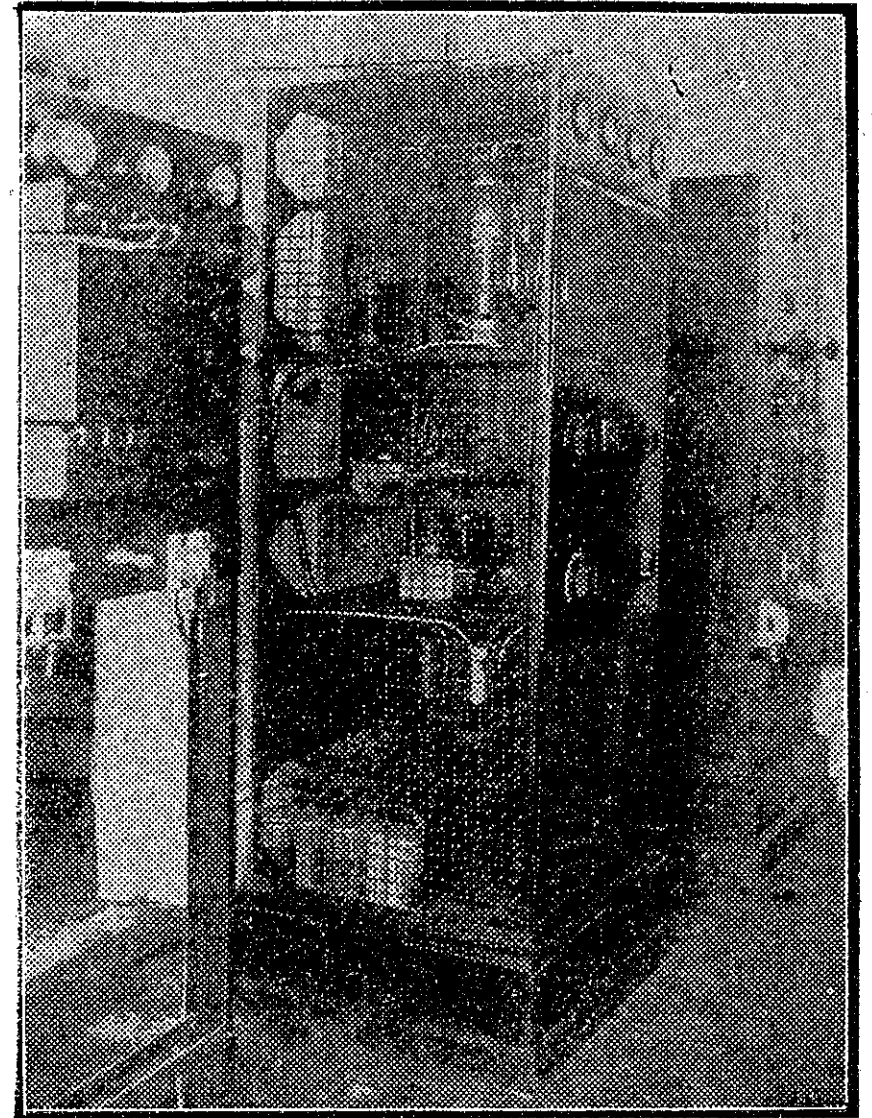
IT is perhaps the most suitable word to describe what the Broadcasting Company has done in the way of presenting feature attractions, of a more or less topical nature. These attractions are generally relays or rebroadcasts of important events, but have sometimes taken the form of special events in the studios. One such, doubtless still fresh in the minds of listeners, was the Maori Radio Pageant. Another, the notable Edison Night.

These so-called "stunts" have frequently been sporting happenings. The most striking instance was the Ranfurly Shield match at Masterton in July last year, a match which was historic in Rugby and historic in radio broadcasting. It was a trial run for 2YA, and it met with stupendous success throughout New Zealand.

Crowds in every town and township stood around loudspeakers and listened to a very graphic description of a great event. No one who heard will ever forget.

OF course, opportunities for such a "stunt" as then presented itself happen but rarely, and, once having happened, subsequent events of a similar nature become commonplace, especially if the occasion does not present the same interesting features. That is why the Wairarapa match broadcast will always occupy a premier place in public estimation, while the next Ranfurly Shield match at Palmerston North, though over a longer relay line, is not so often mentioned. People soon begin to accept as a matter of course things which have at first appealed to them as remarkable, and in nothing is this more evident than in regard to rebroadcasting.

There is no longer any novelty connected with listening-in to England,



Transmitting Plant, 4YA, Dunedin.

Crystal-set users in New Zealand have done so. On one of the first such occasions nobody is concerned about the amount of noise or how imperfect is the reception, but after experiencing the abomination of noise in long-distance reception the average listener is content to settle down to enjoying the New Zealand programmes. Distance, of course, lends enchantment, and this is nowhere more evident than in broadcasting. It is a commentary on human nature that while New Zealand listeners praise the Australian stations, shoals of letters come from Australia praising the New Zealand programmes.

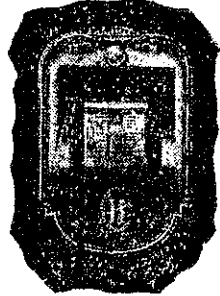
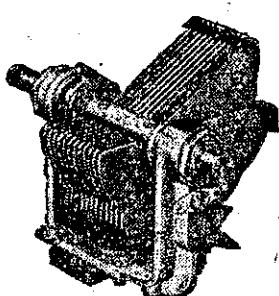
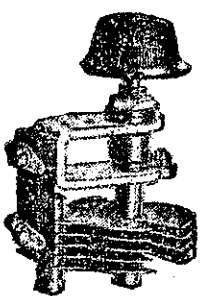
THERE is no one more alive to the importance of "stunts" than is the Radio Broadcasting Company, and overseas stations are rebroadcast when something worth while is on the air and the reception is of a quality which permits of satisfactory rebroadcasting. These occasions are, however, of rare occurrence. Crystal-set users in New Zealand have on occasion heard Big Ben strike, and voice and music transmitted from London, the occasion of the broadcast being of sufficient interest and the atmo-

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MEAN DEPENDABILITY.
Installed at 2YA Wellington.

All sizes. From 9/- each.

EXIDE SERVICE STATION

79 Kent Terrace, WELLINGTON.

spheric conditions for reception being favourable. The Radio Broadcasting Company is prepared at any time to rebroadcast overseas stations when the occasion warrants it from the point of view of the nature and quality of the broadcast.

Such a case was the arrival of the trans-Pacific airmen at Brisbane. Station 2YA was on the air all morning for this event, and though the rebroadcast was marred by much noise picked up on the relay line from Brisbane to Sydney, the "stunt" was well worth while. In connection with this flight, too, 1YA served its listeners well when it observed an all-night vigil and reported periodically on the progress of the airmen from Suva to Brisbane.

On the occasion of the ill-fated trans-Tasman flight 2YA again proved what a great public service it can render. This was a more dramatic broadcast than was the case of the arrival at Brisbane.

THE events mentioned above are perhaps the most outstanding of broadcasts carried out by the stations, but there have been dozens of occasions on which events of great interest have been broadcast, events such as the visit of peripatetic motorists or persons of national importance, like the Duke and Duchess of York, or Mr. Amery, public celebrations such as on Anzac Day, the Haig memorial service, or those in connection with a city's jubilee (for instance, the recent celebrations in Christchurch), carnival attractions, street noises on New Year's Eve, or the departure of the All Blacks, when a microphone was taken down to the wharf, and every member of the team said "au revoir."

RECENTLY 3YA broadcast the "Wedding March" as part of a marriage ceremony which was taking place in Invercargill. It is interesting to recall that the first ceremony of this kind was broadcast in New Zealand on the occasion of the wedding breakfast following the marriage of Mr. Frank Bell (one of the country's foremost wireless enthusiasts) to Miss Leslie Laidlaw. This was transmitted by the Exhibition Station VLDN, on relay from the Savoy Cabaret, Dunedin, February, 1926.

Telepathic tests in which the services of radio have been used have also of late created much interest.

So through every phase of its infinitely varied service, the Radio Broadcasting Company steadfastly adheres to a policy founded on the wisdom of ancient Socrates:

"Get not your friends by bare compliments, but by giving them sensible tokens of your love. Excite them by your civilities and show them that you desire nothing more than their satisfaction."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Station 1YA.

Rev. P. Leonard, D.S.O.—"Toc H."
Mr. Leonard A. Griffiths, F.R.H.C.—"Flower Legends."
"Gargoyle."—"Oils and Motor Spirits."
Mr. J. W. Hayden, "Hydro Electricity."
Captain West—"Wreck of the Mary Turner."
Mr. R. G. Sellar—"Court Humour."
Mr. A. B. Chappell, M.A.—"Old New Zealand" (series).
Mr. Geo. Graham—"Origin of the Maori."
Mr. J. F. Montague—"Maori Pronunciations."
Mr. H. Grenhill—"Waitakerei Ranges."
Mr. J. V. Wilson—"League of Nations."
Mr. T. Bloodworth—"League of Nations."
Dr. Mildred Stacey—"League of Nations."
Mr. F. C. Jackson—"League of Nations."
Mr. F. E. Powell—"Concrete and its Uses."
Miss Gladys Sandford—"Motoring Adventures."
Mr. E. C. Cutten, S.M.—"League of Nations and Child Welfare."
Mr. J. Sullivan—"Old Ireland."
Mr. George Campbell—"Motoring."
Mr. Stanley Bull—"Miscellaneous series."

Station 2YA.

Mr. C. E. Wheeler, "How Parliament Works" (series).
Mr. A. J. Dry—"Whaling."
Mr. A. E. Wilson—"Tourist Resorts."

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Short-Wave Coils, Condensers, Chokes, Wound Coils; also Six-pin Coil Formers and Bases.

DUBILIER

Wire-wound and non-metallic resistances, all values, fixed filament resistances, grid leaks, fixed condensers of all capacities and voltage tests, Ducon aerial adaptors and pick-ups. Fuller details from—

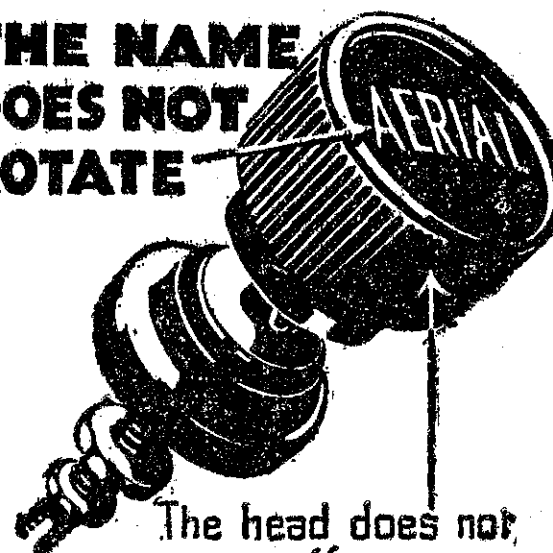
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Type "B"—Standard large insulated model. Polished black bakelite. 1/- each.

Type "M"—As type "B," but smaller and with only the engraved top insulated. 9d. each.

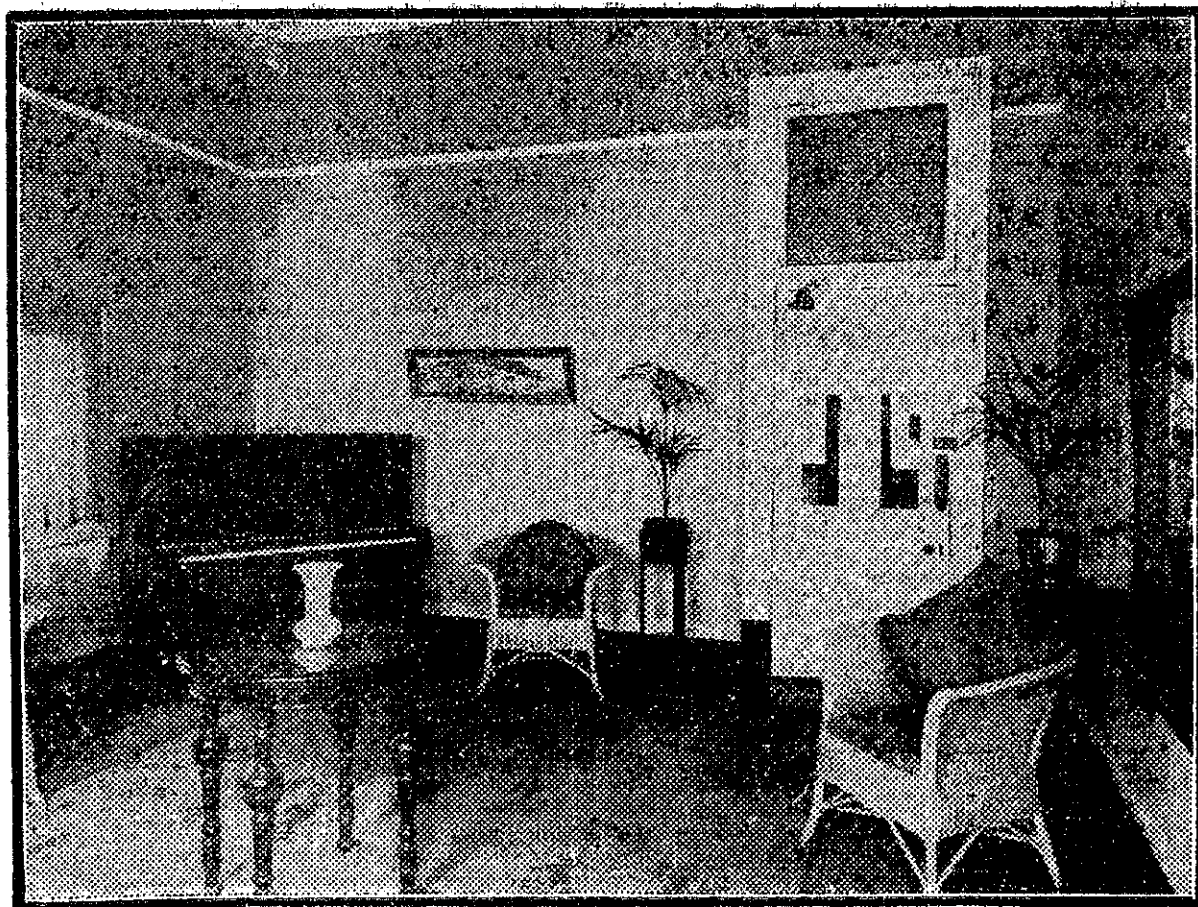
Type "R"—Cheap competitive insulated model with rotating name. 6d. each.

Obtainable from all Radio Dealers.

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Johns, Ltd., Johns Building, Chancery St., Auckland.

Manufacturers and Patentees:
Belling and Lee, Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex, England.

**BELLING-LEE
TERMINALS**



A corner of the auxiliary studio at 4YA, Dunedin.

Mr. Allan Wilkie.—"Shakespeare."
 Mr. A. Sando.—"Romance of the Press," "Reminiscences of Old Wellington," "Romance of Radio" (series).
 Mr. Byron Brown.—"Shakespeare" (series).
 Lieut. Gordon Burt.—"Arctic Expedition." (series).
 Colonel Allan Bell.—"The Winterless North."
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Station 3YA.

