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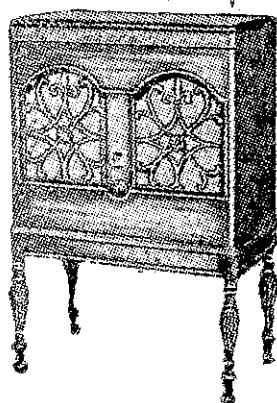
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WELLINGTON

Compensation.

A soldier in hospital with a maimed hand asked the nurse if he would be able to play the piano when his hand had been treated. She replied brightly, "Yes, of course you will!" "A' weel," he reflected, "that's a guid thing, for I couldna' befoor."

The Insult.

The traffic officer raised his hand and the lady motorist stopped with a jerk. Said the officer, as he drew out his little book, "As soon as I saw you come round the bend, I said to myself, 'Forty-five, at least.'"

"Officer," indignantly remonstrated the lady, "you are very much mistaken. It's this hat that makes me look so old."

Knows His Business.

"Is he a good rabbit dog?" inquired the hunter, after inspecting the animal.

"I'll say he is!" the dealer replied, with pride. "You should have seen the way he went after my wife's new fur goat!"

In Lighter Vein**A Good Collector.**

English grammar was the lesson in progress. "Now, give me an example of a collective noun," demanded the teacher.

"Vacuum Cleaner," replied the bright boy.

Selected.

"I take in boarders," said the poulterer's new customer. "Pick out some of your toughest birds, if you please."

The delighted poulterer very willingly complied with the unusual request, and said in his politest tones:

"These are the tough ones, ma'am."

Upon which the customer coolly put her hand on the remaining pile and said, "I'll take these!"

A Good Excuse.

Housewife: "If you love work, why don't you find it?"

Beggar: "Ah, lady, Love is blind."

A Bargain.

An old negro, who was leading a dog, was asked what he would sell it for.

"Two dollars, Massa," he said, with a grin.

"That's far too much for a dog like that. I'll give you half a dollar for it."

"No, sah, it couldn't be done," said the negro. "Why, de man I got that dog from gave me a whole dollar to get rid of it!"

Well Wrapt Up.

"Go to Father," she said, When I asked her to wed.

Now she knew that I knew

That her Father was dead;

And she knew that I know

Of the life he had led—

So she knew that I knew

What she meant, when she said

"Go to Father."

News from the Radio World

SOMETHING new in gramophone records is announced. Some of the leading English novelists and poets are heard in ten-minute readings from their own works. Here is a list of some of these records:—W. W. Jacobs, in a reading from "Short Cruises"; Sheila Kaye-Smith, from "The George and the Crown"; Rose MacCauley, from "The Alien"; Compton McKenzie, from "Rogues and Vagabonds"; A. E. W. Mason, from "Other Tiger"; Alfred Noyes reads "The Highwayman," from his collected poems; H. De Vere Stacpoole reads from "The Dreams of War"; E. Temple Thurston, from "The Patchwork Papers"; and A. A. Milne, from "Winnie the Pooh."

LAST year a Royal Commission was appointed by the Canadian Government to look into the whole question of Canadian broadcasting with a view to bringing it thoroughly up-to-date. The Commission has now made its recommendations, and, roughly, these suggest a cross between the broadcasting methods in vogue in this country and those in the States, the best features of the two systems being retained. The Canadian Commission also suggests that a central authority should control the broadcasting, somewhat on the lines of the B.B.C., but owing to the special conditions in Canada, where such a very large area has to be covered, and where, consequently, the different stations and local requirements will differ very considerably—much more so than here—the Commission thinks that individual stations should be given as much freedom as possible in their choice of programmes.

DR. Curt Stille, a well-known German engineer, who, for some considerable time, has been at work on apparatus for the electro-magnetic registration of sounds, is reported to have constructed a Press talking machine. When connected to an ordinary telephone the apparatus registers all incoming communications, which in their turn can be amplified and reproduced as required through a loudspeaker. The main advantage of the invention, however, lies in the fact that it permits a species of high-speed telephony. If, for instance, a Berlin news agency receives a telephoned bulletin lasting thirty minutes from, say, its Stockholm or Copenhagen correspondent, the entire message can be registered on a steel ribbon. Later, should it be necessary to pass the information on to Paris or London correspondents, the mechanical transmission can be speeded up, with the result that the message can be sent over the usual long-distance cables, and compressed into some six minutes' duration, thus effecting a considerable saving in expense. When slowed down the receiving apparatus gives an intelligible message.

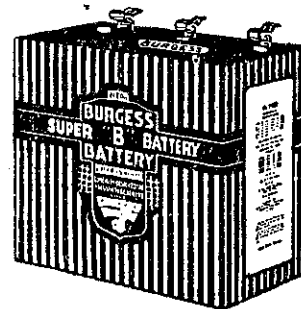


The Byrd Expedition

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BURGESS BATTERIES

Radioland Bids Farewell to "Aunt Gwen"

Touching Scenes at 2YA



THE studio at 2YA on the evening of January 20 was the scene of a happy little gathering of radio uncles, aunts, and cousins. They were assembled there to say farewell, or, we hope, "au revoir," to Aunt Gwen. Everyone was a little sad that Aunt Gwen's cheery voice would be heard no more giving birthday greetings and making the Children's Hour something to be eagerly awaited.

However, on the 29th of this month Aunt Gwen is to be married, and on that day everyone will have the pleasure of hearing her voice once more before she sails across the Tasman Sea to a new home; but here is good news—Aunt Gwen says that when she comes to New Zealand she will visit Radioland and again you will hear her cheery opening words, "Hullo, children," that have brought joy and gladness to all the children of Radioland, and those who lay in pain in their own homes or in hospital.

