

vanced and more promising than any other.

"It is safe to say that television is many, many years ahead of where wireless was when that first started. We have no hesitation in stating that had this country turned down wireless in those early days because of the crudity and imperfections of the coherer and anode, Britain would not hold the position it controls to-day in wireless telegraphy and telephony; and when a prominent member of the B.B.C. staff, who wisely, or otherwise, posing as an unbiased technician, states in reference to the Baird system of television that 'quantities beat it,' whatever that might mean, he is speaking with insufficient knowledge and without authority.

"We have instances enough in this country of the folly of waiting for perfection before we condescend to consider important inventions which have gone abroad for development, resulting in huge industries. The cinematograph is a conspicuous evidence of this, and if through garrulous ineptitude television is similarly compelled to go abroad for its development and practical application, then the loss will be to British workers and a scandal to British enterprise and British genius.

A Further Plea.

MR. SYD. EY A. MOSELEY, in what may be termed a pleading propagandist article also drives home the point of attainment reached, and pleads for technical co-operation. He says:—

"When the time for experimental broadcasting comes there should be mutual co-operation between Mr. Baird (whom I know—despite what has happened—bears him no malice whatever), Captain Eckersley and the staffs of both the B.B.C. and the Baird Company. I have never posed as a technician, but (and this should interest the chief engineer) from information which I have taken care to obtain, I believe that these obstacles can be surmounted.

"Comes the question whether television has recently advanced to a stage where it would be of general interest: Let us, for the moment, wash out the past, and come to the latest happenings. I will offer no views, but give the facts.

"Within the past few weeks there have trooped up to the Baird Studios in Long Acre such eminent men and women as Sir Thomas Inskip, the Attorney-General, Sir Herbert Samuel (who came twice), Lady Waley Cohen, Field-Marshal Lord Allenby and Lady Allenby, several members of Parliament, and certain other people of public prestige whose names I am not permitted to mention.

"These emissaries merely view television from the public standpoint. They came to see whether this thing was as interesting as we claimed it to be. They saw their own friends televised, they saw the pictures of magazine covers flashed instantaneously, and read the names on the outside cover of a music sheet.

"There can be no gainsaying they were 'held.' From their spoken and written observations they were almost unanimous in stating that the images were easily recognisable and were of astonishing interest. They were puzzled, as I have been all along, as to why we were not permitted to broadcast television to the multitude.

"Apart from this, we have had the French and German experts over to judge what has been done. Let me quote the dispatch from a newspaper, the original of which I took the trouble to see:

"I called to-day upon Dr. Bredow, who occupies in Germany a position similar to that of Sir John Reith, the Director-General of the B.B.C., and who is also a member of the Government.

"Dr. Bredow and his two chief engineers, Dr. Reisser and Dr. Baneth, have only recently returned from London, where they made a close examination of the Baird Television System in its present stage of development.

"I found Dr. Bredow firmer than ever in his belief of the possibilities of this system.

"He declared that he and his colleagues had been amazed (the German word he used was even more emphatic, but has no English equivalent) by what they had been allowed to see in the Baird laboratories.

"From the progress which television has made, and which is beyond dispute, it is evident that with sympathy and help, particularly from such a powerful body as the B.B.C., this British invention will forge ahead even more rapidly. Isn't it the very least one would expect from the B.B.C., which possesses the facilities to say to this inventor: 'There may be technical difficulties, but we don't wish to hinder you; on the contrary, we wish to help you. Let us come together, and see what we can do to help. We will, without any undue interference with our present work, grant you such facilities as will enable you to justify your claims. We will give you so fair a trial that not even our bitterest enemies will be able to point a finger at us and declare that we have not played the game. I will stake my reputation that if Captain Eckersley begins to help in the broadcasting of Mr. Baird's television he will soon become immersed in this wonderful new branch of wireless, and will be lending his whole-hearted co-operation. He will say that the faith of those who believed in this thing had some foundation in fact, and beyond that he will have an opportunity of making up for the extreme caution he has adopted in the past."

It now remains to see what the outcome will be of the experiments now to be undertaken in conjunction with the B.B.C.

ORDINARY lighting flex, obtainable from any electrician, makes quite a good indoor aerial.

Radio Round the World

SO successful have been the results of the persistent and energetic campaign of the Pacific Radio Trade Association in reducing interference to radio reception in the San Francisco Bay region that other cities throughout the country are planning similar work. Nearly two thousand complaints have been investigated and, in a majority of cases, have been remedied during the past year. The work has been financed by the public service corporations whose equipment is sometimes responsible for the interference. Thus neither the radio dealers nor the public has been put to any expense for eliminating these troubles. The effect has been highly beneficial to the dealers, who are now selling sets where they could not be sold before, and to the listening public who can now enjoy radio without the unseemly noises due to interference. This will also redound to the benefit of the radio industry, which is not selfishly allowing the public to suffer after buying radio sets.

AMERICAN papers describe the strenuous efforts of the staff of station WJZ, New York city, to repair its aerial, torn down by a violent wind on the Presidential election day; the feat of putting up a 2500-pound aerial

between the 700-foot towers was accomplished in less than three hours by a small crew, and the station came into the chain, broadcasting returns, only a few minutes late. A few days later WEAU, New York, suffered temporary disability by the freezing of its cooling system in an unexpected cold snap. But seldom indeed does the American broadcast engineer allow little freaks of nature like this to make a programme late.

SINCE the appointment of the Rev. C. C. Martindale, S.J., to represent the Roman Catholics on the British Broadcasting Corporation headquarters' Religious Advisory Committee, there has been a marked revival of interest in radio possibilities among Catholics. Father Martindale is taking the London studio services occasionally. Notable Catholics in the B.B.C. include Mr. Cecil Graves, Lord Grey's nephew. Father Martindale, it will be remembered, visited New Zealand going to and returning from the Eucharistic Conference in Sydney. He was in the motor-car with Bishop Cleary when a serious collision occurred on the road between Rotorua and Auckland and Bishop Cleary was severely injured.

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 $V_a = 50-150v$
 $I_s = 50mA$
 $I_g = 100$
 $S = 18mA$



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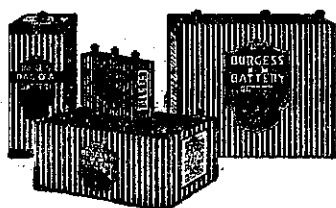
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