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 Rev. Gardner Miller.—"Miscellaneous series."
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 Captain E. W. Hayter.—"Cruise in a Cockleshell."
 Mr. J. V. Wilson.—"League of Nations."
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 Mr. J. Young.—"Tree Trimming."
 Miss Maynard Hall.—"Reminiscences of Hollywood."
 One of the Nurses.—"The Work of the Nurse Maude Nursing Association."
 Capt. J. L. Findlay, M.C.—"Aviation" (series).
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Station 4YA.

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 Miss Hunter Watts.—"Shakespeare."
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 Rev. W. B. Scott.—"War Talk."
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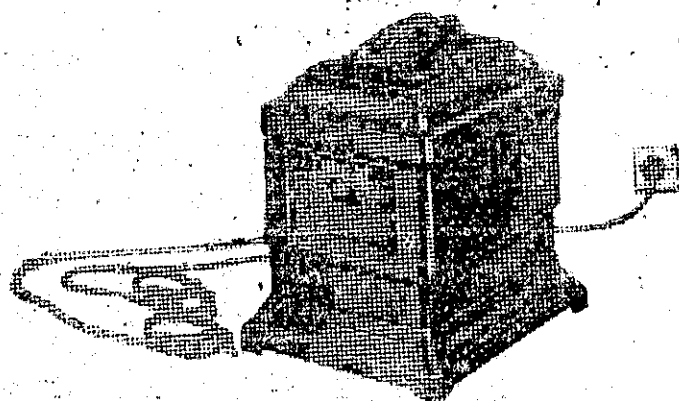
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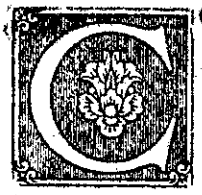
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The Children's Session Plays an Important Part



COMMENCING with an intermittent service with a total of approximately six hours weekly for all stations, the Radio Broadcasting Company has in two years developed its children's sessions to approximately twenty-four hours per week for its four stations.

The guiding principle of the Broadcasting Company in respect to these sessions has been to arrange the programmes so that they shall prove instructive as well as entertaining, at the same time avoiding anything of a dry pedantic nature. Realising at an early stage that broadcasting would develop into something more than merely a source of entertainment, and that in an educational sense it would become a veritable channel of knowledge, the company has exercised every possible care as to the manner in which the service is used, the benefit of young listeners being the first consideration. The company endeavours to make its broadcast programmes interesting to and possible of assimilation by the child listeners.

HAVING in mind the plasticity of the child's brain, the company endeavours that the entertainment provided shall be arranged so as to be readily absorbed, and that the programmes shall contain nothing that is likely to prove detrimental to a child's future welfare. It is a guiding precept that if the organisers keep in mind the creation of the atmosphere of a good home and the presentation of real beauty in song, story, music, and poetry, on a plane attractive to the young, they will inevitably, without self-conscious effort, raise the standard of culture in their young listeners, and the result of such entertainment will be educative in the best sense.

This, of course, means a great insight into the different standards of instruction and entertainment desired by the various classes of people, and programmes must accordingly be arranged so that all ages are catered for. Not only is this done in the actual items submitted for broadcast to the juvenile audience (whose ages vary from two to sixteen years), as well as to a large number of adults who find the children's session vastly entertaining; but consideration is also shown in the time selected for transmission. Thus, the first 15-20 minutes of the hour allotted for the children's session is given to the "tiny tots," the next 15-20 minutes to those between the ages of six and ten years, and so on. In this way the "tiny folk" are enabled to have their share of the joy of radio before being sent off to bed by wise parents who realise that "early to bed" is the best means of ensuring the continued good health of their children.

A VAST field in the way of entertainment for children has been opened up, and in encouraging the entertainment of children by children, literally making this hour a children's session, the company has taken a very definite step. There is no room for doubt as to the wisdom of encouraging children to entertain one another by co-operating with the Uncles and Aunts and Big Brothers and others in the entertainment of their fellows. In do-

ing this they gain more pleasure and benefit than if they themselves are simply entertained. Their talent is developed, their self-reliance increased, their view of life broadened, and at the same time they become acquainted with what may open to some a new means of future livelihood.

To the Uncles and Aunts and Big Brothers, to the general assistants, and to the children themselves, this session is founded on the ideal of "Service": service to the children who are confined to their beds through illness, to those whose homes are in the country and have not the advantages of their city cousins; and, in fact, to all children. This spirit of service before self is exemplified in word and deed by all those who voluntarily render service during the children's session.

FOR the purpose of carrying out the company's policy of co-ordinating the work of the children's session at all stations, a lady principal, attached to the administrative office, was engaged. At each station there is a children's organiser who arranges for the continuity of programmes, assists Uncles



Big Brother Jack, 2YA.

and Aunts and Big Brothers and other regular assistants, and attends to all the routine work entailed by such an organisation. The work of the session is carried out by the following, whose pseudonyms and the days on which they broadcast are also given:—

Station IYA.

Sunday, Song Service, Uncle Leo (Rev. Lionel Fletcher).

Tuesday, Uncle George (Rev. G. Coats).

Wednesday, Uncle Tom (Mr. T. T. Garland).

Thursday, Peter Pan (Mr. L. Abbott).

Friday, Nod (Mr. Culford Bell).

Saturday, Cinderella (Miss Ruby Palmer).

Some others who assist as relieving Uncles and Aunts from time to time are: Sunny Jim (Mr. J. F. Montague), Uncle Joe (Mr. J. Clark), Uncle Vernon (Mr. V. T. Drew).

Past Uncles and Aunts: Uncle Jack (Mr. J. M. Prentice), Aunt Betty (Mrs. H. Ninnis), and Uncle Bill (Rev. W. P. Rankin), and Sister Maisie.

Station 2YA.

Sunday—Song service, Uncle Ernest (Rev. Ernest Weeks).

Monday—Uncle Jeff (Mr. C. Proctor).

Tuesday—Big Brother Jack (Mr. J. Crewes), and Uncle Stewart (Mr. George Stewart).

Thursday—Aunt Gwen (Miss G. Shepherd).

Friday—Uncle Ernest (Rev. Ernest Weeks).

Saturday—Uncle Toby (Mr. R. Walpole).

Past uncles and aunts: Aunt Jo (Mrs. Joe Chatfield), Aunt Dot (Miss D. Vautier), Uncle Jasper (Mr. C. Drummond), Uncle Sandy (Mr. Byron Brown).

Station 3YA.

Sunday—Song Service, Uncle David (Rev. D. Gardner Miller).

Monday—Scatterjoy (Miss May Brown).

Wednesday—Uncle Peter and Mother Hubbard (Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Parr).

Thursday—Chuckie and Aunt Pat (Mr. C. Booth and Miss M. Hall).



Uncle Ernest, 2YA.

Friday—Big Brother and Captain (Mr. A. J. McEldowney and Mr. C. G. Pegg).

Saturday—Uncle Sam and Aunt May (Rev. Clyde Carr and Miss A. Warren).

Others who assist from time to time are: Uncle Jack (Mr. E. J. Bell), Peterkin (Mr. P. Hall), Soccer (Rev. Rugby Pratt), Cousin Vi (Miss V. Lapsley), and Cousin Alice (Miss Alice Polson), Jolly Miller (Rev. D. Gardiner Miller).

Past Aunts are: Aunt Edna (Miss E. Pearce), Aunt Rhoda (Miss R. Pearce).

Station 4YA.

Sunday—Song Service, Big Brother Bill (Pastor D. More).

Tuesday—Aunt Sheila (Miss S. Neilson).

Friday—Big Brother Bill (Pastor D. More).

Past Aunt: Aunt Diana (Mrs. Melanie Primmer).

IN order to provide entertainment acceptable to all ages, the programmes must of necessity cover an extraordinarily wide range of subjects. Hence, the stories told over the air are of every description, from the fascinating lore of Fairy Land to real life stories about great personages and great achievements, historical and geographical stories, and stories garnered from the wondrous realms of Nature. In music, too, there are fairy songs, nature songs, songs about lands and peoples, and many dainty ballads and popular ditties pleasing to youthful ears.

Interesting "talks," as distinct from stories, are given on birds and animals, flowers and trees, music and books, railways, aeroplanes, the manifold wonders of the air, land, and water, games—and, indeed, on any and every subject likely to have an appeal to the child mind. No "talk," by the way, is permitted to exceed the limit of eight minutes. The elocutionary section, likewise, is characterised by the presentation of every variety of poetry, old and new, together with dialogues, sketches, one-act plays, etc., the greatest care and discretion possible always being exercised in the selection of the items broadcast.

From time to time, special programmes are organised and presented by optimists' clubs, Y.M.C.A. groups, and kindred organisations. Talks on health and health games, embodying instruction in useful exercises, are designed to be helpful not only to listeners who are free to follow the dictates of the loudspeaker, but also those who, listening through earphones, are unable to immediately carry out the exercises. Whenever practicable, programmes broadcast on days of national importance are designed to give the young listeners a clear and proper understanding of the significance of the occasion. The broadcasting of birthday greetings, with the accompaniment of little intimate talks with the children concerned, and the naming of pets, constitutes one of the most popular features of the children's hour, and it is here that the Uncles and Aunts effect that close personal touch with their unseen listeners, which makes the radio family, widely scattered though it is, a very conscious reality to all its members. It goes without saying—though by the company it is regarded as vitally essential—that nothing of a harrowing, sordid or fear-creating nature shall be allowed to reach the ears of the children, and the utmost care is exercised to prevent the broadcasting of anything of that character.

ONE of the features at the various stations has been the introduction of the Sunday Song Services, which are held before the evening Church Service. These services were inaugurated at 3YA, Christchurch, and were then held fortnightly. The first service was conducted by "Uncle Sam" (Rev. Clyde Carr), assisted by the Edgeware Road Methodist Choir, under the direction of Miss Rapley. Wherever practicable, it is arranged that the choir from the Sunday School attached to the church



Uncle Jeff of 2YA.

Beresford Street Congregational, Kingsland Methodist, Ponsonby Church of Christ, Ponsonby Baptist, Pitt Street Methodist, St. James Presbyterian, West Street Church of Christ, Auckland Baptist, St. David's Presbyterian, Dominion Road Methodist, St. Stephen's Presbyterian, and Grange Road Baptist Sunday Schools.

Station 2YA.—Pastor W. G. Carpenter, Rev. W. M. Holland. Sunday schools: St. Peter Choristers, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Terrace Congregational, Thorndon Methodist, Church of Christ (Vivian Street), St. John's, St. James Presbyterian, Church of Christ (Newtown), and St. Aidan's (Miramar).

Station 3YA.—Uncle Dan (Rev. Rugby Pratt). Sunday schools: St. David's Presbyterian (Sydenham), Tennyson Street Congregational, New Brighton Methodist, Edgeware Road Methodist, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, East Belt Methodist, St. Ninian's Presbyterian, St. Luke's Anglican, Papanui Methodist, Richmond Presbyterian, Oxford Terrace Baptist, Linwood Congregational, Salvation Army Girls' Song Brigade, Church of Christ (Moorhouse Avenue), St. Matthew's Anglican, Richmond Methodist, St. Paul's Presbyterian, and the Sydenham Baptist Sunday Schools.

Station 4YA.—Sunday schools: St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Church of Christ, St. Andrew's Street, Knox Church, Methodist Trinity, Hanover Street Baptist, Dundas Street Methodist,

ist, and the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Division Choir.

ALL programmes are compiled and laid down in a formal manner, but when broadcast from the studio they assume a happy informality. A spirit of bonhomie, a delightful friendliness is ever present between Uncles and Aunts and the children in the studio, and there is no doubt that this atmosphere of bright and cheery goodwill is appreciated by the youthful audience, but behind and above all this is the spirit of dignity and character which typifies the personnel associated at each station, as chosen by the company, thus guarding this happy informality against any tendency to cheapen such a session.

The following are some of the prominent speakers, visiting and local, who have broadcast during the children's sessions at the various stations:—Miss Jean Begg, general secretary, Y.W.C.A., Auckland; Sir Edward Sharp, associate of Dr. W. C. Poole; Dr. W. C. Poole, president, International Sunday School Union; Mr. Frederick Bentley, "Hard-boiled Herman," of the Rose Marie Company; Mr. E. J. Howard, M.P. for Christchurch South; Mr. D. J. Parton, assistant telegraph engineer, Christchurch; Rev. E. J. MacMillan; Major Ashworth, District Commissioner, Boy Scouts' Association; Mrs. J. H. Hall, Provincial Commissioner, Girl Guides; Mr. Johannes Anderson, Turnbull Library, Wellington, informative chats.

Some special broadcasts which have been rendered are:—

Relay from Town Hall, Auckland, Girl Guides' Church Service.

Address given by the Governor-General and Mrs. N. R. Wilson, Chief Commissioner.

Wellington Harmonic Society, under direction of Mr. Temple White.

Relay of children's programme from Otaki Maori College, Otaki.

Santa Claus at the Broadcasting Company's studio—broadcasting good cheer and distributing presents by radio.

A special Sunshine Hour programme given by all Uncles and Aunts at 2YA on the occasion of the installation of the radio in the children's ward of the Wellington Hospital.

Relay of Wirth's Circus Menagerie.

Relay of farewell to Uncle Jasper from Thorndon railway station.

Relay from Cranmer Square in connection with children's afternoon of jubilee celebrations for Christchurch.

Special studio programme of items given by city pioneers in connection with Christchurch Jubilee celebrations.

WE publish with pleasure names of organisations and individuals who have provided programmes and contributed items from time to time at the various stations:—

Station 1YA.

Cavell 1st Auckland Girl Guides—

Capt. A. M. Burgin.

Grey Lynn Boy Scouts.

Mt. Albert Boy Scouts.

Leys Institute Boy Scouts.

Edendale Boy Scouts—Scoutmaster Spiers.

Boy Scouts String Orchestra.

Bayfield School Choir, under direction of Mr. B. Hayson.

Normal School Choir, under direction of Mr. E. V. Hudson.

Northcote Junior High School, under direction of Miss Sims.



Uncle David of 3YA.

Juvenile Pupils of the Blind Institute (director, Mr. Clutha Mackenzie).

St. Joseph's Orphanage Choir.

S.S. Tamaroa's ship's band, by courtesy of Capt. Hartman.

Pupils of Mrs. Arthur Griffiths, Academy Buildings.

Pupils of Mrs. Bartley Baxter, Glenside Crescent.

Pupils of Miss Dorothy Griffiths, Academy Buildings.

Pupils of Miss Bery Nettleton and Miss Marjorie Turner.

Pupils of Mrs. Carte-Lloyd, Palmerston Buildings.

Pupils of Mrs. Humphrey Steward.

Mr. D. W. Faigen, informative talks.

Mr. Barry Coney, talks on music.

Mr. C. Little, informative talks.

Miss Drew, informative talks.

Mr. Reynolds, talks on locomotives and train signalling.

Mr. A. W. Packard, a member of the North-West Mounted Police.

Pupils of Miss Blamires.

Rev. C. Chandler, Assistant City Missioner.

Uncle Big (Mr. A. R. Wallace), and Cousin Small (Mr. C. L. Dobbs).

Queen Victoria Maori Girls' School.

Rev. Palgrave Davy.

Mrs. Webb and pupils.

New Lynn Brass Band.

St. Matthew's Choristers.

Hobo (Mr. Julius Hogben).

Old King Cole (Mr. H. E. Gillespie).

Genial Gerald (Mr. Turner Jones).

Station 2YA.

Y.M.C.A. Boy Scouts.

Wellington Girl Guides.

Junior Red Cross, Chilton House School, under Miss Lessington.

Marsden School, under Miss Clerc.