One by one before the microphone the Uncles wished her joy, happiness and prosperity. There was Uncle George, who is known so well; Uncle Toby, Uncle Jasper, with Dog Spot; Cousin Dick, with his bagpipes; and Cousin George. They said many complimentary remarks about Aunt Gwen, and every one was true. Mr. Ball, on

RECENTLY Aunt Gwen, whose wonderful personality and sweetness has made for her a treasured place in the hearts of thousands of children of all ages and conditions, resigned her position at 2YA, and is now about to be married. She has rendered much valuable service in brightening many little lives, especially those of kiddies whose whole existence is passed within the enclosing walls of sanatoriums and hospitals. But her sphere of usefulness has not been restricted to those of tender years; indeed many adults of Radioland find much solace and cheer in Aunt Gwen's happy words and brightening laughter which have reached out from the studio to comfort and relieve those whose lives are far from happy. Let us all join in wishing her true happiness in her married life, and a safe return to the sincere welcome which will be awaiting her on her return to New Zealand.

husband. Wait a minute; there are more presents. If you look in the eyes and hearts of every Radio Cousin who has had the pleasure of listening-in to your voice at 2YA, you will find heaps of smiles and love to make your future happiness assured. Cheerio, and the best of good wishes, from Uncle Jim."

During the evening Aunt Gwen received a big surprise, for she found on the studio table a parcel addressed to

Aunt Molly, who is taking Aunt Gwen's place.

Aunt Gwen's Radio Wedding

LISTENERS-IN throughout New Zealand will attend their first radio wedding on Wednesday, January 20, when they will constitute a vast

greatest God-speed that a New Zealand bride could be given.

The whole proceedings, in the church and at the wedding breakfast in the home of Mr. Shepherd, will be put on the air. The occasion will also be taken to broadcast a description of the dresses, the many presents, etc.

The marriage ceremony is to take place in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral at 3 o'clock. The whole of the proceedings at the service will take place before the microphone. From the church an adjournment will be made to the home of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast is to take place. The broadcast from here will commence at 3.30. Three musical items will be given.

At 4.10 the speeches will commence. Following the introductory remarks by the officiating clergyman, Captain Munro will propose the toast of the bride and bridegroom, to which Mr. Stennett will reply. "The Bridesmaids" will be proposed by Mr. Guy Munro, Mr. Syd. Allwright replying. Mr. H. A. Huggins and Major Eric Reeves will propose the toast of "The Parents," Mr. H. Shepherd replying. An address by Mr. J. Davies, station manager at 2YA, will follow. A further toast will be that of the Broadcasting Company, to be proposed by Mr. Claude Moss and

Au Revoir

We have met to-night to say farewell
To one we've learnt to love so well;
Dear Auntie Gwen is going away
Across the Tasman Sea to stay.

We'll miss her smile and friendly tone,
When first we face the microphone;
Our hearts all going pit-a-pat,
Our nerves all going rat-tat-tat.

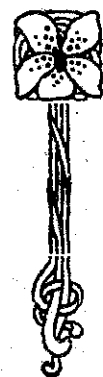
When she spoke with kindly cheer,
We seem to lose all sense of fear,
Dear Auntie Gwen inspired us all,
Both big and little, short or tall.

So Auntie Gwen, where'er you roam
Still think of 2YA as Home.

behalf of the Broadcasting Company, thanked her for all she had done to make the children's hour bright and happy. Then a little cousin stepped forward and recited "Au Revoir," a pretty little poem specially written in Aunt Gwen's honour by Mr. G. S. Pringle, of Karori.

After this Cousin Betty, making an old-fashioned curtsey, presented Aunt Gwen with a pretty bouquet, and thanked her again for all the children of Radioland. Several other cousins whom everybody knows so well sang, played, and recited to make the party a merry one. Big Brother Jack, Uncle Jim, and Uncle Geoff were not able to be present, but Uncle Jim sent a cheery message.

"Hullo, Aunt Gwen! And you're going to a wedding party on the 29th? Many happy returns of the day! (We hope not.—Ed.). Would you like a fairy present? If you look carefully in the church you'll find a handsome



A Farewell to Dear Aunt Gwen

The farewell words are spoken.
We've said our fond good-byes,
Our hearts are sad within us,
The teardrops dim our eyes.

We do not like this parting,
We are loth to let you go,
But we can only strive to smile
And be content that it is so.

How often we have listened,
As you sang of friendship's aims,
And thought that few so truly and well
Have ever fulfilled its claims.

So we shall miss you sadly,
With your daily talks in life,
Your loving voice that ever soothed
Dark hours of sorrow and of strife.

THE above poem to Aunt Gwen was composed by MRS. EDITH CLAPP, of Paekakariki.

her. It was a farewell present from the Radio Fairies. She was delighted to receive many other presents from her little friends of the radio circle. Aunt Gwen thanked each one over the air, and at last spoke a few words in touching farewell to Radioland.

Though it is very hard for us to say good-bye to Aunt Gwen, yet it is harder still for her to leave the huge family she loved so well. Still, you must follow the advice of another radio uncle. This is what he says:

So children, when
You miss Aunt Gwen,
Who always was so jolly,
Don't fret and pout,
Just sing or shout
Three cheers! we have Aunt Molly;
And a very big welcome goes out
from all the children of Radioland to

and invisible audience at the marriage ceremony in which Miss Gwen Shepherd (Aunt Gwen of 2YA) and Mr. Bruce O. Stennett, of Sydney, will be the principals.

