

Reports Wanted

(Continued from page 40.)

quently transmissions will likewise be run continuously for 30 hours and will occur semi-weekly. The frequency of each transmission will be 2000 K.C. higher than that of the preceding frequency.

The complete transmission schedule follows:—

Date and Time. (G.M.T.).		Frequency.
16.00	22.00	
July 9 to July 10	.....	24,000
July 12 to July 13	.....	26,000
July 16 to July 17	.....	28,000
July 19 to July 20	.....	30,000
July 23 to July 24	.....	32,000
July 26 to July 27	.....	34,000
July 30 to July 31	.....	36,000
August 2 to August 3	.....	38,000
August 6 to August 7	.....	40,000

We wish to point out that at certain periods of the day the signal will very likely be inaudible; therefore, reports stating that the signal was listened to but not heard may be just as valuable as those which give the characteristics of a received signal.

All correspondence in connection with this test should be sent to the following address:—

General Electric Co.,
Radio Engineering Dept.,
1 River Road,
Schenectady, New York.

The General Electric Company would appreciate reports under the following headings:—

New Zealand time received.

Signal Strength.

- 9 Very strong.
- 8 Strong.
- 7 Good.
- 6 Fair.
- 5 Rather faint.
- 4 Faint.
- 3 Intelligible.
- 2 Unintelligible.
- 1 Audible.

Quality.

- 5 C.W.
- 4 Excellent
- 3 Good.
- 2 Poor.
- 1 Bad.

Fading.

- 3 None.
 - 2 Slight.
 - 1 Bad.
- (If signals fade oftener than every 2 seconds record as "fast," otherwise slow.)

Static.

- None.
- Medium.
- Bad.
- Local lightning.

Weather.

- Clear.
- Partly cloudy.
- Very cloudy.
- Raining.
- Snowing.

Interference.

Give call letters of interfering station if possible, or other local interference.

Progress of Television

Emerging from Laboratory

THERE has been but little news of late concerning the foreign interests of the Baird Company (states the "Television Journal"), so with a view to ascertaining what really is going on our representative interviewed one of the Baird Company's officials. It would appear that our inquiries were somewhat too premature, for the official concerned explained that he was unable at the moment to give us more than a bare outline of the position. We learned, however, sufficient to convince us that the Baird Company at the present time is extremely active abroad.

France.—Our readers are already familiar with the progress that has been made in France. We hear all goes well and that some extremely interesting information will shortly be released to the public.

Germany.—As our readers know, the Baird Company's engineers have been over in Germany for some weeks. Some very satisfactory tests have been made through a German broadcasting station before officials of the Government, and the Germans seem determined that their country shall be the first to broadcast regular television programmes.

Australia.—The Baird Australian group is making considerable progress with the Australian Government. The Baird contingent is headed by Major Maculich, who formerly represented the Dunlop Company's interests in Australia.

Canada.—On February 4 last Sir John Aird, chairman of the Canadian Royal Commission on Radio Investigation (which was over here to study European broadcasting conditions), witnessed a demonstration of the Baird system of television, as a result of which he reported on his return to Canada that "England has advanced further than even the Americans in television."

South Africa.—We understand that South Africa is to be given an opportunity of witnessing demonstrations of the Baird system of television in July next.

Czecho-Slovakia.—Interest in the wireless world is at present centred on Prague, where a conference of the Union Internationale de Radiophonie is being held to settle the question of the international allocation of broadcast wave-lengths.

M. Brillard, chairman of the Technical Committee of the conference, came especially to London for a demonstration of the Baird system of television, and he expressed himself as being immensely impressed. Judging from his remarks, we expect he will advocate the allocation of certain wave-lengths for television broadcasting purposes.

TELEVISION, the present major interest as an expansion of the entertainment phase of radio, would seem to be not very far around the corner, states "Radio News." Presented and exploited in a "half-baked" state, before it had outgrown its laboratory swaddling-clothes, this legitimate offspring of radio arose like a rocket and came down like a stick. It is beginning to overcome that handicap, however—just as so many incubator babies later overcome the handicap of premature birth.

The conservative Radio Corporation of America, through one of its experimental stations, is actually transmitting television on a regular schedule, and there are rumours of an impending R.C.A. television receiver. The Jenkins laboratories have been transmitting for some time, from Washington and from Jersey City, and even go so far as to promise a reasonably-priced home television receiver, to be on the market before cold weather sets in. As yet, the size of the reproduced image is disappointingly small, and detail far from satisfactory; but laboratory results show promise of some rather startling improvements in practical transmission in the very near future.

Meanwhile, if we are to take at face value a photograph recently received from Germany, that country is by no means behind us in the development of television.

The illustration of this most recent German combination of television and voice receiver shows a screen, which would imply that the received image is of a size far beyond anything so far considered practical in this country up to the present time. For the present, we shall consider this as being in the nature of a "news flash," subject to later confirmation and possible elaboration.

An application of television principles that would seem to have fascinating possibilities, is the so-called radio television eye, with which C. Francis Jenkins is now undertaking experiments. It involves the use of a television set installed in an aeroplane, picking up and transmitting what the camera records of action on the ground below the plane. While these experiments are being conducted with emphasis on the military value of such a device, it requires little imagination to predict what it would mean in peacetime, in connection with major spectacles and sports events.

Have you secured your copy of

"N.Z. Radio Listener's Guide?"

Dealers and Booksellers 2/6; Post Free 2/9—P.O. Box 1032, Wellington. Now Available.

A Successful Set

RESULTS from my "Round the World Two" surprised me, writes W.I. (Lower Hutt). Before completing this set I had never even heard a short wave set, so you can see I did not know very much about tuning, although I have been working a five-valve broadcast set for about two years. With three weeks' interrupted searching the following was my log on short wave: 5SW, 2BE, RFL, DHC, 2XAL, 2XAF, TXAG, WLW, SXX, CTRX, 2ME, 2BL, 3ZG, 2BE, 2BU, 1BC, the last three being stations. I have also heard several other foreign stations, but could not identify them owing to no call being given in English.

Stations Verified

C. WILKINSON (Blenheim) writes: I have just lately received the following particulars from the undermentioned short-wave stations, which might be of interest to short-wave enthusiasts: 5SW.—Chelmsford, the location of this station, is situated in the County of Essex, and is approximately 80 miles from London. The normal power of 5SW is 7 kw. to the aerial.

DHC.—Nauen, Germany, the card states: "25 kms. N.W. of Berlin." This would be approximately 18½ miles from Berlin. The power is stated as 15 kw. The wavelength is 26,224 metres, or a frequency of 11,440 kilocycles. The Hertz beam aerial is used. Owned by the Telefunken Company.

Technical Tips

CARELESS or faulty handling of wires connected to the electric light mains may result not only in dangerous shocks, but in a risk of fire due to electrically heated wiring.

SPECIAL accumulator plates—generally known as "mass" type plates—can be left for very long periods in a semi or nearly full-discharged condition without any fear of sulphation.

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Full particulars from any Stationmaster, Business Agent or District Manager.

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