Queen Margaret College, under Mr. L. Barnes.

St. Mark's School, under Misses Holm.

Sacred Heart Convent, Lower Hutt.

Buckle Street School, under Mother Superior.

Chilton House School, under Mrs. Ward.

Guilford Terrace Choir, under Rev. Mother Superior.

St. Anne's Convent Choir, under Rev. Mother.

Trinity Methodist Choir, under Mr. J. Crewes.

Hataitai Methodist Sunday School.

Technical College, under Mr. E. Evans.

Clyde Quay School, under Mr. T. Irvine.

Hataitai School Orpheus Club, under Mr. Alan Kirk; later, under Mr. H. G. Hall.

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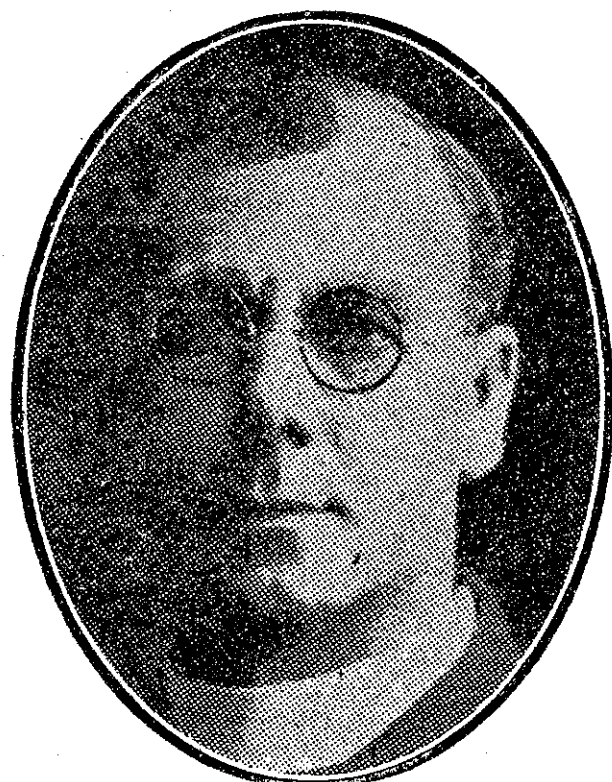
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 Rongotai College—Martyn Renner.
 Wellington Girls' College—Miss Violet M. Greig.
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 Pupils of Mrs. E. J. Menard, 92 Pirie Street.
 Pupils of Mrs. Martyn Williams.
 Pupils of Madame Mueller.
 Pupils of Mrs. Mildred Kenny.
 Pupils of Mrs. Isobel Halligan.
 Pupils of Miss Gwen Shepherd.
 Pupils of Miss Myrtel Lee.
 Pupils of Miss Edna Purdie.
 Pupils of Miss Agnes Wright.
 Pupils of Mrs. M. A. Thomas.
 Cheerio Radio Club (2YA).
 Mrs. Farrington (Aunt Barry)—Talks to girls.
 Miss Grant (Fairiel)—Talks to children.



Uncle George, 1YA.

Pat and Mike—Novelty turns.
 Uncle Hargreaves and Pedlar—Novelty turns.
 Miss Phyllis Bates—Talks to children.

Station 3YA.

Boy Scouts, Linwood Troop No. 4, under Scoutmaster Stokes.
 Boy Scouts, Edgware Road Troop No. 5, under Scoutmaster Queree.
 Boy Scouts, East Belt Troop No. 7, under Scoutmaster F. Collins.
 Cub Pack—Edgware Road, under Cubmaster Riley.
 Girl Guides (Guiders), under Captain Joyce Seth-Smith.
 Fendalton Brownies, under Brownie Leader Miss Gould.
 The Internationals (Junior Scottish Society), under Mr. D. Dickson.
 The (Juvenile) Welsh Choir, under Mrs. D. James.
 Somerfield School, under Mr. S. A. Clark.
 Waimairi School, under Mr. C. E. F. Evans.
 West Christchurch School, under Mr. W. Parry.
 Ferry Road Convent, under Sisters of the Mission.
 Ferry Road Convent Choir, under Sisters of the Mission.
 Ferry Road Convent Juvenile Orchestra, under Sisters of the Mission.
 Marist Brothers, under Brother Hendricke.
 Training College, under Mr. Vernon Griffiths.
 Addington School, under Mr. Pierr.

Normal School, under Mr. Vernon Griffiths.
 Pupils of Miss Lucy Cowan.
 Pupils of Mr. Sydney Hoben.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. Bailey, of Wanganui.
 Pupils of Mr. Harold Beck and Miss Irene Morris.
 Pupils of Mrs. Enid Frye.
 Pupils of Madame Audibert.
 Pupils of Miss Bessie Pollard.
 Pupils of Miss Naire Hooper.
 Pupils of Signor Boscetti.
 Medbury School, under Mrs. J. C. Russell.
 Cathedral Grammar School Choir, under Mr. Chennells.
 Baby Orchestra, from Cathedral Grammar School, under Misses Cooper.
 Presbyterian Boys' Mouth Organ Trio—Mr. R. D. Rule.
 Cathedral Grammar School Orchestra, under Mr. Awl.

Station 4YA.

Macandrew Road School.
 Balclutha Boys' Brass Band.
 Rovers' Club, under Leader E. W. Moore.
 The Boys' Brigade, under Mr. Reid.
 Anglican Boys' Memorial Home, under Mrs. Gerrard Vauxhall.
 Y.W.C.A., Girls' Citizens, under Miss Jones.
 No. 1 Co. of the Anderson Bay Girl Guides, under Captain Wilson.
 Archerfield Girls' College, under Mrs. Thomas Nisbet.
 Kensington School Choir.
 Moray Place School Fife and Drum Band.
 Albany Street Boys' Brass Band.
 Kaikorai Mouth Organ Band under Bandmaster Mr. J. Mowat.
 Sergeant Napier and the Military Bugle Band.
 St. Joseph's Orphanage Boys' Choir.
 St. Joseph's Orphanage Boys' Brass Band.
 Pupils of Miss Noelin Parker.
 Pupils of Miss Hilda Scurr.
 Pupils of Miss Sheila Neilson.
 Pupils of Mr. E. Hunter.
 Pupils of Miss Anita Winkel.
 Uncle Jack (Mr. Jack Ledgerwood).

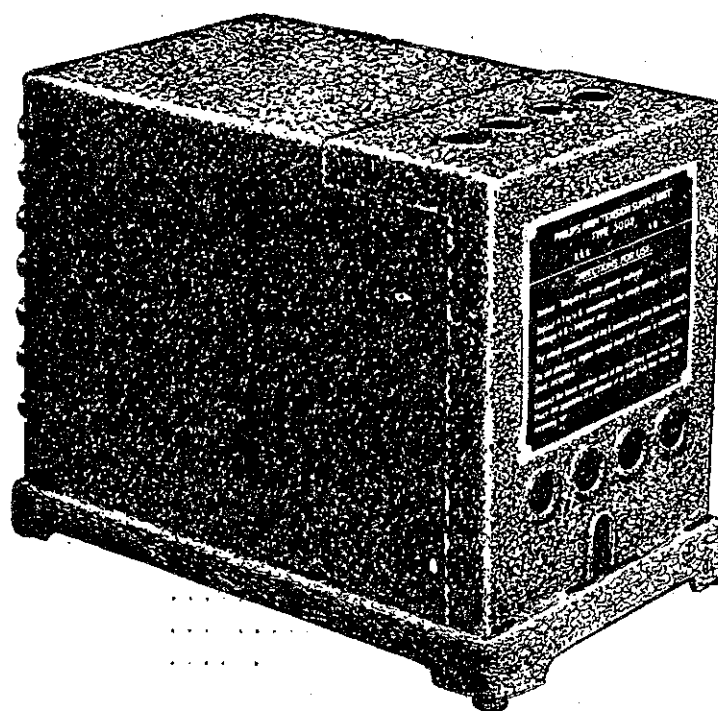
AN important feature of the equipment provided for the children's department is a juvenile library of books and music suitable for broadcast purposes, which is doing much towards assisting the children's organisers in planning their programmes.

The company realises the very complex problem with which it is confronted in dealing with the child mind, and although the children's sessions as conducted at the present time are the result of very careful consideration, the company is further strengthening the sessions by enlisting the co-operation of those interested in child welfare and by the formation of a children's advisory committee at each station. These committees, already operating at three of the stations, have under review all the work of the children's session, review prospective programmes, and offer suggestions of a helpful nature. Representatives of these committees are drawn from prominent organisations such as Sunday School Unions, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. Associations, Marist Brothers and Convents, National Council of Women, Society for Protection of Women and Children, Parents' National Educational Union, and Head Masters' Associations. This particular phase of the company's organisation is further dealt with in the public relations section, but it is sufficient to state here that the company is exploring every avenue which can be opened and used in a

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The Rapid and Remarkable Development of Sporting Broadcasts



ALMOST everybody is interested in some form of sport. It has been said that the youngest New Zealander draws his first breath in an atmosphere throbbing with the vitalising tonic of clean and healthy sport, and, certainly, the lure of the open-air keeps him keenly interested in the doings on course, court, and playing field long years after he has himself ceased to be an active participator in the strenuous rivalries of the young and strong. No wonder, then, that sporting broadcasts constitute one of the most popular of the numerous services rendered to the community by the Broadcasting Company.

BROADCASTING, like all new things, has at the outset been looked upon with a certain amount of doubt and suspicion. Some of those responsible for the control of organised sport have been apprehensive as to the effect which this new service would have upon the particular sport with which they are concerned. They have been fearful lest the broadcasting of a description of races or games while they are actually in progress should prove sufficient for followers of the sport to keep them from attendance, and thus adversely affect the gate takings. Hence the difficulties which have from time to time arisen when permission has been sought to broadcast certain race and other sports meetings. Happily, however, practical experience is constantly demonstrating the fallacy of fear on this account, and proving conclusively that, far from exercising any detrimental influence, broadcasting is widening and intensifying public interest, attracting new patrons, winning back those who have grown indifferent, and consequently building up instead of breaking down the financial bulwarks of the clubs. Of this striking and encouraging fact the Broadcasting Company has had convincing testimony. In the United States, where broadcasting has an enormous vogue, they have coined a terse, pithy, and characteristic slogan—"Broadcasting never bumps—it boosts"—and of the truth of this claim New Zealand, though, comparatively speaking, new to the game, has already the proof of experience.

SPORTING broadcasts make a very wide appeal. Shoals of appreciative letters have been received from all parts of the Dominion evidencing how

widespread is the interest in each particular event, and, incidentally, how thoroughly appreciated is the action of the club, association, or society, which allows its fixtures to be relayed for the entertainment of those enthusiasts who are unable to attend, either in consequence of distance, illness, or other good and sufficient reasons.

The company's sporting broadcasts have covered racing, football, boxing, cricket, tennis, athletic sports, motor-cycle racing and swimming, all of which have been described direct from the scene of the encounter.

AN indication of the rapid development of this branch of the company's service is afforded by the fact that prior to June, 1927, approximately 175 transmission hours had been given to sport, whilst the grand total for the year ending June, 1928, indicate 574 transmission hours. An analysis of the official records discloses that the time occupied per week in sports broadcasts exceeded eleven hours. There were in all 206 relays conducted during this period. The details which follow disclose in interesting form the magnitude already attained in this branch of radio service, while at the same time showing how well the Broadcasting Company caters for its sporting public. The figures, covering the period June, 1927-28, give in the aggregate for the four stations the number of sporting fixtures broadcast and the time occupied in transmission:—

	No.	Hours.
Racing and trotting	64	303½
Rugby football	71	124½
Cricket	29	58
Tennis	6	12
Boxing	9	9
Athletics	7	14
Motor sports	1	2
Swimming	2	2
Soccer	5	8½
Rebroadcasts	12	41½
	206	574½

FROM the above, it will be seen that racing and trotting hold the lead with 303½ transmission hours for all stations, Rugby football coming next with 124½ transmission hours, and making a total of 427½ hours for these three sports. Rugby football leads in the number of attractions broadcast, 71

Broadcasts

being recorded as against 64 for racing and trotting. In addition to these relays and rebroadcasts there have been regular sports sessions on Saturday nights at all four stations at which all the more important sports results have been broadcast, and, when occasion required, reviews of the fields before race meetings, and talks on many sports subjects. During the past twelve months a system has been organised for the prompt supply to all stations of the results of the most important field events, and these, whenever possible, are announced during the afternoon session, as well as during the evening session.

In order to carry on this service, several long relay lines have been required, the longest up to the present being the lines used on the occasion of the Ranfurly Shield matches, which were relayed from Masterton and Palmerston North and broadcast from 2YA Wellington, a distance of 90 and 95 miles respectively.

THE first sporting broadcast in New Zealand was transmitted by 3AC. This initial event, a description of the inter-club Rugby fixture—Christchurch v. Old Boys played at Lancaster Park on May 29, 1926—was in the nature of a novelty, so far as New Zealand was concerned, and was acclaimed a great success. Thus encouraged, 3AC attempted the more ambitious relay of the trotting meeting at Addington on June 3, and shortly after followed with the hockey fixtures Indian Army v. Canterbury and Indian Army v. New Zealand, which were played at Lancaster Park in June, 1926. These were the first international fixtures played on the tour of New Zealand by the Indian Army hockey team.

THE first sporting event broadcast from 3YA by the Radio Broadcasting Company was the relay of a description of the Grand National Steeplechase at Riccarton. This first transmission has become historical in Christchurch and in the annals of broadcasting in New Zealand on account of the difficulties which had to be overcome before it could be accomplished. The relay apparatus had to be placed outside the grounds, and finally a place was found about three furlongs from the judge's box. This was an old haystack, and after the apparatus had been arranged on top of it, the announcer took up his position, and, despite distance and discomfort, an excellent broadcast resulted. One difficulty on this occasion was the finding of a suitable telephone line, as Riccarton was not very well supplied with lines at that time, but this was overcome by the generous action of Mr. J. McCombe, the well-known Riccarton mentor, who placed his private phone at 3YA's disposal during the time the races were on.

A year has made a great difference in the conditions under which a sporting relay is conducted. To-day the company's official announcers are provided with comfortable seats, and every consideration is shown them by officials and patrons alike.

THE first event recorded for Wellington whilst still operating under the old call sign 2YK was the description of the All Blacks v. Wellington Rugby match, prior to their departure in 1926 on their tour of Australia. Station 2YK continued relaying sports at intervals until July, 1927, when the high-powered station in Wellington came into action. July 9 to 16, 1927, will long be remembered by the sport-loving public, being red letter days in the history of broadcasting in New Zealand. Three days of racing and two of Association football! And what made it more notable was, of course, the manner in which 2YA burst upon radio life of New Zealand. The new station made a sensational debut, which, curiously enough, was the broadcast of a sporting event—the Ranfurly Shield match, Wairarapa v. Hawke's Bay. This event adds yet another historical milestone in sporting broadcast, and must be well remembered by the many who heard it. And here let it be recorded that in these early efforts, as well as on all subsequent occasions, the Post and Telegraph Department, through the courtesy and efficiency of its officials responsible for the provision and preparation of the requisite lines, etc., has contributed in large measure to the success achieved.