It is distinctly appropriate that the wedding of one like Aunt Gwen, who has been so closely associated with radio broadcasting for the past two years should be celebrated before the microphone. It will be a unique and memorable occasion in the history of broadcasting in New Zealand. As 3YA will carry out a rebroadcast many thousands of people throughout New Zealand will be radio guests of honour on the occasion of the first radio wedding celebrated in New Zealand, and thus accord a striking tribute to a very popular broadcaster. It will be the

responded to by Mr. John Ball, Editor-Announcer. During the happy proceedings several songs will be sung, and as a finale "Aunt Gwen" will say "Good Bye" to all her many friends, young and old, who will be listening-in, prior to her departure for Sydney, where she is to reside in future.

Have you secured your copy of

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

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Radio Broadcasting in Great Britain

Interesting Talk from 2 YA

Mr. Lyall-Willis, of Sydney, a very prominent member of the radio trade, delivered an address on British radio that is well worth repeating. Mr. Lyall-Willis, himself an excellent speaker, briefly outlined the salient points of interest in his topic, and then spent a few minutes reviewing the trade position between England and ourselves.

welcome the privilege of having their results broadcast), football, athletics, racing, tennis, boxing and many other activities, not forgetting broadcasts of the notabilities in the operatic world, and scenes taken from the leading musical comedies, in addition to which talks of the eminent authorities on politics, literature and music, are to be obtained over the air.

The Regional System.

AS far as the stations in England are concerned, the whole system is in the melting pot. Captain Eckersley, until recently the chief engineer of the B.B.C., has inaugurated a system which is aimed to provide the whole country with a choice of at least two widely different programmes. These transmissions are sent out so as to be easily receivable on the simplest of apparatus. At present the total number of stations in England is 21, 19 of which have a purely local service area. The new method involves the use of only six or seven transmitters, all operating on very high power; generally 30 kilowatts. Each of these new stations will transmit two entirely different programmes on two different wave-lengths. By establishing these powerful stations in strategic points, it is considered that there will be only a very small area which cannot receive two programmes with a crystal set.

The first step in this new system has been taken by the erection of a station at Brookman's Park, near London.

This is the very last word in station construction. The two aerials, one for each wave-length, are suspended from masts 200 feet in height. Great power is necessary to drive this station, and we could spend an interesting fifteen minutes discussing the new features found here, but I am afraid I must keep to the point of this talk and not go into detail.

Trade Conditions.

IT will be interesting to note the effect of this new system upon the radio trade conditions in England. In the first place, it means that most of the sets will have to be redesigned with selectivity as the foremost quality. All engineers in England are directing their attention to this problem, and the technical press is being overwhelmed on the subject. Even crystal sets are being made so that they can select between the two programmes provided. This is all for the good, because the tendency throughout the world is for large stations to operate near one another, so that in the future, it will be the selective receiver that will win. Listeners to this station who are living in Wellington or in the suburbs will appreciate my remarks on this point.

Having touched upon the trade conditions in England, I should like to mention the peculiar position that has arisen with regard to the royalties to the Marconi Company. About twelve months ago, for every receiver that was sold in England, a sum of 12/6 per valve base had to be paid the company. This position was challenged by the Brownie Company, and the result was that this royalty was reduced to 5/- for the first valve base, and 2/6 for the remainder. An appeal was lodged, and the original 12/6 reverted to. This could not remain, however, owing to the controversy it caused throughout trade circles, and a private arrangement between the traders of England and the Marconi Company resulted in a very satisfactory conclusion. The fee is now about 5/- per valve base.

The English trade has received a wonderful impetus through the very successful exhibitions that have been held both in London and Manchester. These have been very similar to your own, but naturally on a vastly greater scale. They indicated that the coming season would be the heyday of the A.C. set, the power-pack for the D.C. set, and small efficient receiver, and the portable. However, in my opinion, the battery set will still hold its own for some time to come, particularly in countries where electricity is not easily available. The attitude of the public showed that they had no longer any use for second-rate products; that they had reached a stage of discrimination and were using their powers wisely.

Television.

I SHOULD like to refer to the present position regarding television. England is fortunate in having among her populace John Baird, an enthusiastic and capable Scotch inventor, who has brought to a very high standard a system of television. Recently one of the English stations, 2LO, consented to broadcast television from 11 to 11.30 a.m. It is contended by the Baird Company that this time is not suitable, and that longer hours at a different time are required. On the other hand, it is contended that television is not in the stage where it can enter the home, and so the technical Press wavers backwards and forwards, some supporting the television enthusiasts and some their opponents. It is an interesting position, and the outcome should be of vital interest to all who are watching the future of this new science. You will, no doubt, have read in the newspapers that the picture telegraph service recently established between England and Germany has been extended by the opening of a direct service between London and Frankfurt, in addition to that between London and Berlin. Picture telegrams for places other than Berlin and Frankfurt will be posted from whichever of these centres is nearer.

Just before concluding, I should like to refer to a matter that is close to all our hearts. I am referring to the much-discussed question of trading within the British Empire. Surely radio will be an important connecting link in bringing Great Britain and the Dominions closer together. I can assure you that all the British manufacturers appreciate the only solution for the general welfare of the Empire is to trade within the Empire, and radio, which is still in its infancy, although employing hundreds of thousands of men and women, will, I know, do its bit to assist in building up these great ideals.

While still on the subject of connecting links, it has been brought to my notice on more than one occasion that New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Canada, and even our friends, the United States, have their own house representing them as their headquarters in London, and surely England, which is the Mother Country, should be represented in a similar manner, and we should have the house of Great Britain situated for preference in your capital city, Wellington, where our Trade Commissioner and the representatives of the British firms may make their headquarters, and I hope that should this come about the British Radio Manufacturers will be well represented.

