

ing of the words. He has triumphed in at least twenty roles, and the San Francisco Company this year is producing special operas for his benefit. One of Tibbett's characteristics is his marvellous powers of expression.

Lecture on India at 3YA

THE Rev. Henry W. Whyte, M.A., a missionary of the Congregational Church, now on furlough in New Zealand, has been engaged to lecture at 3YA on Wednesday, October 31, on Southern India and its people. Mr. Whyte will speak from 20 years' experience.

4YA Attractions

THE church service to be relayed on Sunday evening will be from the Moray Place Congregational Church, when the preacher will be the Rev. Albert Mead, M.A., Hon.C.F. Mr. Mead, who has recently arrived from England, has had long experience in religious work in London, and in South Africa, and is a graduate of Cambridge University. The Rev. Mead served on the western front for nearly four years, chiefly in the Ypres sector, where he was associated with the forces from New Zealand, in "Ottago Camp" near Dickebusch. Mr. Mead succeeds the Rev. William Saunders, who has officiated at the Moray Place Congregational Church for some years.

COMMENCING this week, the St. Kilda Band has been engaged to give a broadcast performance every Tuesday night in future. It will be good news for Dunedin listeners that a weekly band concert is to be the order again. Mr. James Dixon, the conductor, has chosen a fine programme of music for Tuesday's concert, including the "Diamond Star" overture by Greenwood, and other well-known compositions. Miss Wyn McPeak, Mr. L. E. Dalley, with Mr. E. G. Bond, will contribute to the programme. Mr. Lester Moller will give some humorous elocutionary numbers, including Masefield's "Laugh and be Merry" and Stanford's "Facial Surgery." Rev. Bramwell Scott will contribute the second address of his series on early New Zealand on Tuesday evening, his subject this time being "William Hobson, our first Governor."

THE programme for Wednesday night as usual will be of the variety type. The vocal soloists, each of whom will sing bright fox-trot songs and humorous numbers, will comprise Miss Betty Roberts (light mezzo soprano), Miss Thelma Blackman (light soprano), Mr. Chris Harlie (the Lancashire comedian), and Mr. J. Paterson (Scottish comedian).

McCaw's Saxophone Trio will play Saunderson's "Wandering Thoughts" and solo saxophone numbers will be rendered by Mr. J. McCaw. The Dunedin Banjo Trio will as usual feature some popular songs, old and new.

THIS week is known as Animal Welfare Week, and at 7.30 on Friday evening, Sir George Fenwick will deliver a talk on this subject. This will be followed by

a Studio Concert until 9 p.m., during which items will be rendered by the following artists: Miss Molly Vickers, Mr. L. M. Cache-maille, Miss Madge Yates, and Mr. George Christie.

THE 4YA Harmonists quartet will render two stirring songs by Cole-ridge-Taylor, namely "Drake's Drum" and "The Viking Song" on Saturday. The members of the quartet will also contribute solo numbers. Miss Mae Matheson will be heard in "The Crown." Miss Mollie Andrews (mezzo soprano) will sing Beethoven's "The Quail." Mr. C. C. Scott (tenor) among his numbers will present "My Sweet Repose" (Schubert), and Mr. F. M. Tuohy (baritone) will sing "In the Western Sea." Number will be played by an instrumental trio, comprising violin, flute and piano. Mr. A. R. Watson (violinist) will contribute "Minuet" from "Jupiter Symphony" (Mozart) and flute solos will be given by Mr. J. W. Stewart. Miss Roberta Williams (elocutioniste) will also be on Saturday's programme.

A Feast of Features

Fare from 2YA

QUITE a feast of good matter has been given listeners to 2YA of late in the form of special relays and features. On the evening of October 8, listeners were treated to a special description of the championship fight between Leckie and Radford. This was a very thrilling piece of work, and was greatly appreciated by listeners. Then of course there was the return of the All Blacks. This was an outstanding event, and full advantage was taken of it.

ON the evening of Thursday, an unexpected but thrilling opportunity was given all listeners by the band of H.M.A.S. Australia, under Warrant Bandmaster Ventry, attending during the children's session, and giving a special half-hour recital.

On the evening of Monday, October 15, Sir John Salmond the noted aviation expert, spoke from 2YA, and on Tuesday the reception given Lord Lovat was specially broadcast by 2YA.