SHORTLY after the opening of 1YA in August, 1926, the sporting broadcasts commenced in Auckland, and among other things relays of boxing and wrestling from the Town Hall were well received. However, the first real sport "boost" took place when the company featured the whole of the Auckland Cup carnival at Ellerslie and Epsom, and during the same week broadcast the boxing match Parker v. Thuru. From this time Auckland has never looked back in sporting broadcasts. It is worthy of note that in Auckland a Rugby Union official broadcast a description of a Soccer test match, which was played on the Rugby League ground. On this occasion three usually conflicting elements were united with mutually pleasing and satisfactory results. Mr. Meredith was the narrator of the Canadian v. New Zealand Soccer match, which was played on the Carlaw Park League ground.

SPORTING broadcasts from station 4YA, Dunedin, commenced when this station resumed operations in June, 1926, at the close of the Dunedin Exhibition. The first broadcasts of a sporting nature were the football and hockey results transmitted on Saturday afternoons. This service has steadily improved.

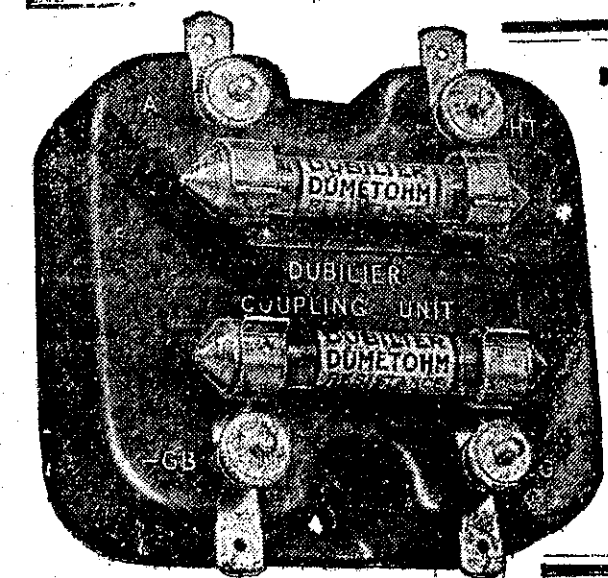
In addition to the events recorded in the above resume, the following outstanding sporting attractions were broadcast:—

Boxing contest, King Edward Barracks, Christchurch, between Charlie Purdy and the Filipino, Jamito.

Rugby.—Ranfurly Shield match, Canterbury v. Hawke's Bay, 1927.

Rugby.—Representative fixture, Canterbury v. Wellington.

Trotting.—Duke of York's meeting, Addington. During the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of York, 1927.



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Rugby.—One fixture in the Canterbury Union's senior Rugby competitions, 1927.

Rugby.—Ranfurly Shield match, Wairarapa v. Hawke's Bay, at Masterton (1927). One of the longest long-distance relays recorded in history of broadcast in New Zealand.

Rugby.—Ranfurly Shield match, Canterbury v. Manawhenua, at Palmerston North. Another long-distance relay.

Boxing Championships.—Short-wave from U.S.A., Jack Dempsey v. Gene Tunney for the world's championship. The results of this contest were on the air within three minutes from the conclusion of the fight.

Boxing contest.—Leckie of Dunedin and Mark Carroll, of Wanganui. 4YA.

Results of Timaru to Christchurch road race.—An annual event of importance in long-distance cycling.

Australian amateur athletic championships.—2YA.

Results of golf championships at Hamilton broadcast from all stations.

Rugby.—All Black trials, South Island. Probable v. Possibles. 3YA.

Rugby.—All Black trials, North Island v. South Island, from Athletic Park, rebroadcast by 3YA.

Rugby.—All Black trials, Eden Park, Auckland.

Rugby.—All Black Trials, Carisbrook, Dunedin.

Racing and trotting.—Christchurch Carnival Week. Canterbury Jockey Club's races at Riccarton and trots from Addington.

Athletics.—New Zealand championships.

Auckland Carnival Week.—Auckland Racing Club's meeting at Ellerslie.

New Zealand Tennis championships.

Cricket.—Broadcast of extracts of the cricket games on the occasion of the Australian Cricket Team's tour of New Zealand, by courtesy of the Cricket Council.

Broadcast of official farewell tendered to All Blacks (1928) from the Wellington Town Hall on the occasion of their departure for South Africa.

Broadcast of actual leave-taking at ship's side on the day of the departure of the All Blacks (1928) for South Africa.

Broadcast of results of All Blacks tour of South Africa.

WE give here the titles of some outstanding addresses given by sports critics other than the company's officials, which have been broadcast from the various stations:—

Messrs. W. E. Merritt and R. C. Blunt.—The N.Z. Cricket Team in Britain.

Mr. Read Masters, a member of the 1924 All Blacks.

Mr. H. Amos, on the Olympic Games.

Mr. V. Richardson, Australian cricketer—Experience and Impressions of the Australian Cricket Team.

Talks on Golf by Mr. Donald Grant, M.A., who is one of the greatest authorities in the Southern

Hemisphere on this fascinating outdoor game. He was a plus one man at Edinburgh.

Talks on Athletics by Mr. J. K. Moloney, well known Christchurch solicitor and Rugby enthusiast.

Reviews of Outstanding Personalities in Australian Cricket, by Mr. A. Varney.

Talks on Athletics by Mr. D. G. Paris.

DURING the winter months Rugby and football are in full swing throughout the Dominion, and besides announcing the results of all fixtures from all stations, descriptive narratives of the events are broadcast from Eden Park, Auckland; Athletic Park, Wellington; Lancaster Park, Christchurch; and Carisbrook, Dunedin.

Some other fixtures which have been broadcast from the various centres, on relay, are:—

1YA.

Rugby and Football: Canada v. Auckland, South Canterbury v. Auckland, Wairarapa v. Auckland, Hawke's Bay v. Auckland, Auckland v. Otago, Auckland v. Wellington.

Racing and Trotting: Takapuna Racing Club's Meeting. Auckland Racing Club's January Meeting at Ellerslie, Otahuhu Trotting Club's February Meeting, Auckland Racing Club's Great Northern Meeting at Ellerslie, Auckland Trotting Club's Winter Meeting.

Cricket: Results of Plunket Shield Cricket, Cricket Test Match, Australia v. New Zealand, rebroadcast by 3YA.

2YA.

Rugby and Football: Wellington v. Manawhenua, Otago v. Wellington, Canterbury v. Wellington, rebroadcast

by 3YA; North v. South Island match, rebroadcast by 3YA.

Racing and Trotting: Wellington Racing Club's Spring Meeting at Trentham, rebroadcast by 3YA; Wellington Trotting Club's September Meeting, Hutt Park; Wellington Racing Club's March Meeting; Marlborough Racing Club's Meeting at Trentham; Wellington Trotting Club's March Meeting rebroadcast by 3YA; Wellington Trotting Club's September Meeting, Hutt Park.

3YA.

Rugby and Football: Rugby Challenge Cup, North v. South's Sub-Unions, Canterbury v. Taranaki, Canterbury v. South Canterbury, Canterbury v. Otago. Rebroadcast of 2YA on occasion of Canterbury v. Wellington match.

Racing and Trotting: New Zealand Cup Carnival (1926); Easter Race Meeting (1927); New Brighton Trots; New Zealand Metropolitan Trotting Club's Meeting at Addington; Canterbury Jockey Club's February Meeting, Riccarton; Metropolitan Trotting Club's Easter Meeting at Addington; Canterbury Jockey Club's Easter Meeting at Riccarton, 1928. Rebroadcast of Wellington Racing Club's Spring Meeting from 2YA, and Wellington Trotting Club's Spring Meeting from 2YA.

Cricket: Rebroadcast from 1YA of results of the Test matches between Australia and New Zealand teams. Description on relay of the Test match Australia v. Canterbury from Lancaster Park.

Cycling: Cycling Championships. Evening broadcast from English Park. 4YA.

Rugby and Football: Southland v. Otago; All Blacks Trials.

Racing and Trotting: Dunedin Trot-

ting Club's Meeting, Forbury Park; Dunedin Trotting Club's May Meeting, Forbury Park.

Cricket: Test Cricket—Australia v. New Zealand; Australia v. Otago.

Boxing: Griffiths v. Gillespie, Drill Hall, Dunedin; Gillespie v. Leckie, Drill Hall.

THE average listener can have little idea of the amount of detail work entailed in arranging these fixtures, as, after securing the necessary permission, suitable announcers have to be found, lines laid and tested by the Telegraph Department, apparatus taken to the field and many minor details attended to. We could not conclude this report without a word of appreciation of the officials of the Post and Telegraph Department, who are responsible for the installation of the relay lines and who have been of the greatest assistance to the company in seeing that everything is in order before the broadcast actually takes place. They have at all times proved themselves courteous and obliging, and both the public and the Radio Broadcasting Company are very largely indebted to them for the efficiency of the relays.

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Public Relations--a Policy of Mutual Co-operation *by A. R. Harris*



RADIO broadcasting is a national service. Its many phases of personal ramifications cover interest of the greatest diversity.

On the spiritual side, there are many people who are interested in church services, others opposed to any kind of church service, some want a service of a particular denomination, others want no creed, but are interested in broadcasts of an ethical character in general.

In intellectual matters we have those partial to a certain science, others perhaps not at all interested in any phase of science, but keenly interested in the higher forms of music or drama; whilst we have also a very large section of listeners attracted by entertainment of a humorous nature, certain news items, sports of various kinds, jazz and lighter forms of music.

THE Broadcasting Company cannot select its audiences, or broadcast at any one time only to a section appreciative of a particular type of entertainment; there is always an unsatisfied element. The company must either cease to function, or, while functioning and endeavouring to please all sections, inevitably fail to please all sections at one time or another, so long as indiscriminate listening is indulged in.

There are several ways by which this difficulty may to a certain extent be met, and two methods adopted by the company during the year have been:—

First, by a fundamental classification of programmes whereby definite types, attractive to certain sections, are broadcast at particular times, so that listeners can, if they wish, discriminate without inconvenience or loss of service.

Secondly, by eliminating as far as possible any suspicion of favouritism for any particular form of service, thereby encouraging a spirit of tolerance and public confidence.

THE first of these methods has been adopted by dividing the service into particular sessions, and classifying the programmes so that definite types are broadcast of each station at specified times, such programmes covering as wide a field as possible within the limits of their types, so as to give the greatest practicable diversity.

WITH the object of putting the second method into operation as effectively as possible, and at the same time increasing the public utility of its service, the directors of the Broadcasting Company have, during the year under review, introduced a public relations scheme embodying:—

1. The formation of public committees at each of its stations.
2. The appointment of honorary official listeners in various places throughout the Dominion.

In all walks of life there are societies and associations of highly qualified enthusiasts organised in a spirit of public service, each with its definite objective. It is not desirable that radio broadcasting should lessen the public interest in these organisations, or in any way prejudice their activities. On the other hand, it is of the greatest public utility that radio broadcasting should co-operate with such organisations.

THESE organisations exist for the definite purpose of promoting interest in various subjects. For instance, there are musical and dramatic societies, interested in offering to the public various types of entertainment. There are the churches, whose purpose it is to present religious teaching, and there are other organisations who are specially interested in the child life of the community. All are inevitably concerned with what radio broadcasting is doing so far as it affects their particular interests.

WITH membership constituted of representatives of these organisations, church service committees, musical and dramatic committees, and children's session committees have been formed at the company's Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch stations. All positions are honorary, so that while the committees are closely associated with the company and its operations, their members are in this respect entirely independent. With each member an authority on his or her subject, the committee as a whole acts as a clearing house or tribunal on such matters in the broadcasting service as come within its scope, and it is able to offer to the company suggestions of worth-while value without any question of unfair discrimination between the various sections of the community entitled to use a national broadcast service. By this co-operation the objects of the associations and societies represented, and also the objects of the Broadcasting Company, have been furthered, and on the other hand listeners receive the benefit of the application to a new science of the experience of persons who have given many years and done much work for the ideals aimed at by their organisations.

BY adopting a procedure based on these considerations, both the material included in the programmes, and the construction of the programmes, are subject to review before they are broadcast, by committees whose per-

sonnel is specially qualified to deal with them.

CHURCH SERVICE COMMITTEES.

BEFORE publicly announcing its public relations plan, eight of the more prominent denominations, namely: Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Salvation Army, Church of Christ, Congregational,

were invited to confer with the company for the purpose of forming a committee to deal with the broadcasting of church services from the Christchurch station, 3YA. These denominations comprise over 96 per cent. of those whose religion was declared on the last census. Six of the denominations sent along representatives, and two indicated their intention to stand aside for the present. In these two cases, the company intimated that seats on the committee were open for their representatives at any time, and also voluntarily undertook that should they so desire to be broadcast at any future time their application would be given the same consideration as if their representatives were on the committee. At this conference, a committee was formed, and functioned so satisfactorily that no hesitation was felt in offering the scheme to the public as the most effective means of establishing contact between listeners and the company.

FOLLOWING the success of this committee, others of a similar nature have been organised at the stations in Auckland and Wellington. Certain transmission hours have been placed at their disposal, and all applications for broadcast during these hours, and all business in connection with broadcasting of religious matters, are referred to these committees, which recommend to the company the action they consider should be taken. In each centre the church committee has reserved dates for broadcasting of services of such churches as may make application and are not represented on the committee. Each committee confines its activities to the station in connection with which it has been formed, and makes its arrangements to suit local conditions. The personnel of the Church Service Committees is as follows:—

Station 1YA:—

Rev. H. M. Smyth (Anglican).
Rev. D. Morrison-Sutherland (Presbyterian).
Rev. E. Drake (Methodist).
Rev. E. Nicholls (Baptist).
Mr. D. Donaldson (Church of Christ).
Rev. L. Fletcher (Congregational).

Station 2YA:—

Rev. C. V. Rooke (Anglican).
Rev. R. D. Howie (Presbyterian).



3YA Church Service Advisory Committee.

Standing—Rev. W. Greenslade (Methodist), Mr. J. Crawford (Church of Christ).
Seated—Rev. T. W. Armour (Presbyterian), Rev. D. Gardner Miller (Congregational), Rev. J. Robertson (Baptist).
Absent—Archdeacon F. N. Taylor (Church of England).

**2YA Church Service Committee.**

Back row—Pastor W. G. Carpenter (Church of Christ), Rev. R. J. Howie, B.A. (Presbyterian), Rev. Clarence Eaton (Methodist).
Front row (sitting)—Rev. C. V. Rooke (Anglican), Rev. Ernest Weeks (Congregational), Rev. F. E. Harry (Baptist).

Rev. C. Eaton (Methodist).
Rev. F. E. Harry (Baptist).
Pastor W. R. Carpenter (Church of Christ).

Rev. Ernest Weeks (Congregational).
Station 3YA:—
Archdeacon F. N. Taylor (Anglican).
Rev. T. W. Armour (Presbyterian).
Rev. W. Greenslade (Methodist).
Rev. J. Robertson (Baptist).
Rev. J. Crawford (Church of Christ).
Rev. D. Gardner Miller (Congregational).

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC COMMITTEES.

SIMILARLY, musical and dramatic committees have been formed in connection with 1YA and 2YA, the personnel of which is as follows:—

Station 1YA:—
Mr. Karl Atkinson (chairman), Auckland Gramophone Society.
Madame Irene Ainsley (Ainsley Operatic Society).
Dr. Kenneth Phillips (Auckland Society of Musicians).
Mr. J. F. Montague (Auckland Comedy Players).
Mr. C. B. Plummer (Auckland Choral Society).
Mr. L. E. Lambert (Bohemian Orchestra).
Mr. J. D. Crawford (Auckland Orphans' Club).
Mr. G. T. Lee (Aeolian Orchestra).
Mr. N. R. McRobie (Auckland Male Choir).
Mr. V. Trask (Athenian Club).
Mr. K. Brampton (The Little Theatre Society).