I feel when talking of New Zealand and England it is a case of two hearts beating alike and their interests in all things are mutual.

RADIO LISTENERS' GUIDE

AN INDISPENSABLE WORK.

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BROADCASTING in England began in 1923 with 200,000 licenses. By 1926 it had totalled approximately 2,000,000, and the latest figures show that the licenses are very nearly 3,000,000. Owing to the very large number of licenses, the annual fee is 10/-, and this is collected by the British Post Office. Approximately 68 per cent. is handed over to the corporation for the provision of programmes and the maintenance of the stations. The expenditure on programmes alone for the last twelve months was approximately half a million pounds. With this huge amount of annual revenue, a system, which cannot be equalled by any other in the world, is being worked out. Originally the broadcasting affairs of England were controlled by a private company, but owing to the differences of opinion between themselves and the Post Office Department, a semi-public body known as the British Broadcasting Corporation was instituted, which in my opinion is a very efficient arrangement.

This corporation is controlled by a Board of Governors appointed for five years. They are under the directorship of Sir John Reith, an able and popular figure in British Broadcasting.

The programmes are generally considered to be the finest in the world, however, I regret to say that the British public is continually finding fault, but you will appreciate it is a very difficult task to provide a programme that will be acceptable to 3,000,000 people. In addition to the regular studio concerts, a great deal of outside broadcasting is carried out. This includes historical ceremonies enacted both in England and the Continent, sporting commentaries (for here the English are more fortunate than yourselves in that the sporting authorities

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WELLINGTON

The Greatest Broadcast of History

World Hears Opening of Historical Naval Conference for Limitation of Armaments

THE largest radio audience in history listened to the world-wide broadcast of the proceedings attending the opening of the 1930 Naval Conference in London on Tuesday last. The Conference opened in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords in the presence of a memorable gathering of 30 delegates, a large body of naval experts and secretaries, and a most comprehensive gathering of approximately 400 journalists representative of the eyes and ears of the civilised world. More important perhaps than the journalists was the presence of a silver and gold microphone, for, through that wonderful instrument, practically the whole of the intelligentsia of the civilised world had the privilege of listening to the proceedings. The significance of the event as the forerunner of the new diplomacy, of frank meetings between peoples, and discussion of their points of view, cannot be overlooked.

Conditions in New Zealand for the reception of the broadcast were good, and the effort to give New Zealand listeners access to the proceedings of the Conference was successful to an exceptional degree. The broadcast will take rank as the most successful sustained overseas effort yet made.



HE miracle of wireless was again demonstrated on Tuesday, January 21, when New Zealanders heard the voice of His Majesty, King George, speaking at the opening of the Conference on Naval Disarmament. It was the most successful rebroadcast of a transmission from Britain yet carried out by the YA stations.

The reception throughout New Zealand was good from the outset, and steadily improved until the final announcement, by which time the rebroadcast was well-nigh perfect, so that it was difficult to realise that the speakers were 11,000 miles away, and not in the local studio. There was some surging and fading, and Morse caused much interference, somewhat marring the first speeches, but the majority of what was said could be intelligibly followed. The final speeches were perfectly clear, and Mr. Wilford's voice sounded as clearly as though he were still in the Dominion.

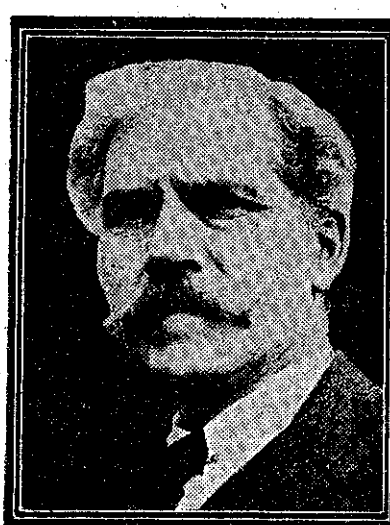
Great importance is being placed on this international conference, as was demonstrated by the arrangements made for world-wide broadcasting, but as far as the people of the British Dominions overseas were concerned, their interest in the opening ceremony centred in the fact that they would have the opportunity of hearing the voice of His Majesty the King. King George's voice came through clearly, although atmospheric interference was troublesome to listeners who desired to hear every word that was said. The broadcasting arrangements in connection with the occasion were most extensive, being on easily the greatest scale yet attempted. To King George goes the honour of being the first to make a world-wide broadcast speech to an audience of probably 100,000,000 people.

The speeches were relayed throughout Britain, and broadcast by all the British Broadcasting Corporation stations. The Canadian Beam Wireless Service and the Trans-Atlantic Telephone Services carried the Conference proceedings to Canada and U.S.A. From the London station of the British Broadcasting Corporation, the speech was relayed by telephone to France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Austria and

Czecho-Slovakia. Belgium and Holland received it from Daventry and rebroadcast it. Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Finland, and the National Broadcasting Company of the United States were served by a wireless relay from the 5SW experimental short-wave transmitter at Chelmsford. The Columbian chain of broadcasting stations in the United States used the Rugby Trans-Atlantic telephone service.

addresses lasted from 11 p.m. until 1 a.m., New Zealand time. The results were far better than anything previously attempted, and demonstrated an advance in overseas rebroadcast, exceeding the greatest expectations. The speeches were wonderfully audible, and although some surging was apparent at the commencement, this disappeared towards midnight, and subse-

quently the speeches were strong and clear. The speech of the Hon. T. M. Wilford came through 3YA, Christchurch, particularly clearly, and every word was heard without the slightest distortion, or difficulty in hearing. At the conclusion of the relay the announcer at G5SW spoke from the station, and his announcements were just as clear and distinct as if he were speaking from the studio at the New Zealand end, instead of 11,000 miles away. The speeches were followed by some musical items relayed from the Piccadilly Hotel, and these were also received with great clarity until the station closed down.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

"It has been prophesied that some day we would be able to sit in our homes in New Zealand and hear the King speaking in London. This is no longer a prophecy," commented the general manager of the Broadcasting Company, referring to the success of the rebroadcast the previous evening.