THESE features will serve to show listeners that every opportunity is taken to put them in touch with all events and incidents of note. Through radio, they are thus being put more closely in touch with actual events than almost by personal attendance—with a very great economy of time. These features, needless to say, have been greatly appreciated by listeners.

Two Distinguished Speakers

Given by 2YA

OCTOBER 15 and 16 were made notable for 2YA by two distinguished speakers, at present in Wellington, being put on the air. At 9 o'clock on Monday evening, October 15, Sir John Salmond, the noted aviation

expert now in New Zealand, addressed the microphone of 2YA on the subject of "What Aviation Means to the Empire." Sir John Salmond is in New Zealand on a specific mission of investigation as to the condition of aviation in these parts, with a view to future recommendations and development. His address was listened to with rapt attention by all listeners, and was unquestionably a treat of the highest calibre.

On Tuesday, a civic reception was accorded Lord Lovat, now in New Zealand on a mission from the Imperial Government in connection with migration. 2YA was specially on the air to broadcast the whole of this ceremony. It is hoped that a suitable opportunity will be found to enable listeners to be specially addressed by Lord Lovat.

An Ideal Aerial.

For Country Listeners.

"WHAT do you consider an ideal aerial for a country listener?" asked a visitor to Wellington the other day.

Up-country, where interference is not possible from a local station a long aerial is desirable, as the longer it is up to a certain point the better it will bring in the distant stations. A long aerial in Wellington, close to 2YA, renders it difficult to cut out the big station owing to the tuning being broadened by a long aerial. However, up-country, away from a big station, this difficulty has not to be contended with.

A good up-country aerial would be as follows:—

Length, including the lead-in, 145 feet.

Height above all obstacles (out-houses, fences, hedges, trees, etc.), 60 feet.

Type of aerial, inverted L with the lead-in not brought in at a sharper angle than 45 degrees to the aerial.

Aerial wire; enamelled, seven strands of 21 gauge, or thereabouts, the lead-in to be the same type of wire.

Insulators; not fewer than four at each end of the aerial and so spaced that the aerial itself is not closer than 10 or 15 feet from either mast.

Halyards; ordinary galvanised clothes-line wire.

Stays of masts; galvanised fencing wire or galvanised clothes line wire, with each stay "broken" by two insulators each about 25 feet apart. At least six stays to each mast.

Masts; straight wooden poles, tarred at the foot where they enter the ground to prevent speedy rotting.

Direction of aerial; not important, as so high an aerial has very little directional effect. An aerial less high should have the lead-in end nearest the direction of the furthest stations which are most frequently desired.

The aerial need not be horizontal, but if one end is higher than the other the lead-in end should be the lower.

Lead-in to house; should be through a long porcelain tube, preferably pushed through a hole bored in the top of the window frame.

The "earth"; if possible should be the nearest water-pipe to which it should be firmly soldered, and the joint then tightly bound with adhesive tape to prevent corrosion. The absence of a water-pipe can be successfully overcome by soldering thick copper wire on the inside bottom of two or three kerosene tins so as to join them together electrically. The kerosene tins should then be filled up with wood ashes or finely-crushed charcoal or coke, and then buried with 3ft. of earth above them after firmly soldering the earth-wire to each of them. The tins should be buried as close to the radio set as possible. An old piece of water-pipe may be stuck down into the centre of one of the tins and should project a few inches above the surface of the ground. Water should be frequently poured down the pipe to keep the contents of the tin well moistened. A cork or wooden peg should be stuck into the top of the pipe to keep dirt from getting down and blocking the descent of the water.

The earth-wire should be as heavy as possible and insulated if possible. Heavy insulated copper cable used in street electric light wiring makes an ideal earth-wire. The advantage of insulating the earth-wire is that it prevents weakening of signals in wet weather because the radio-frequency current prefers to take the shortest path to earth even though it affords a poor circuit. Therefore with an uninsulated earth wire a shorter path to earth is offered in wet weather by the current straying off the earth wire down the dampness on the side of the house to the earth, instead of proceeding along the desired circuit, which may be a trifle longer but much better. The earth-wire should be kept well apart from the lead-in wire where they enter the house.

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