Station 2YA:—
Mr. E. Palliser (chairman).
Mr. Harrison Cook (Repertory Theatre Society).
Mr. Len Barnes (Orpheus Society).
Mr. R. Lyon (Savage Club).
Mr. W. E. Caldow (Royal Choral Union).
Mr. Campbell (Wellington Competitions Society).
Mr. G. L. Geisen (Hutt Valley Choral Society).
Mr. J. Carr (Charley's Aunt Club).
Mr. H. Temple White (Commercial Travellers' Choir).
Mr. A. Stanley Warwick (Orphans' Club).

Mr. I. Levy ("Dominion" Newspaper), musical critic.
Mr. H. Harcastle ("Evening Post"), musical critic.
Mr. V. R. Bennett (Harmonic Society).

It will be seen that all branches of musical and dramatic art are represented, and listeners are fortunate in that they reap the benefit of the wide experience and special knowledge which members of these committees bring to the work they have undertaken as a service to the community. Valuable suggestions have been brought forward and discussed, and although there has not yet been time to put into effect all the practicable suggestions that have been made, sufficient has been done to indicate that the committees are filling a very important place.

CHILDREN'S SESSION COMMITTEES.

SPECIAL committees have been set up at Wellington, Auckland and Christchurch to deal with the Children's Sessions, and although these also are of recent formation, their value has been demonstrated, and the new viewpoint introduced will no doubt be reflected in the Children's Hour. These committees represent a wide range of activities in connection with children's interests, the personnel being as follows:—

Station 1YA:—
Miss Jean Begg (Y.W.C.A.)
Miss C. J. Flatt (National Council of Women).

**1YA Church Service Committee.**

Left to right—Rev. Edward Drake, Rev. H. M. Smyth, Rev. Ernest Nicholls (standing), Rev. W. D. Morrison-Sutherland (seated), Rev. Lionel B. Fletcher (standing), Mr. D. Donaldson (seated).

Capt. A. M. Burgin (Girl Guides).
Mr. V. Drew (Y.M.C.A.).
Mr. R. G. Grigsby (Boy Scouts).
Mr. E. V. Hudson (Headmasters' Association).
Rev. L. B. Busfield (Sunday School Union).
Rev. L. B. Fletcher, "Uncle Leo," of 1YA.
Rev. R. G. Coates, "Uncle George," of 1YA.
Mr. T. T. Garland, "Uncle Tom," of 1YA.
Mr. L. S. Abbott, "Peter Pan," of 1YA.

Station 2YA:—

Rev. E. Weeks (chairman), "Uncle Ernest," of 2YA.
Miss E. M. Sealy (Girl Guides' Association).
Mrs. F. S. Pope (Y.W.C.A.)
Mr. B. Mabin (Boy Scouts' Association).
Miss Thornton (Training College).
Mr. B. Anderson (Headmasters' Association).
Mr. F. G. Greenberg (Y.M.C.A.)
Mr. R. Walpole, "Uncle Toby," of 2YA.
Mr. C. Proctor, "Uncle Jeff," of 2YA.
Brother Phelan (Marist Brothers).
Mr. J. Crewes, "Big Brother Jack," of 2YA.
Mrs. Henry Smith (National Council of Women).

Mr. W. E. Howe (Sunday School Union).

Station 3YA:—

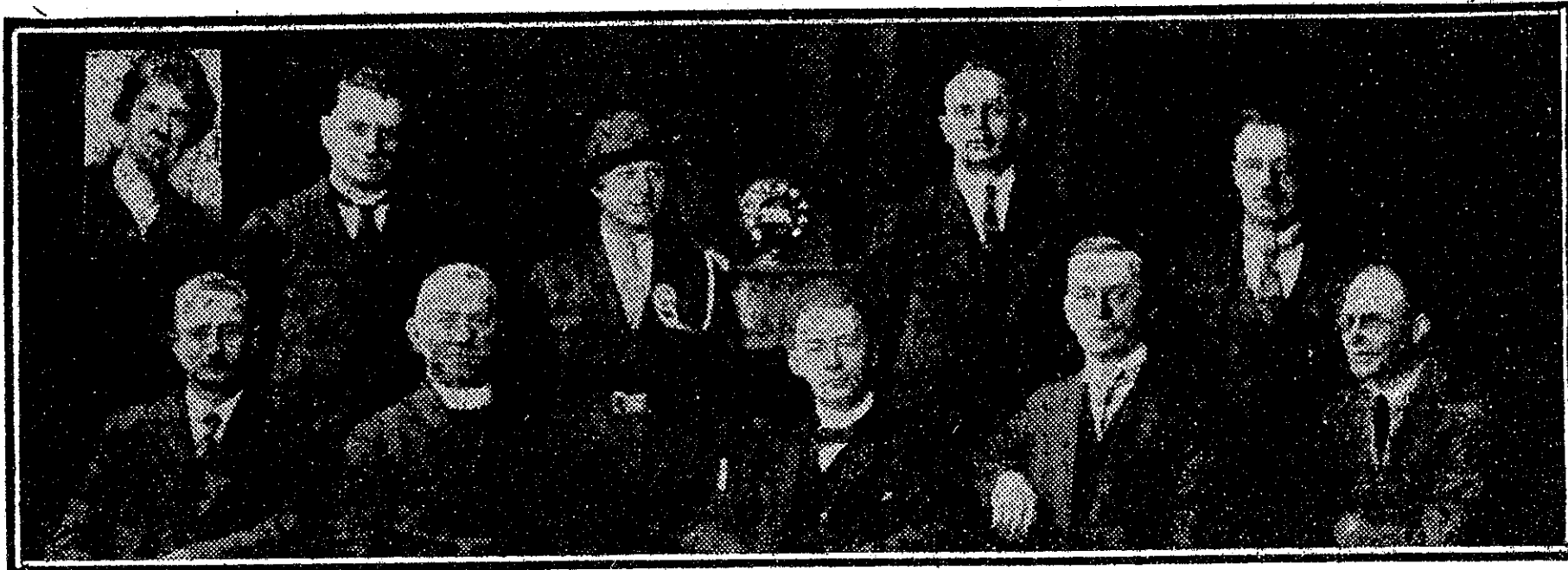
Mr. D. E. Parton (chairman), Y.M.C.A.
Miss P. Boyle (Girl Guides' Association).
Major Ashworth (Boy Scouts' Association).
Mrs. W. Machin (Y.W.C.A. and National Council of Women).
Mrs. R. Tomlinson (Society for the Protection of Women and Children).
Brother Hendricke (Marist Brothers).
Mrs. D. James (Welsh Society, Jnr.).
Mr. D. Dickson (Scottish Society Jnr.).
Mr. J. M. Bannehr (St. Saviour's Orphanage).
Rev. F. Rule (Presbyterian Orphanage).
Mrs. W. J. Roberts (Mothers' Union).
Mrs. S. Parr, "Mother Hubbard," of 3YA.
Mr. E. J. Bell (Public Library).
Mr. C. S. Booth, "Chuckie," of 3YA.
Mr. A. J. McEldowney, "Big Brother," of 3YA.

HONORARY OFFICIAL LISTENERS.

HAVING evolved a plan for preparation of programmes of the greatest public utility and for the removal of



Back row (standing, left to right)—Mr. C. B. Plummer (Choral Society), Mr. J. F. Montague (Auckland Comedy Players), Mr. V. Trask (Athenian Club), Mr. L. E. Lambert, reclining (Bohemian Orchestra).
Seated (left to right)—Madame Irene Ainsley (Ainsley Operatic Society), Mr. Karl Atkinson, chairman (Auckland Gramophone Society), Dr. Kenneth Phillips (Society of Musicians).
Absent—Mr. N. McRobie (Royal Male Choir), Mr. G. T. Lee (Aeolian Orchestra), Mr. F. E. McCallum (Little Theatre Society).



2YA Children's Session Advisory Committee.

Back row (left to right)—Mr. L. G. Greenberg (Y.M.C.A.), Miss E. K. Sealy (Girl Guides), Mr. B. Mabin (Boy Scouts), Mr. C. Proctor (Uncle Jeff).
Front row (left to right)—Mr. W. E. Howe (Wellington Sunday School Union), Rev. Brother Phelan (Marist Brothers), Rev. Ernest Weeks (chairman), Mr. J. Crewes (Big Brother Jack), Mr. R. Walpole (Uncle Toby). Inset—Miss Thornton (Training College). Absent—Mrs. Henry Smith (National Council of Women), Mrs. F. S. Pope (Y.W.C.A.).

any suspicion of favouritism, the transmission of programmes is dealt with through the internal arrangements of the Broadcasting Company. A competent staff has been organised, and the most up-to-date and efficient plant procurable has been installed. The actual broadcasting of programmes is a mechanical process, and is effectively handled by the engineering and operating staff. Included in the transmission apparatus are measuring instruments which record the slightest variations from the normal, and these instruments indicate to the operator exactly what is taking place, so that the quality of transmission is known at all times, and is not merely a matter of opinion.

HOWEVER, the actual effectiveness of transmission at the point of reception may itself be divided into two groups: The quality of reception, and the acceptability of matter broadcast. Transmission and utility of programmes having been taken care of, as outlined

in the preceding paragraph, the quality of reception depends upon factors which are more or less beyond the control of the Broadcasting Company. Some of these factors are not understood, and therefore cannot be controlled, such, for instance, as fading or static. Others, such as local and electrical interference, and howling valves, are remediable, and may well occupy the attention of local organisations, radio societies and listeners' leagues.

Another factor is within the control of the listener himself, as an individual—the efficiency of his receiving apparatus, and its proper operation. Many sets are being operated in New Zealand which are incapable of faithfully reproducing the music or speech broadcast, and much enjoyment is being lost to the operators of these sets through their imperfections.

THE factor of transmission at the point of reception, however, is a

matter in which the Broadcasting Company feels that listeners can co-operate by furnishing reports. These reports must be regular and reliable, and those from any one locality must all be based on the same standard of judgment. For these reasons, the company included in its public relations plan the appointment of official listeners throughout New Zealand, and invited communications from those who felt they had the necessary qualifications and were willing to undertake this work. Every "honorary official listener" will have the opportunity of assisting the company in this object. The company realises that to achieve its object it must enlist the services of reliable amateurs, and make them its accredited representatives throughout the Dominion.

OFFICIAL listeners' reports will not only deal with the quality of reception from the technical point of view, that is, as regards the engineering side, but will also include information regarding the suitability and acceptability, from the listeners' point of view, of programmes in general, and individual items in particular. Such reports will supplement the collective work of the committees dealing with music and drama, church services, and children's sessions, and will serve as a valuable guide when considering future lines of action.

A number of official listeners have been appointed, and this number will be increased. Many have had a wide experience of radio, and of other subjects, such as music and literature, which will render their reports of great value, while at the same time so many points of view will be represented that a good balance will be maintained, and all types of programmes will receive attention.

Honorary Official Listeners.

Mr. Louis Russell, The Parade, St. Helier's Bay, Auckland.
Mr. S. W. Strong, P.O. Box 9, Gisborne.
Mr. R. T. Scott, Kurunui, Morrinsville.
Mr. J. H. North, Pukehuia, Northern Wairoa.
Mr. D. W. Tapp, P.O. Box 7, Rotorua.
Captain Percy Bailey, Box 1, Silverdale, Auckland.

Mr. Douglas H. Hall, Taumarunui.
Mr. H. W. Young, Waikeri.
Mr. Ben F. Hunter, Power Road, Carterton.
Mr. R. B. Foord, 31 Stanners Street, Eltham.
Mr. A. Walter Van Weede, "Wai Whare," Kahutara, Featherston.
Mr. W. D. Ansell, Queen Street, Masterton.
Dr. Herbert Ziele, Tennyson Street, Napier.
Mr. E. J. L. Payne, 75 Pendarves Street, New Plymouth.
Mr. John Howe-Giles, Normanby, Taranaki.
Mr. J. W. Muir, P.O. Box 8, Palmerston North.
Mr. T. W. Ward, Tariki, Taranaki.
Mr. W. D. Campbell, Fairland, Private Bag, Waipawa.
Mr. E. Malkin, Waipukurau.
Mr. A. R. Donaldson, 80 Ridgway Street, Wanganui.
Mr. G. W. Morgan, 49 Moana Road, Kelburn, Wellington.
Mr. T. P. Sewell, 10 School Road, Christchurch.
Mr. W. V. Haustock, Denniston.
Mr. A. B. Clark, Box 25, Kaikoura.
Mr. G. M. Smart, P.O. Box 100, Nelson.
Mr. N. C. Winstanley, Picton.
Mr. A. E. S. Hanan, Beverley Road, Timaru.
Mr. W. McLean, Union Street, Milton.
Mr. E. R. Pettitt, High School, Lawrence.
Mr. Sidney Ward, Stratford.
Dr. Walter S. Robertson, 34 Raraia Road, Kelburn, Wellington.

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How Radio Co-operates With the Churches

1YA Church Committee

THE development of the service rendered to the general public by broadcasting throughout the world during recent years has come about so rapidly and naturally that most people are apt to overlook the network of organisation that has to be arranged. Behind all the service given, there is a constant reaching out after better and still better results, and the marvel is that so much has been accomplished in such a short space of time.

Four years ago the Beresford Street Congregational Church, Auckland, had a church service relayed through 1YB Station, this being the first church service to be relayed in New Zealand. There was a great deal of excitement experienced by all who had anything to do with the trial. The range was naturally limited, but the result was quite satisfactory enough to warrant further trials.

Now the broadcasting of church services from all centres is such a regular and effective thing that it is hard to realise that four short years ago it was an exciting novelty in the Dominion.

GRADUALLY all denominations have taken advantage of this means of reaching those who cannot, or do not, go to church, and the thousands of letters that have been received by the various preachers, not only from people in New Zealand, but from the islands of the Pacific, from Australia, and even from America, show conclusively how this service rendered by the Broadcasting Company is appreciated.

On March 30, 1928, a conference of representatives from several religious denominations was called in Auckland by the Radio Broadcasting Company of N.Z., Limited, with the object of forming an Advisory Committee which would assist the company in handling the broadcasting of church services. This conference was attended by:—Revs. H. M. Smyth (Church of England), D. Morrison-Sutherland (Presbyterian), Edward Drake (Methodist), Joseph W. Kemp (Baptist), Lionel B. Fletcher (Congregational), and Mr. D. Donaldson (Church of Christ), while the Broadcasting Company was represented by Messrs. C. S. Booth, S. J. Hayden, and Culford Bell.

THE rules and constitution of the Church Service Committee were adopted, and the committee was forthwith constituted, the only alteration in the church representation being that Rev. E. Nicholls has taken the place of Rev. Joseph W. Kemp as the Baptist representative.

The first question that had to be dealt with was the allocation of Sundays for broadcasting for each denomination. This proved to be a knotty problem. However, the members of the committee rose to the occasion, and finally an allocation was made which was unanimously adopted to the general satisfaction of all the denominations concerned.

That first conference, and the committee meetings since, have proved the wisdom of the company in making the constitution of this committee possible. The general body of listeners and the religious denominations, as well as the Broadcasting Company, are repre-

Convenors of Three Committees Give Enthusiastic Support

sented, and the various interests are carefully safeguarded and served.

THE application of religious bodies not represented on the committee are received and carefully considered, and recommendations are made to the company. One such recommendation was adopted on the morning of July 1, when the morning service was broadcast from the Auckland Unitarian Church.