"Last night, from 11 o'clock, New Zealand listened to His Majesty King George V, speaking from the Royal Gallery on the occasion of the opening of the Naval Conference in London, also to speeches of delegates of the five Powers represented, and presided over by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, broadcast by G5SW, Chelmsford, and rebroadcast by the radio broadcasting stations at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. The

RT. HON. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

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"The speech of the Hon. T. M. Wilford came through 3YA, Christchurch, particularly clearly, and every word was heard without the slightest distortion, or difficulty in hearing. At the conclusion of the relay the announcer at G5SW spoke from the station, and his announcements were just as clear and distinct as if he were speaking from the studio at the New Zealand end, instead of 11,000 miles away. The speeches were followed by some musical items relayed from the Piccadilly Hotel, and these were also received with great clarity until the station closed down.

"The broadcast, which we understand was made per medium of the new transmitter at the Chelmsford

The King's Voice.

WHEN His Majesty the King began to speak expectation was on tip-toe to judge the effectiveness of the effort. Keen pleasure was felt as it became apparent that the extensive preparations made by all stations for the utmost efficiency, combined with suitable atmospheric conditions, were permitting a satisfactory standard of reception.

In sturdy, dignified and measured tones His Majesty spoke, extending greetings to all assembled delegates, and expressing the keenest interest in the purpose for which they were gathered together. The purpose of the Conference was not for nationalistic or selfish purposes, but for noble inspiration and resolve for the betterment of mankind. "I feel sure," he said, "that the delegates from the countries of Europe and the United States of America in their conference together will confer a great and lasting benefit, not only upon the country which each of them represents, but upon mankind in general. I earnestly trust that the results of this Conference will lead immediately to the relief of the heavy burdens of armaments now weighing upon the peoples of the world, and thus, by facilitating the work of the League of Nations upon disarmament, may lead to a general Disarmament Conference, which will deal with these problems in even a more comprehensive manner. I shall follow your deliberations with the closest interest and attention."

The Chairman Elected.

FOLLOWED a silence while His Majesty left the Gallery of the House of Lords, after which the Conference proceeded with its business.

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Watmel 2-Valve, in oak cabinet. Complete	10 0 0	7 15 0	Trav-Ler 5-Valve Portable. Complete	27 10 0	19 0 0
Astor 2-Valve, in metal cabinet. Complete	10 10 0	7 0 0	Selectra 6-Valve Screen Grid. Complete	47 10 0	37 10 0
Astor 3-Valve, in metal cabinet. Complete	13 10 0	9 0 0	Crosley 6-Valve Model 6/00, in mahogany cabinet. Complete	34 10 0	22 0 0
Airmaster All-Electric 3-Valve. Complete	26 0 0	21 0 0	Day Fan 6-Valve, in polished cabinet. Complete	32 10 0	15 15 0
Browning-Drake 2-Valve, less cabinet. Complete	14 10 0	10 10 0	Crosley 6-Valve Console, mahogany cabinet, model R.F.L. 90. Complete	45 0 0	25 0 0
Screened Grid All-Electric 4-Valve, less cabinet. Complete	26 0 0	20 0 0	Crosley All-Electric 6-Valve, in mahogany cabinet, Model AC7. Complete	40 0 0	25 10 0
Airzone 4-Valve Portable, with self-contained aerial and batteries and speaker. Complete	27 10 0	20 0 0	Crosley Bandbox 6-Valve, in metal cabinet. Complete	31 0 0	24 10 0
Radlokes All-Wave Screen Grid 4-Valve, less cabinet. Complete	25 0 0	20 0 0	Akadyne 6-Valve, in mahogany cabinet. Complete	35 0 0	20 0 0
Gillilan 5-Valve, in walnut cabinet. Complete	40 0 0	20 0 0	Amrad 7-Valve, in mahogany cabinet. Complete	40 0 0	25 0 0
Lottin-White 5-Valve, less cabinet. Complete	30 0 0	17 10 0	Bransford 7-Valve Super-Heterodyne, in cabinet. Complete	45 0 0	22 10 0
Amrad 5-Valve, in mahogany cabinet. Complete	20 0 0	10 0 0	Rauland Forte 7-Valve, in walnut cabinet, with door. Complete with wet "A" and "B" batteries	35 0 0	35 0 0
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Deal 22½ volt. B batteries	0 10 0	0 8 0	Yesley Power Condensers, 2 mfd	0 2 0	0 0 0
Two for 15/6.			1000 Volt Test, 1 mfd	0 7 0	0 4 0
Radlokes Master Neutrodyne Coils	1 12 6	1 1 6	1000 Volt Test, 5 mfd	0 5 6	0 3 3
Radlokes Circloid de Luxe Coils	2 5 0	1 10 0	1000 Volt Test, 25 mfd	0 4 6	0 3 0
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Radlokes Short-wave Tuner Kit	2 15 0	1 17 6	3/16 Black Bakelite Panels—		
Radlokes Champion Bayer Coil Kit	1 5 0	0 17 0	7 x 12	0 6 6	0 4 6
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Polymet Moulded Bakelite Condensers, all capacities	0 2 6	0 1 6	7 x 21	0 11 0	0 8 0
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Lissen Power Condensers, 2 mfd	0 10 6	0 7 6	Blue Spot Pick-up, with Vol. Control	3 0 0	2 15 0
A.W.A. Variable Condensers, all sizes	0 13 6	0 10 0	Amplion Pick-up, with Vol. Control	4 5 0	3 15 0
Ormond Variable Condensers	0 9 0	0 7 0	Lissen Rheostats	0 3 6	0 2 0
Ormond Vernier Dials	0 7 0	0 5 0	Amperites (Self-adjusting Rheos.)	0 6 0	0 2 0
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Hoosick Cord Connectors	0 1 6	0 0 0	9 Post Terminal Strips	0 3 0	0 1 0
Western Electric Headphones	0 17 6	0 12 6	Flexibus Hookup Wire, 10ft.	0 1 6	0 1 0
Hoosick U.X. Valve Sockets	0 2 0	0 1 5	AWA A.F. Transformers	0 18 6	0 15 0
Hoosick U.X. Valve Sockets (Spring)	0 2 0	0 1 6	Benjamin Eng. Valve Sockets	0 3 0	0 2 6
Eby 5-Valve Adapter Harness	1 17 6	1 5 0	Crosley Musicone Loudspeakers	2 12 6	1 17 6
Eby 6-Valve Adapter Harness	2 0 0	1 7 6	Lissenola Cone	2 10 0	1 17 6
Pilot B Power Pack, No. 5A	9 17 6	3 10 0	Nora Cone	2 18 6	1 17 6
Pilot Filament Transformers	1 18 6	1 10 0	Amplion Horn, AR9	2 18 6	2 7 6
Dongan ABC Power Transformer	4 10 0	3 17 6	Amplion Horn, AR10	4 10 0	3 19 0
Emmeo Super B Eliminator	12 12 0	9 10 0	Amplion Horn, AR10 Oak Flare	5 10 0	4 10 0
			Blue Spot Cone Unit, 60K.	1 17 6	1 12 6