The meetings of the committee have been of a very harmonious nature, in spite of the fact that on occasions very definitely opposing views have been expressed by members. But the final verdict has always represented a generous and sincere attempt to adjust very delicate questions, so that justice shall be done and the work of the Kingdom of God served to the best advantage.

LIONEL B. FLETCHER,

Chairman,

1YA Church Service Committee.

2YA Church Committee

IN the early part of the year the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand circulated the various religious bodies in Wellington inviting them to send representatives to meet at the studio to form a Church Service Committee. To-day the committee consists of representatives of the Church of England, the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational churches and the Church of Christ, with two representatives of the company, and, ex officio, the general manager of the company.

The work of the committee has been to arrange for the regular Sunday services, and the adjustment of such local details as shall give to the public the greatest possible facilities of divine worship. During the coming months, the city Sunday schools will be holding their anniversaries, and we are hoping through the courtesy of the company that several afternoon services will be broadcast, when the special music rendered by children's choirs may be enjoyed by a very large number of listeners.

WE look upon radio as a remarkable opportunity for the dissemination of religious thought and influence and it is the policy of the committee that the religious messages broadcast shall be neither sectarian or denominational, but rather that they shall have the widest appeal presenting the broad claims of religion, thus creating a healthy moral and religious atmosphere to the enrichment of our personal, social, and national life.

I believe I may say for my colleagues as well as for myself, that we gratefully appreciate the attitude of the Radio Broadcasting Company towards this important influence. It has been wise and sympathetic and generous.

We esteem it a privilege to co-operate in this avenue of public service.

ERNEST R. WEEKS,

Chairman,

2YA Church Service Committee.

3YA Church Committee

THIS committee has been in existence since the beginning of the present year. I believe it is the first of its kind in New Zealand, and its formation is due to the insight and

foresight of Mr. A. R. Harris, general manager of the Broadcasting Company. It has functioned with a minimum of creaking, due entirely to the fact that the denominational representatives are really anxious to give the project a thorough try-out. Six denominations are represented on the committee, and we are "on the air" turn and turn about every Sunday evening, except when there is a fifth Sunday in the month, which Sunday is at the disposal of the company. When this has occurred, the company has generously put before us for our consideration any request for broadcasting that has been received from any denomination or religious body not represented on the committee. From the first meeting, our

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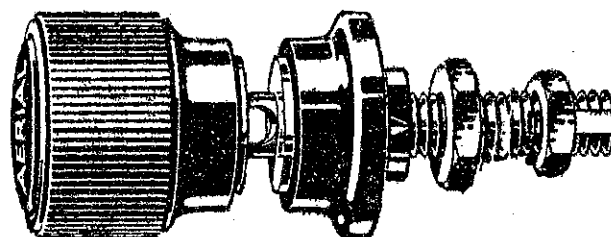
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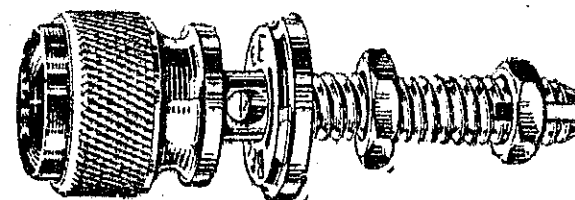


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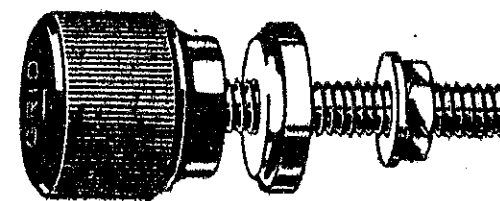
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Music and Drama Aided by Radio

Chairmen of Committees Testify to Value

OUR committee is barely three months old, but it may be said to be a lusty infant, with a promising career of usefulness ahead of itself. Our three meetings to date may be summarised briefly as follows.

The first meeting, April 20, was devoted to taking each other's measure, and beyond an elucidation of the Radio Broadcasting Company's viewpoint and policy, and a round-table talk, no important business was finalised. The second meeting, May 4, saw the members ready for work, and numerous suggestions were considered. All decisions made at this meeting have since been endorsed by the Radio Broadcasting Company. The third meeting, on June 1, was the best meeting of all, and the same comment applies to it as to the second. Our fourth meeting, on July 6, has not eventuated at the time of writing this article, and nothing can be said about it at this stage, save that three fairly far-reaching resolutions will be submitted, and as they have a good chance of adoption by the committee and endorsement by the Radio Broadcasting Company, listeners will soon be aware of "a certain liveliness" (to quote an old war-time tag).

AMONG the ideas promulgated or actually adopted are the follow-

(Continued from previous page).

dates were arranged for practically a year ahead.

We meet monthly, and discuss various requests for extra services during Sunday afternoons, suggestions brought forward for the better handling of this most vital public service, etc.

AT the present time, we are experimenting with regard to the broadcasting of morning services. Whatever defects the present arrangement may have in the minds of some, it is, in my opinion, the most satisfactory as far as the general public is concerned.

There are thousands of people in the Dominion who do not, or cannot, attend Divine worship, and to such radio is a reminder of the great issues of life which might be otherwise forgotten.

That such broadcasting is appreciated is evident by the flood of letters received by the various preachers.

WE are on the edge of big things in connection with the broadcasting of the vital messages of religion. I see no reason why, in the near future, the Broadcasting Company should not institute a "University of the Air," by means of which, through selected speakers, religion and its cognate subjects should become the mightiest educational factors in the life of the Dominion.

In wishing the "Radio Record" many happy returns of the day, I should like also to place on record my deliberate opinion that the attitude of the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand to the use of the radio for religion, has been broad, and wise, and sympathetic.

D. GARDNER MILLER,
Chairman.

3YA Church Service Committee.

ing: (1) Two "mystery" programme will be put on with an interval of one month between them, and prizes awarded for accurate guesses of the artists' names and the pieces rendered. (2) A comprehensive, nation-wide audition for the purpose of discovering fresh radio voices is proposed that will involve the co-operation of various important interests in its execution, the main idea being to unearth the most promising lady singer and the most promising gentleman singer in the Dominion. The proposed inducements to enter are on the biggest scale hitherto known in New Zealand musical circles and involve one, and possibly two, scholarships for study abroad valued at £500 each. The working out of the details of this scheme and the obtaining of the consent of the other Radio Broadcasting Company Committees, and certain commercial interests, will occupy some time, but the prospects of success are most favourable. For the first time in their lives listeners will enjoy the sensation of hearing musical competitions of national importance over the air.

(3) A half-hour review of selected gramophone records will be given every alternate week, this being the first known case of record reviews being broadcast by a musical critic.

(4) Once monthly an hour's selected gramophone recital will be given after church service on the Sunday evening. Although the records to be used will be enjoyable and inspiring for their own intrinsic musical worth, discussions of personal and aesthetic aspects will be found helpful and the atmosphere of the evening will be found to be preserved.

(5) Several new combinations are to be introduced to vary the regular routine of the present existing musical groups, whose best efforts must tend to monotony if heard too frequently. One of these innovations will be an octet (eight voices), which

will be found capable of doing anything and everything, from the light operas, good musical comedies, and similar musical fare selected from what might be termed the "lighter classic" school.

Through the influence of members of the committee, relays and first-hand broadcasts are being arranged for, and as these will be part programmes, and in some instances whole programmes by substantial musical bodies, their introduction will be acceptable to listeners in general.

(6) Definite programme construction on chronological, national, and other lines is to be encouraged, and an English programme has already been adopted.

(7) Illustrated 15-minute lectures on singing and the playing of different musical instruments have been approved, and the best obtainable singers and exponents of the respective instruments will be engaged for the solos, and the demonstrations.

FROM the foregoing it will be seen that the two short business sessions of the committee have been anything but fruitless. In conclusion, I would like to stress the value of the work of these advisory bodies, which are working with great success in other countries, and bring expert knowledge and no mean influence to bear upon their deliberations. They supply the most effective reply to a certain numerically insignificant but exceedingly noisy minority, whose main purpose in life seems to be to obstruct progress and belittle honesty of intention in anybody and everybody.

AFTER a lengthy newspaper experience and a sustained contact in public affairs, I have come to the conclusion that this type of "diehard" critics is actuated by personal motives brought about through diseased vanity and thwarted personal ambition. I

am given to very plain speaking on this matter, and after careful investigation of the opposition, I have arrived at the considered opinion that much of it may be discounted, by almost one hundred per cent., and in appraising the balance that remains, much of it that is new is not true, and any that is true is not new.

I hold no brief for the Radio Broadcasting Company but as one who has consistently striven for the good of music for a quarter of a century, I welcome this opportunity for an enlarged field of public service provided by radio.

Our committee is a happy party with but one aim in view, i.e., the advancement of better broadcasting entertainment. We are not afraid of work, we never forget the recreative needs of the plain, every-day public, and we have no other interest to serve save that of the listeners in general, and our respective societies in particular.

KARL ATKINSON,
Chairman,
1YA Music and Dramatic Committee.

2YA Musical Committee

ON the occasion of this notable anniversary, I desire to take this opportunity of placing on record my sincere appreciation of the wonderful development which has taken place, and the results which have been achieved by the Radio Broadcasting Company during the past twelve months. The results clearly show a desire on the part of the company's officials to present entertainments of the highest quality, and a general news and sports service to meet all sections of the community, and to those responsible officials I offer my heartiest congratulations.

IT was indeed a happy thought which brought about the establishment of the Public Relations Committees at the various centres, and I esteem it a privilege to be associated with the



2YA Musical and Dramatic Committee.

Back row—Mr. I. Levy ("Dominion"), Mr. H. Temple White (Commercial Travellers' Choir), Mr. Campbell (Competitions Society), Mr. Harison Cook (National Repertory Society).

Front row—Mr. Len. Barnes (Orpheus Society), Mr. J. Carr (Charley's Aunt Club), Mr. E. Palliser, Mr. Ron. Lyon (Savage Club), Mr. A. Stanley Warwick (Orphans' Club), Mr. G. J. Giesen (Hutt Valley Choral Society).

Absent—Mr. W. E. Caldow (Royal Wellington Choral Society), Mr. V. R. Bennett (Wellington Harmonic Society).

Children's Sessions Highly Valued by a Happy Circle

1YA Committee

2YA Musical and Dramatic Committee, over which it has been my pleasure to preside. Unquestionably these committees provide a most effective means of contact between the company and the public, and although 2YA Musical and Dramatic Committee has been functioning only a few weeks, I think I may say with a degree of certainty that many of the difficulties which have existed in the past, with regard to the broadcasting of appropriate programmes, presented by the various musical and dramatic societies, will be overcome.

FROM time to time we are reminded, through the columns of the Press, of the gradual drift of the population towards our principal cities. What is the reason of this drift? Is it the lure of enjoyment? When we come to reflect we are forced to admit that settlers in our rural districts are at a great disadvantage, and have not the same opportunities which city residents enjoy of creating that atmosphere whereby their children may obtain an even moderate appreciation of good music. One of the characteristics of our race is a natural desire for entertainment in all its branches, and there can be no doubt that such desire is in no small degree responsible for the drift city-wards. Thanks to the rapid development of radio broadcasting, this desire among our people is at last being gratified. If then, through the medium of the Public Relations Committees, some co-operative effort can be brought about, whereby dwellers in the most remote parts of the Dominion will be enabled to listen-in to our various musical and dramatic festivals, competitive or otherwise, and all forms of entertainment which city residents are privileged to enjoy, then it may be truly said that the committee and the Radio Broadcasting Company are rendering a national service.

The 2YA Committee is representative of all branches of musical and dramatic art, and the interest and enthusiasm which is being manifested by all its members augurs well for the future results of the committee's efforts.

ERNEST PALLISER,

Chairman,

2YA Musical and Dramatic Committee.

Why does a farmer need a radio set? Here are the reasons given by the winner of a £20 competition conducted by the "Dairy Produce Exporter":—

1. Wife's Happiness.—Reward for years of self-denial and isolation.
 2. Musical and General Education.—More culture and understanding for the family.
 3. Religious Training.—He can bring church services to his children.
 4. Brighter Outlook.—Cheerful entertainment brought to the home each evening.
 5. Business.—Latest market reports, agricultural items, and addresses.
- Interest your farmer friend in radio. He will appreciate it when he is enjoying the entertainment provided.

FROM the inception of broadcasting at 1YA two years ago, the children's sessions have always proved a very popular part of the station's activities, but it was not until November of last year that children's sessions were organised on any definite scheme at 1YA.

Up till this time children's sessions had been conducted twice per week, each session being of half an hour's duration, but from November a daily session was introduced running from 6 till 7 p.m., and a children's organiser was appointed by the company in a full-time position to control matters in connection with this session.

A further step was taken in June, when a conference of representatives of various societies and organisations interested in children's movements was called to form a committee, which, with the special knowledge at its command, would be able to advise and comment on the conduct of the children's work.

ing the sessions. It was pleasing to note the large attendance of societies' representatives at the conference, and at the subsequent committee meeting, and members entered very enthusiastically into discussion of this branch of the Broadcasting Company's activities.

WE are as yet hardly on our feet as a committee, being the youngest of the three advisory committees that have been established in Auckland, but I have no doubt, in view of the work which has already been accomplished both at the conference and at the committee meeting, that under the able guidance of the Rev. Lionel B. Fletcher as chairman, this committee must have a very significant effect which cannot but be appreciated in due course by the enthusiastic listeners whose attention is always turned to the 6 till 7 session.

It appears to me that the station is to be congratulated on securing the fine type of persons who are acting as Uncles, and in the various other capacities in connection with the children's

is the glad privilege of the Children's Session Advisory Committee of 2YA. The committee consists of representatives of the Girl Guides' Association, the Boy Scouts' Association, the Y.W.C.A., the Y.M.C.A., the Marist Brothers and convents, the National Council of Women, the Sunday School Union, Training College, Headmasters' Association, the "Uncles" and "Aunts," two representatives of the company, and the general manager.

FULLY representative of those who are interested in the child life of the country, this committee meets monthly to discuss all matters which affect the children's sessions. Many valuable suggestions are brought forward, and a good deal of the growing interest in the Children's Hour is due to the pooling of wisdom in these meetings, as well as to the genius of those who superintend and take part in these sessions. We have a four-fold objective before us, viz., entertainment, amusement, instruction, and inspiration. The quickening of the child mind



3YA Children's Session Advisory Committee.

Back Row (left to right)—Mr. D. Dick (Junior Internationals, Scottish Society), Mr. H. M. Bannehr (Anglican Orphanages), Major R. F. Ashworth (Boy Scouts' Association), Mr. E. J. Bell (City Librarian), Mrs. J. H. Hall (Girl Guides' Association), Mr. A. J. M. Eldowney ("Big Brother"), Mrs. W. Machin (National Council of Women, Y.W.C.A.), Mr. S. A. Clark (Headmasters' Association).

Front Row—Mrs. D. James (Welsh Society, Jnr), Mrs. S. Parr ("Mother Hubbard"), Rev. F. Rule (Presbyterian Orphanages), Mr. D. E. Parton (Chairman) (Y.M.C.A.), Mrs. R. Tomlinson (Society for the Protection of Women and Children), Mrs. Norton Francis (Parents' National Educational Union), Brother Hendricke (Marist Brothers and Convents).