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27-29 CUSTOMS STREET E., AUCKLAND.

Mr. H. L. Stimson, Secretary of State for the United States, in accordance with a unanimous arrangement entered into beforehand, then proposed that the chairman to preside over the deliberations of the Conference should be chosen from the delegation of that nation which is the home of the Conference. He was fulfilling the wish of the visiting delegates by saying that they were happy in the choice of the Prime Minister of England as chairman of the Conference. This was indorsed by the representative of France, after which Mr. MacDonald took his seat as chairman of the Conference.

Prime Minister's Speech.

MR. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD in his speech displayed to advantage that mellowness of voice and power of oratory which have in part won for him the position he now holds. A more rapid speaker than others heard during the evening, and thereby suffering a little in clarity under the conditions, he was yet heard to distinct advantage. "All I can say to my fellow delegates," he said, "is that I shall be very pleased to fill the position of chairman, and to endeavour to win your approval of my impartiality." He proceeded to pay tribute to what he termed "the gracious speech to which we have just listened." He also expressed the hope, which the people of every nation share, that our labours here may be crowned with success. It was peculiarly appropriate, and is the cause of the most profound pleasure, that this should be the occasion of His Majesty's first public speech since his recent illness, and I do convey to him in your name our hearty thanks for his speech and congratulations upon his recovery."

Following on this happy opening, Mr. MacDonald proceeded to outline the grave problems to consider which Conference was convened. They were to consider points in the solution of which difficulties had been encountered again and again. Every nation was concerned with its own defence. The burden of that defence, however, was a growing weight upon each individual nation and its progress towards the fullest civilisation. Every nation aimed to attain the fullest benefits of civilisation for its members. On the other hand, they had to ensure security, and the problem that was presented was the price that was being paid for what they regarded as security. The military preparations which any one nation felt to be necessary for its safety must in the nature of things be met by the military preparations of other nations, so that no nation could be safe except by disarmament. In their own Conference they had to remember that whatever language was used, or whatever figures were arrived at, they must not affect the freedom of other nations. Mr. MacDonald explained proceedings in connection with the former Washington Conference, and the prime purpose of his own visit recently to America. It had been felt that the time was ripe for further negotiations for mutual benefit, and with the objective of attainment of a fuller peace and understanding he had made that visit. That was the sole purpose of that visit, and that subsequent gathering of this Conference.

"THE whole world is turning its eyes upon us to-day," he said. "It expects that we shall negotiate on the one and ..."

to pacts of peace, we mean to respect our signatures. It prays that we shall not only relieve it of burdens, but establish it still more securely in the ways of peace. It begins to give public opinion a chance and to lift our problem out of the narrower scrutiny of the technical expert, and put it on the broader field of the creative statesman. Above all, it demands from us an agreement to stop the competition which has recently begun to show itself, both in types and numbers of ships. If we are not careful we shall be once more involved in a feverish competition such as heralded the outbreak of the war.

Two Important Things.

The Prime Minister suggested that work would be shortened if two things were assumed in the discussions. One was that different needs were imposed by geographical position world responsibility and points of attack in event of war. Conferences, he said, had broken down through unwillingness or inability to understand this point or that the ton used in ships for one purpose was totally different for the ton used in ships for another purpose. The second thing to be assumed was that, although armaments could not be divided into watertight compartments—naval, land, and air forces—for practical purposes they must be discussed separately, always remembering when coming to conclu-

peace which will be one of deeds as well as words, it must be as a Naval Power."