AS secretary of the Auckland branch of the Y.W.C.A. I had very much pleasure in accepting the company's invitation to attend this conference, and felt that if the committee dealt with the matters coming before its attention in the manner anticipated by the company, considerable benefit would accrue both to the child listeners and those organising and conduct-

session, although of course one finds, as a rule, that little difficulty is experienced in obtaining assistance when the matter of benefiting the children is mentioned.—Jean Begg, Y.W.C.A., Auckland.

2YA Committee

THERE are few, if any, happier posts than that of serving children. This

to the love of the beautiful, the calling out of talents, and the development of the spirit of service are some of the influences which have radiated from this committee's efforts, while the generation of the feeling of friendship

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and concern for one another has led to some very happy results.

Fresh ideas and helpful criticisms are ever welcome, and happily discussed by the committee, and while a considerable amount has been achieved, we are conscious that we have not "arrived," but are endeavouring to make the children's sessions of still greater value to the young life of our country.

THE extensive correspondence from children, their parents, and friends is eloquent of the fact of the very large place which the children's sessions have in the life of the Dominion. These ses-

sions bring cheer to the home, brightness to the hospital ward, encouragement to many who live "far from the madding" crowd, and to all we are endeavouring to send out the perfume of kindly friendship.

No committee has a more wonderful task, and I venture to say none are more thoughtfully and cheerfully tackling their job.

We are grateful for the privilege which, through the Radio Broadcasting Company, is extended to us.

ERNEST R. WEEKS,
Chairman,
2YA Children's Session Advisory
Committee.

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GREBE, CROSLY AND RADIOLA SERVICE	E. Dixon and Co., Ltd., Hawera.
RADIOLA DEALER AND SERVICE	G. C. Carrad. 140 The Avenue, Wanganui.
PHILIPS VALVES AND APPARATUS	All Good Radio Dealers.

3YA Committee

THE efforts of the Broadcasting Company to seek the co-operation of prominent and independent representatives of all organisations interested in radio programmes for the purpose of ascertaining the requirements of listeners will not, of course, provide an immediate solution of all the difficulties surrounding public entertainment. A definite step, however, has assuredly been taken towards a complete solution of the problem and, above all, indicates the good intention of the management towards the general public and those listeners whose patronage is worth soliciting. Any movement in this direction requires a special knowledge of human nature and organising skill, and reveals at once the wisdom of endeavouring to convince every doubting Thomas that faith is being kept not only with the requirements of the governing officials, but also with the distinctive tastes of a discriminating public. This is not an easy role to fill. Some of us are very critical of many of the items that are broadcast from the studios. It is impossible to please all listeners during any particular session, and because of the great variety of preferences that exist and have to be catered for, the present system of ascertaining the views of responsible people and seeking their assistance is to be very highly commended.

IT is quite certain that this is not done by the management for the purpose of shirking its obligations, and has the appearance of being the most effective method of securing the necessary information. An impression has got abroad at some time or other, and has even been mentioned in the correspondence columns of certain newspapers that the Broadcasting Company does not exert itself in the direction of catering for crystal users. This erroneous idea is very effectively answered by pointing to the cost of erecting and maintaining separate stations at the four chief centres, which, from a radio point of view, are spaced comparatively short distances apart. Such an apparently extravagant arrangement could only be justified by the company's determination to reach the most remote crystal-set in the Dominion. These sets supply the means by which the children's sessions can be made available to the vast majority of homes in New Zealand.

THE real value of the Public Relations Committees lies in the fact that listeners enjoy the virtual guarantee of continuous and uniform services and programmes of unvarying good quality. Every honest critic must admit that failure to maintain this standard must react on the company itself, and the management is no more likely to risk losing the goodwill of its advisers, after including them in its organisation, than it is to allow the programmes to deteriorate.

Despite the outcry against monopolies in high-power broadcasting, this very question of quality and uniformity has made it possible for the company to engage the services of the most qualified officials available, and to extend its organisation sufficiently to enable advisory committees to be appointed. It is not generally realised that instead of possessing objectionable features, this factor has a con-

siderable bearing on the standard aimed at by the management in which quality is now acknowledged to be a matter of scientific development. The controlling factors and the potential possibilities of co-operation as applied to the juvenile educational sessions form the basic principle of present-day radio services.

THE direction in which the Public Relations Committee can best assist these services from every point of view is mainly that of attempting to confine developments to well-defined channels rather than along lines of least resistance. My comparatively brief experience as chairman of the 3YA Children's Session Advisory Committee has convinced me that the co-operation desired by the company is being most generously practised by the members over whom I preside. The opinions and ability of such sympathisers are of inestimable value. No apologies are offered for the expression of personal views on all aspects of radio programmes, and criticism is invariably of a constructive character.

ANOTHER question that has received some attention from members of the committee is what is known in modern times as the psychology of the child mind. It has been fully realised that some knowledge of this phase of juvenile life is essential if the management is to succeed in reaching the children who most require entertainment of an educational value. This path, and this path alone, leads to a solution of the problems as to the form and scope of the programmes provided for the company's young listeners. The proposed amount of variation in the items to ensure continued interest and the limitations attending extension work are other aspects of the matter requiring the closest attention. It can therefore be said that the value of an advisory medium between the management and the general public lies in the extension of high grade programmes for the children, and in the realisation of the fact that successful development must be based on the general use of crystal sets. Insufficient time has elapsed since the formation of the committee for me to express a definite opinion as to the possible success of its deliberations. A continuance of the interest that is being shown at present is all that is required to fulfil the highest hopes of those responsible for the innovation. The discussions that have already taken place have been along the line of considering the programmes from the standpoint of these interested parties, viz., the Broadcasting Company, the artists, and the listening children. Individual members have made themselves acquainted with the conditions under which the first-named has to carry out its programmes with a view to combating any cross currents that might arise and to submitting practical suggestions where improvements may be made. The aim has been to give New Zealand children as much pleasure as possible by the most economical means and without interfering with their rightful rest and school work.

D. E. PARTON,

Chairman,

3YA Children's Session Advisory
Committee.

A Few Aspects of the Screening of Aerials

By Megohm



AS an opening to the subject the matter of absorption of wireless waves at the transmitting aerial will be briefly dealt with in order to show the ever-present tendency to loss of signal strength by absorption.

We have all heard of the high-powered broadcast station 5XX at Daventry, England. This station has two massive steel masts to support the aerial. There also existed at Birmingham a low-powered station, 5IT, which was to be closed and replaced by a high-powered station on normal wave-length, known as Daventry Junior, or 5GB. The latter station was duly erected, 5IT closed, and 5GB opened. Now something was discovered that the engineers who planned the scheme had missed. Signal strength at Birmingham from 5GB was found to be much below what was rightly expected according to the power radiated from the aerial, and disappointment was general. The cause of this unexpected weakness was found to be absorption of signal strength by the steel masts of 5XX, which were in the direct path from 5GB's aerial to Birmingham. It is understood that the temporary aerials 100ft. high have been increased to 300ft. and power augmented, with presumably improved results.

Experiments at Rugby have shown that the steel masts there, insulated at the foot on porcelain bases, decrease aerial radiation by about 20 per cent. when the masts are temporarily earthed.

A STEEL mast in close proximity to an aerial acts as an untuned aerial directly connected to earth, and provided that the transmitting wave-length is considerably greater than the natural wave-length of the screening mast, absorption will be considerable. For aerial masts of 100ft. or so in height and broadcast wave-lengths from 300 to 500 metres, this condition is fulfilled.

Receiving Aerials.

EXPERIMENTS made to determine the screening effect of wires adjacent to a vertical receiving aerial show that only when screening wires are parallel to and less than two feet away, and are earthed, that there is any very great screening effect, and that when such screening wire or wires are tuned by a coil and variable condenser between the wire and earth, that the absorbing influence is reduced to a negligible amount. An increase

The technical and constructional contributor "Megohm" gives weekly in the "Radio Record" a valuable series of articles of current radio interest. He is a highly qualified and experienced constructor and all his articles are based on practical experience. Many readers express high appreciation of his valuable advice.—Ed.

in the number of untuned screening wires increases the absorption.

A German experimenter has shown that the electric field of a local broadcasting station was reduced to 10 per cent. of its normal value at a distance of two or three feet from the base of a iron lamp-post. ft. in height, and that a "shadow" of weakened signal strength is evident upon the ground to a distance from the mast approximately equal to its height.

Field experiments in England have shown that when using the loop aerial for directional work, the presence of numerous overhead telegraph wires has a weakening effect upon the reception of a nearby received.

The screening action of trees is fairly well known, and in this as well as other cases the position of the trees is an important factor. If any screening object is near to the receiving aerial and between it and the transmitter, then its full effect will be felt.

The Inverted L Aerial.

THE popular inverted L aerial may be affected by metal work projecting skywards if in any quantity, such as rows of metal ventilators, pipes, metal staircases, etc., if connected to earth. The gas and water pipes in a house are in most cases not sufficiently numerous or in close proximity to the aerial to have much effect, but high steel-frame buildings usually have a very definite absorption effect when in the track of the incoming waves, especially if such buildings are higher than the aerial.

Although care should be taken to select the best available position for the aerial and lead-in, provided that the flat portion is not appreciably screened there need not be any great concern over the proximity of the lead-in to walls or buildings if the greatest available separation is secured.

Experiments made by screening the lead-in with parallel wires show that the screening is only effective whilst the flat portion of the aerial is shorter than the height of the screening wires.

IN describing tests made to ascertain the signal strength at different distances from 2LO (London), "Wireless World" says:—

It is difficult to allow for all the different kinds of objects which may extract energy from the waves, but a casual view of the countryside will give most people the impression that trees must play a very important part, as there are few districts in the area surveyed which are not fairly thickly wooded. It is significant that there are on the whole many more trees in the counties south of London than in those just north. This must have been noticed by most people familiar with the home counties. It is also made convincing by a comparison of almost any two large-scale ordnance survey maps of the north and south of London. Thus, if the absorption by the trees is of importance, we should expect a greater attenuation of the waves in the south than in the north, and it therefore appears that we are perhaps approaching the common solution to both the above problems.

Testing the Solution.

It was fortunately found possible to provide a practical means of testing the tree hypothesis in a fairly simple manner. The trees over which the waves pass may be considered as upright receiving aerials. Although, of course, they are not tuned to the proper wave-length, they will nevertheless have cur-

rents induced in them. If we consider the case of a single tree, we find that this current produces round the tree a local distortion of the electromagnetic field of the waves. Now the magnitude of this distortion is a measure of the amount of energy absorbed by the tree. To measure this effect, a small portable direction-finder was placed at the foot of the tree under examination, and since this instrument determines the direction of the magnetic field at any point, it was an easy matter to map out the field, and thus determine the extent of the distortion.

The actual way in which this experiment was carried out is shown in illustrations. In the first, a close-up view of the base of the tree is shown with the measuring set in the foreground; in the second, a more distant view of the carrying out of the test is shown. By making these experiments with many different trees, a general idea of their absorbing properties could be obtained. Thus it was found that a large tree may absorb as much energy as a quarter-acre of the earth's surface.

Rough estimates were then made of the density of the trees in various parts of the country shown on the contour map. From their numbers an estimate of the energy absorbed in the different directions could be made. It was found that by adding the energy absorbed by the earth to the energy absorbed by the trees in a given direction, the predicted value of signal strength came much closer than before to the values found by experiment; in fact, the agreement now was remarkably close.

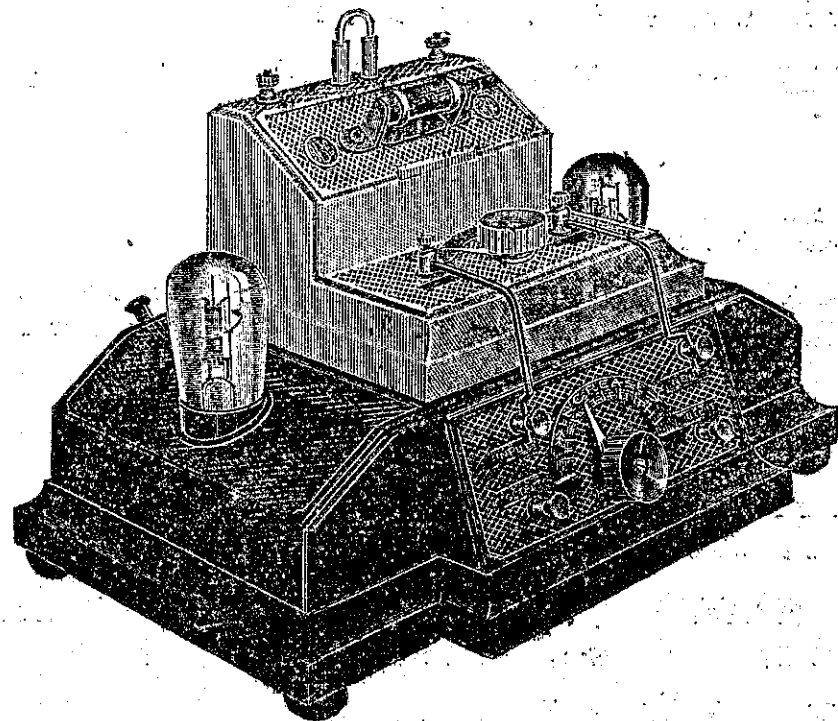
It thus appears that we need not look further than to the effect of trees to explain both why the attenuation varies with direction, and why the signal strength is weaker everywhere than theory predicts."

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The theory mentioned was formulated by Sommerfield, but only takes into account absorption by the earth's surface, it being impossible to include the effect of trees or buildings, so that the effect of these is ascertained separately, and added to the calculated density.

Adjacent Power Lines.

NOT much data is to hand regarding possible screening of receiving aerials by overhead power lines. From the foregoing examples it does not appear possible for such lines to have any appreciable screening effect upon an aerial, unless the conditions are exceptionally hard, such as a position very close to the lines, the latter being considerably higher than the aerial. And in such a case, the interference from hum would quite likely be a much more important matter for concern. And the writer recalls an interesting report sent in during the "fading" test last year. This came from the owner of a five-valve set residing close to a large mining plant

employing probably 2000 horse-power, all from electric motors. High-tension wires supplying the district entered a sub-station near at hand, and amongst all this, the receiver functions without interference, which is surprising, when the small things that will upset most receivers are considered.

Screen-Grid Valve for Short-wave.

IN his notes last week Mr. Sellens mentioned that he had not been very successful with the screen-grid stage. It is only fair to mention that this stage, so Mr. Sellens informed the writer, was not added according to specifications published in the "Record." It is not expected that everybody will successfully work any new circuit immediately, but in cases where trouble is experienced, a little time spent in experimenting with different plate and screen voltages, chokes, etc., will soon put matters right.

Tips and Jottings

Improved A Accumulators.

SMALL A accumulators can easily be made from discarded plates by carefully cutting up with a hack-saw. Strips of lead are then soldered to the top ends, these strips to rise at least three inches, where they can be connected, all positives and all negatives. Wooden separators can be used, or strips of ebonite or celluloid to separate the plates. The whole of the plates can be bound round with two strips of celluloid joined with celluloid cement, which must also be liberally applied to any soldered joints that will be below the surface of the acid.

A Useful Vernier Dial.

A GOOD and inexpensive (8s. 6d.) vernier dial is the "Indigraph," an Igranite product. A useful point about this dial is the fact that it will grip any spindle from 3-16 up to 1/4-inch owing to a handy clutch movement which is secured by means of two small spanners supplied. It fits the Ormond spindle, and this the writer found very handy recently, when unable to obtain an Ormond dial. Efforts to fit another dial failed, owing to want of clearance at the back to take the nut, whereas the Indigraph fitted without the slightest trouble. Illumination of the dial is simply carried out by a small bulb within the receiver, shining through the white celluloid dial. Friction drive, 8 to 1 ratio.