Thus it came about that, after unsuccessful attempts to get an Anglo-American understanding which would make a wide international agreement possible, President Hoover had proposed a further exploration of their difference in order that the five Naval Powers might again try to agree upon an equilibrium in strength and competitive building and reduce the size and cost of fleets and, as a result, present to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva an agreement which would be related to its wider work and form part of the material which would ultimately go before a general Disarmament Conference.

The Prime Minister concluded:—

"If we can limit and reduce by agreement one of our most powerful arms without diminishing national security, but indeed strengthen it by our very act, this Conference will undoubtedly take its place amongst the great landmarks which tell the events by which mankind has advanced in enlightenment."

Mr. MacDonald concluded by expressing the view that the London Naval Conference of 1930 would undoubtedly take its place amongst the crowning landmarks by which mankind has advanced in wisdom and enlightenment.

The Voice of the United States.

MR. H. L. STIMSON, Secretary of State for the United States, followed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, after the former's speech had been translated into French. Mr. Stimson was heard to advantage, proving himself to be a slow and measured speaker. "We are profoundly impressed," he said, "by the speeches we have heard. We also appreciate the welcome extended to us by His Majesty the King, and the wise expression of our problems which has been presented by the Prime Minister. I am convinced that this Conference will be impressed by the lofty ideals of the two preceding speakers, and I look forward confidently to the attainment of success as a result of our labours. I deem it auspicious that our first meeting, in which there must be a spirit of understanding and co-operation, should take place in the Houses of Parliament, which have for Americans deep significance as the home of our jurisprudence and our fundamental ideas of human unity."

Mr. Stimson next outlined the development of the international idea for the reduction of armaments, and indicated the importance it had now taken as a factor in world politics. He referred to the first Washington Naval Conference, and indicated that from that there had been a long course of international development. They could well feel that in any moment of history evolution was a continuous process, and they could hope that by frequent revisions the important position reached to-day would enable still further drastic reductions to be made in the future—thus whatever limitations were now agreed upon might be the basis for further revision at appropriate periods, leading on to the ideal position of disarmament. They were convinced that in attacking now the naval problems they were following a practical course of events. They believed that any reduction they

could make in that problem would be a substantial contribution to the wider problem of general disarmament. Land, sea and air forces constituted the modern means of defence. They believed, however, that a reduction in one of these arms would contribute to an enlightened limitation of the others. He hoped for definite success from the Naval Conference now in progress, but whatever the achievements of the Conference were, their efforts in the general influence of disarmament would continue unabated. They were prepared to consider and study the problems of other nations as well as their own. They hoped to attain a solution acceptable to all, fair to all, and a benefit to the peace and stability of the world. They knew there were many problems, but they were ready to stay there till the problems were solved, and until they could give to the world an agreement that would carry them on to the time when they could meet again in the same spirit for further reduction.

Mr. Stimson concluded: "Mr. Chairman, we have had relations with the members of each delegation here which have given us the assurance of goodwill, patience and wisdom, which we are sure they will contribute to the success of our endeavours. We assure you that we are prepared to co-operate in the fullest measure, and do our utmost to appreciate the difficulties of others, to continue the work for so long as it may be necessary to achieve our purpose. We recognise the disaster that failure of this Conference will bring to the peaceful hopes of our people. We are determined that we shall succeed."

Other Speakers.

SPEAKERS of other nations followed in alphabetical order. The representative of France spoke in English slowly and deliberately. His speech was afterwards given in French by the interpreter.

Of particular interest to New Zealand was the speech by the Hon. T. M. Wilford. Mr. Wilford was the last speaker, and as proceedings at that

time had extended nearly half an hour beyond the allotted time, he showed discrimination in making his remarks of the briefest nature. Mr. Wilford spoke with outstanding calm and dignity, his presence over the air being conspicuously effective. Mr. Wilford said that great difficulties would be experienced in the course of that Con-

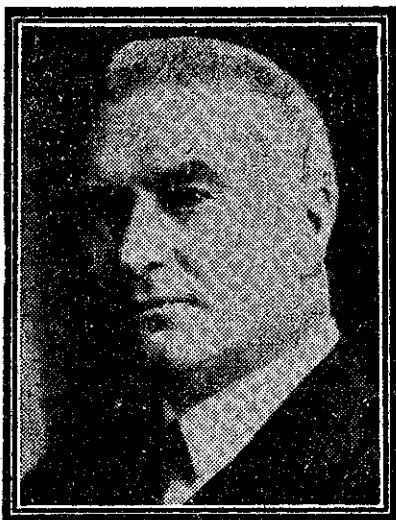


MR. H. L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State for the United States

ference, and that mutual forbearance and toleration would have to be exercised. New Zealand wished the Conference well in its deliberations, and hoped sincerely that the result would be another milestone upon the road to lasting peace.

Comprehensive Arrangements.

AFTER the close of proceedings, the announcer at Stations 2XAD and 2XAF, operated by the National Broadcasting Company of America, (Concluded on page 40.)



THE HON. T. M. WILFORD,
New Zealand's High Commissioner.
—S. P. Andrew, photo.

sions regarding each arm that it had relationships to the other two. If they were willing to make a good naval agreement now, when it came to be reviewed a few years hence, their attitude would depend upon what the other Powers had done as regards land and air armaments in the meantime.

Importance of Navy to Britain.

All nations had not the same interest in each arm, but they had an interest in the general armed state of the world.

"The way of Great Britain is on the sea, for it is a small island," he said. "Our Navy is no mere superfluity to us. So if this country can make a contribution to

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—AND—

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N.Z. RADIO PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,
P.O. Box 1032, WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1930.