A-Box Filters.

SOME time ago mention was made in this column of the A-box filter, or high capacity condenser, which smooths out the low voltage current from A battery charger so that it may be applied direct to valve filaments. This filter also makes the construction of an ABC eliminator a fairly simple matter. We shall be glad to hear of some enterprising firm importing this useful accessory.

A Ferranti Year-Book.

THE Ferranti Year Book for 1928 has come to hand, and contains a fine review of the Ferranti radio products—iron-cored chokes and audio transformers, including push-pull. The book contains useful tables of valve and transformer combinations for every purpose, a four-valve receiver, an a.c. receiver circuit, a push-pull amplifier, and other power circuits.

The Stroboddyne

A RECENT new circuit, which is claimed to be an advance on the super-heterodyne, has been invented by M. Lucien Chretien, of Paris, and is given the name of "Stroboddyne." The receiver desires its name from the stroboscopic effect, which is well known in optics. The stroboscopic effect may best be explained as follows:—Imagine a reed is vibrating at 30 vibrations per second, and we look at this reed through narrow slots in a rotating metal disc, these slots being equally spaced around the disc and the disc rotating exactly once per second and having 29 slots.

In this way we obtain 29 views per second of an occurrence which is taking place completely in 1-30 of a second. The result is that the occurrence at which we are looking has completed

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one cycle and 1-29th of the next, and in this way it appears to be performing its evolutions at a frequency of one per second instead of 30 per second. We are thus able optically to "slow it down" so that we can observe its details.

No Grid Leak.

In the case of the "Stroboddyne" a somewhat analogous electrical principle is used. The circuit operates not by the use of different frequencies beating as in the case of the super-heterodyne, but by furnishing a conductive path for the signal at suitable intervals only. These intervals are provided in an oscillatory circuit.

It is claimed that with the "Stroboddyne" the valve used in the circuit functions as an oscillator control, and also as an amplifier, with an increase in sensitiveless. No grid leak is employed, and with an aerial only a few feet in length considerable volume of signals is obtainable. In the circuit at present constructed eight valves are used.

ADDING SCREEN - GRID VALVE TO SHORT-WAVE ADAPTER

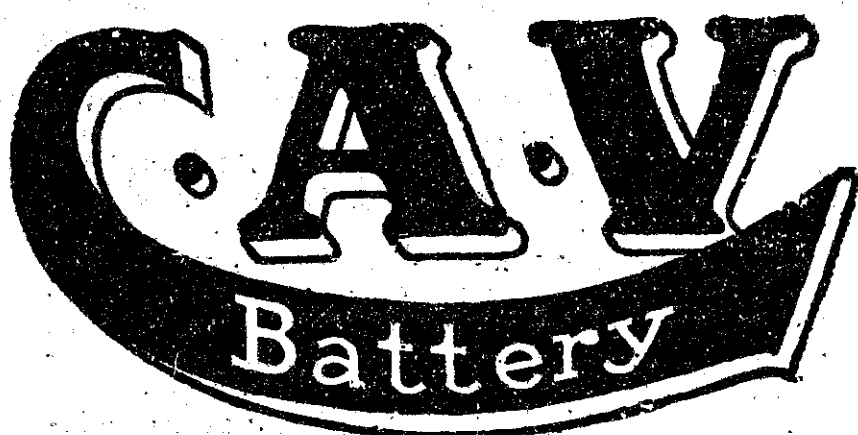
IN reply to a number of inquiries, it may be stated that the most effective way of applying the screen-grid valve to the Record short-wave adapter, or to any other with the same circuit, is to make up the screen-grid R.F. stage as described on June 29. This section is then to be fastened to the left-hand side of the adapter by means of inch strips of wood screwed underneath, making one complete unit.

It should be specially noted that the same pole of the A battery must be earthed as is done in the broadcast receiver itself, which is usually the negative, whilst the diagram of the adapter shows A positive earthed as in the full receiver, which is the usual practice.

Alterations in the adapter of position of grid-leak, and connections for 90 volts B and addition of .002 fixed condenser are explained in the article.

The secondary coil used in the screen-grid stage must be a duplicate of the one in the detector stage. The aerial coil and operating spindle is removed from the detector stage to the screen-grid stage.

Both screen-grid and detector stage should be separately screened with 28's copper, including the back of panel, to secure best results. For the detector stage the copper screen can be screwed underneath to save lifting components off the board.



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Round the World on Short Wave

Notes of special value to short-wave enthusiasts are contributed weekly to the "Radio Record" by Mr. F. W. Sellens. This week, on account of pressure on space, we have been compelled to hold over much matter.—Editor.

The main feature of Mr. Sellens's log for the week was the reception on two mornings of special broadcasts from PCJJ by members of the Australian Olympic team:—"On Wednesday, July 25 PCJJ, at 5.30 a.m., was R1 and increased to R5 at 7.30 a.m., strength then decreased. At 7.36 a.m. a special transmission commenced, when the manager and special press correspondent for the Australian Olympic Games team spoke to listeners in Australia. I listened till nearly 8 a.m., when I had to leave. The manager spoke first. 'Hullo, Australia. I am now speaking from Hilversum. Sorry all the team are not here, on account of the altered hours of transmission they are unable to be present, because the studio is quite a distance from Amsterdam. They will speak to-morrow at the same time. Listen then for them.' Everybody was well in England; since being in Amsterdam things are not so good, etc. The training arrangements are not of the best. Headquarters are twenty miles away from Amsterdam and although we have a special bus, it seems a long way after being in Sydney, with every means of transport.

Those who have not visited Amsterdam before are impressed with the long streets and wide canals. Everybody here uses bicycles for getting about. Everybody is in the best of spirits, smiling and cracking jokes all the time, so we are quite happy. The games start on Saturday. Individual members of the team are in top form. (He then mentioned various members by name, and what they were doing, etc.). Speech was nearly 100 per cent. readable; a shorthand writer would have been able to get it all.

On Thursday morning PCJJ was on again for the second special Olympic transmission. First heard at 7.20 at R 4-5, when gramophone records were being played. 7.40 a.m., the National Anthem was played. After stating that they had received advice from Australia that yesterday's transmission was excellent, a list of members of the team who were going to speak was read.

The first speaker, name not heard, started with: "Hullo, Australia. It seems remarkable that I, a member of the Australian Olympic team, looking out on the Dutch countryside, can yet be able to talk to dear old Australia, etc." Reception, though fairly good, was not quite up to the previous day.

Glossary of Wireless Terms

From week to week we give here a section of the glossary of wireless terms from the "Listener's Guide."

HENRY.—The unit of self-inductance, being that inductance which will so retard any change in the value of a current that it takes 1 second for 1 volt to raise the current in a circuit by 1 ampere. In tuning circuits the Henry is too big, and measurements are usually reckoned in terms of milli- or micro-henries.

HETERODYNE.—A system for the reception of continuous wave signals. The receiving circuit is artificially supplied with oscillations at a frequency slightly different from that of the incoming waves. The two series of oscillations alternately add and subtract as they come into, or go out of, step with one another. This produces pulsations of amplitude at an audible frequency, known as "beats." A similar effect can sometimes be observed if two adjacent notes on a piano are struck simultaneously.

HERTZIAN WAVES.—Electromagnetic waves (the basis of radio transmission and reception), named after their discoverer, Professor Heinrich Hertz.

HIGH FREQUENCY (H.F.) OR RADIO FREQUENCY.—A term applied to alternations or waves which occur at frequencies too high for audibility; sometimes called "Radio Frequency." High frequency may be taken to include all frequencies above 10,000 per second.

HIGH FREQUENCY RESISTANCE.—The resistance which a conducting path offers to high frequency currents. Skin effect renders this higher than the resistance that would be offered by the same path to a continuous or low-frequency current.

Skin effect refers to the property of H.F. currents of flowing on the outer edges of a conductor and not penetrating to the core. The higher the frequency the less the penetration.

HIGH-TENSION (H.T.) OR "B" BATTERY.—The battery which supplies the current flowing from the plate to the filament in a radio valve. See B battery.

HOWL.—A symptom indicative of a state of oscillation in one or more valves at either high or low frequency. High frequency oscillation is usually indicated by a high-pitched whistle, whereas oscillation at low frequency causes a low-pitched, loud howl. A howl due to either high or low frequency causes is due to necessity for readjustment of controls or servicing of receiver.

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Heeney-Tunney Fight Ably Described

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FULLY alive to the intense interest prevalent throughout the Dominion in the contest for the heavy-weight boxing championship of the world, in which Tom Heeney, a New Zealander, was the challenger, and Gene Tunney the defender, the Broadcasting Company did all that was humanly practicable to make it possible for all interested to listen-in to the description of the Homeric struggle, which was broadcast from far Schenectady, New York State.

For weeks previously Mr. A. R. Harris, the general manager, and the executive officers of the company, were planning so that every available means of securing satisfactory reception should be linked up in a perfected scheme of Dominion-wide co-operation for the vital hours during which the transmission was due to reach New Zealand.

THE company embarked on this big experiment with no little apprehension as to the result, for from the outset it was realised that the conditions to be faced were such as to render the likelihood of satisfactory reception very small indeed. Having this in mind, it was decided—very wisely as it proved—not to depend on the actual ringside description. Testing receptions from New York had been conducted every afternoon for some time. These experiments showed that there was more than a possibility of reception in the early afternoon lacking the necessary clarity to warrant its being put on the air, and with this in view, Mr. A. R. Harris, general manager, cabled to the company's representative in New York, Mr. Edgar H. Felix, requesting him to arrange for a broadcast resume of the contest at midnight, New York time (3.30 p.m. New Zealand time). That gentleman quickly effected the necessary arrangements, with the result that promptly at the suggested time the short-wave station 2XAD, Schenectady (the General Electric Company's demonstration station) was on the air with greetings to England, Australia, and New Zealand, followed by the requested story of the fight.

THUS it came about that in addition to the round-by-round description, which was broadcast as the fight proceeded, listeners were further privileged to hear the whole story of the fight told again by the American announcer.

This transmission was well-nigh perfect, the voice of the announcer coming through with remarkable clarity and distinctness, and enabling 2YA to put over a brilliantly successful rebroadcast which was again rebroadcast by 3YA.

THUS, for the first time in the history of New Zealand radio, crystal-set owners in our main cities and suburbs were able to listen to an American station and hear with absolute clearness every word of the story the announcer had to tell them. This—the Broadcasting Company's own special service—was in itself sufficient to make the Tunney-Heeney fight an epoch-marking event in the history of radio broadcasting. It was a distinct

THANKS to complete arrangements, and the successful use of both Morse and telephony transmission, listeners to 2YA and 3YA were able to secure immediate news of the progress of the Heeney-Tunney fight. 1YA did not fare so well, as interference from outside sources was particularly bad, completely spoiling reception of 2XAD. The 3.30 summary given out by 2YA was, however, very well received in Auckland.

"brain-wave" on the part of the Radio Broadcasting Company, and its success exceeded the highest anticipations.

THE scheme which worked so admirably involved the making of special and elaborate arrangements at each of the company's four stations. This included the linking up with each station of four or five independent short-wave receiving points, each in direct touch with the station. By this means, with the co-operation of the P. and T. Department, 2YA, for instance, had a number of strings to its bow, so that in the event of faulty reception at one point success might be hoped for from another. A party of

departmental experts was at Lowry Bay, operating a specially-constructed short-wave receiver. This site was selected by reason of its being far removed from interferences from power leakages—the prime source of interference with broadcast reception. This was the chief channel through which information was supplied to the studio after having been received by wireless telegraphy. The superintendent and staff at VLW also kept in touch with the American broadcasts, and telephoned reports to the studio. This served as a reliable check on reception and reduced the margin of possible error to a minimum.



Gene Tunney.



Tom Heeney.

Japanese Entertainment Broadcast

THE day of the big fight was a big day for radio, for it was topped off, so to speak, with still another very pleasing and highly successful "stunt"—the broadcast in the evening of the very fine entertainment given in the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Red Cross Society by a talented company of sailormen from the training squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy. The entertainment which was staged by courtesy of Vice-Admiral Kobayashi, comprised a delightful recital by the band of the squadron—one of the Emperor's favourite bands—and thrilling demonstrations of ju-jitsu, double-hand fencing, and wrestling.

The evening's studio concert was suspended for the occasion in order that listeners might have the opportunity of hearing and enjoying the unique entertainment provided by our overseas visitors. With but a few hours in which to make the necessary arrangements, and despite the heavy work in-

volvement in the Major's effort of the day, this broadcast also proved an unqualified success, and, in addition to enjoying the excellent music of the band, listeners were given quite a thrill by the realistic description of the thrilling contests which took place during the evening.

But there was still something more for them, for the broadcast included a message of greeting and goodwill to the people of New Zealand from the Japanese Admiral whose happily-worded message was admirably voiced through the microphone at 2YA by Flag-Lieut. Kaseda, A.D.C. Reference to this very pleasing broadcast cannot be concluded without an expression of warm appreciation of the courtesy and consideration shown to the company's representatives by Vice-Admiral Kobayashi, Mr. Tokugawa (Consul-General), Lieut. Kaseda, and Mr. Arthur Young (hon. consul at Wellington).

At the studio another party of departmental experts were operating short-wave receivers, and picking up the signals passed from Lowry Bay and VLW. Their previous experience as radio operators, and their keen sense of hearing, were contributing factors to the successful reception of the morse signals.

A further link with the American broadcast was provided by Mr. Guy Tinney (owner and operator of 2BG), the well-known amateur of Hataitai, who held a special line to the studio and kept a check on the doings of 2XAD. Still another string to the radio bow was afforded by Mr. McCarthy, of Macks Radio. These facts show the thoroughness of the arrangements made by the company as a safeguard against any mishap. Everyone associated with the enterprise was keen on his job.

At intervals, too, listeners were afforded an opportunity of listening direct to what could be heard of the actual-ringside broadcast itself, which, however, owing to the adverse conditions prevailing, was the least successful feature of the unique event. Still, despite the predominance of extraneous noises, the voice of the announcer at the ringside was audible, though his description was not intelligible, and it was possible to gain at least some impression of the intense excitement attending the encounter. But it was the description received by morse and put out by the New Zealand announcers which constituted the real triumph of the day.

PRIOR to passing to the Schenectady station for a rebroadcast of musical items and the resume of the fight, the New Zealand operators, while "sweeping the ether," picked up the Nauen station (Germany) working with Rio Grande (Argentina, South America), and in order to give listeners an idea of how the first round-by-round description was received, the morse code signals from these stations were put on the air, the announcer explaining just what they were and where they originated from.

THE success achieved by the Radio Broadcasting Company on this memorable occasion was due in no small measure to the enthusiastic, whole-hearted and able assistance rendered by the responsible officers and wireless experts of the Post and Telegraph Department. Realising the event to be of great national interest, the secretary of the Department (Mr. A. MacNamara), and the chief telegraph engineer (Mr. A. Gibbs), did all in their power to help ensure that the thousands of anxious and keenly-interested listeners-in should not be disappointed. By so doing they demonstrated in a most practical manner the sincerity of their desire (as representatives of the responsible department, authority under whose license radio broadcasting service is carried on), to facilitate to the utmost every means by which the service can be made of the widest possible public utility.