BROADCAST OF THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

IT is impossible to over-rate the significance of the event to which the majority of listeners in New Zealand devoted their attention on Tuesday evening from 11 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. Through radio they were enabled to listen directly to the proceedings attending the opening of the Naval Conference in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. Atmospheric conditions were good. The detailed attention given to other phases of human effort attendant upon the rebroadcast was such that listeners here in New Zealand, the most distant point of the Empire from London, were able to attain a remarkably high standard of reception of the utterances of all speakers. They were thus able to form a definite section of the largest radio audience ever addressed at one time in the history of the world.

EFFECTIVE relays of the speeches, if all countries shared in the good atmospheric fortune enjoyed by ourselves, were made in approximately 19 countries of the world. It is impossible for us to compute the number of minds reached simultaneously by this broadcast. The transmitters of the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Beam Wireless, the Trans-Atlantic Telephone and Continental Telephone Service were all used to carry the Royal speech and subsequent addresses to millions of homes. In Europe the proceedings were diffused over France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, being relayed by telephone, and subsequently broadcast from all stations. Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Finland, and the National Broadcasting Company of the States were served by the 5SW short-wave transmitting station. South American States in turn drew their news from the Rugby Trans-Atlantic Telephone Service. The whole telegraphic resources of the world were in effect mobilised for this event.

THE technical perfection of the feat commands admiration, but we are becoming so accustomed to the feats of science that, while acknowledging the tremendous service rendered, we can pass

HE KNOWS!

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S-O-S

TRAVEL IN COMFORT BY
CAR

WELLINGTON — PALMERSTON
NEW PLYMOUTH

"He that knows, and knows that he knows, is a wise man; follow ye him!" Mr. Sidney Hall, dentist, Levin, knows that Sydal is good for keeping the hands soft and free from cracks, chaps and roughness. "I find it most beneficial and have used it for 25 years," he writes. Good example to follow.

on to considerations of human significance. This event is most definitely a milestone in the diplomatic history of the world. Whatever the outcome of the Conference itself may be, the fact remains that the right of the people to direct information upon negotiations vitally affecting their future welfare is now recognised. The days of secret diplomacy have gone. It is the people now that count. It is they who represent civilisation. It is their fate that is in the balance, and it is their future that must have the final consideration. That is the full significance of the event just past. The leaders of British and American thought, in their mutual desire for restriction of competitive effort in unavailing armaments, have recognised that public opinion will accept or reject their proposals; that advance will be made towards the higher ideal of abandonment of force only as the general body of educated opinion approves the step made. Therefore the issue has been placed directly before the people. The first move in this direction was made by the visit of the Prime Minister of England to the United States. Throughout that visit Mr. MacDonald was placed in direct contact with the American people through radio. The psychological effect of his addresses, as thus conveyed into American homes was immense—how potent we in New Zealand have not yet fully realised. Informed American opinion, however, asserts that his mission has done more for the cause of peace than any other single event of recent times, and that it has conveyed to the American mind a fuller understanding of the British point of view.

ON to that initial advance is now welded this further step in the wider field of world peace, of placing diplomatic discussions between the Five Powers in the full blaze of the public eye. The significance of this event lies not only in that fact, but in the fact that it marks in one sense the attainment of world unity. Modern means of communication have now been so perfected that the world can listen to the whole proceedings in that impressive Gallery of the House of Lords, with its dim background as the home of jurisprudence and the fine ideals of human dignity and unity. Britain gave the world the ideal of domestic freedom; it is fitting that she should be the meeting-place in a further step towards the ideal of international amity.

The "Radio Record" Expands

Addition of the "Electric Home Section"

THIS week sees the commencement of a new era in our history—a cover and an extra section being added. We regret that this was not possible last week and trust our readers were not thereby disappointed. Readers will find this issue falling into four divisions—Radio topics, pages 1—16; Programmes, 17—25; Electric Home Section, 26—35; and the Technical Section, from 36—40. We are in this manner presenting matter which should be acceptable to all classes of readers.

Sir Charles and Lady Fergusson Concert Postponed

Broadcast of Citizens' Farewell

ON February 6 the citizens of Wellington are to tender a farewell to Their Excellencies, Sir Charles and Lady Alice Fergusson. The function will take place in the Town Hall and the Mayor of Wellington, Mr. G. A. Troup, will preside. The whole of the proceedings will be broadcast by 2YA.

The concert which was to be given at Taihape by Queen Alexandra's Band from Wanganui on Sunday evening, February 9, has been postponed till a later date. The broadcast of this concert, as announced in last week's "Radio Record," will, therefore, not take place.

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.

Auckland Notes

(By "Call Up.")

THE rebroadcast of the King's speech from IYA on Tuesday night was a great performance. After the first part, when static was noticeable, the broadcast came through remarkably clearly. It is easily the best rebroadcast from a short-wave which we have had, and all the local listeners who sat up to get it were amply rewarded. At times the speech came through so well that one might have thought the speakers were in the next room. Mr. Wilford's speech was especially clear. After the rebroadcast, when IYA officials were indulging in hot pies, peas, and coffee, messages of high praise for the station's effort were received.

THE Northern Boxing Association refused to allow the fight between Billy Thomas (Wales) and Lachie MacDonald (New Zealand) to be broadcast from the Town Hall on Monday night, and it is a point of interest that they had an exceptionally poor house. The fighting was hard and willing, and would have given excellent material for a broadcast commentary.

THE Sanders Cup and the two M.C.C. cricket matches in Auckland are among sporting functions to be broadcast from IYA in the near future. The Takapuna races are also to be broadcast—from a position outside the course!

THE patience of a busy staff at IYA is often taxed by listeners who persist in ringing up to ask fatuous questions. For instance, on Tuesday night a well-meaning lady rang up.

"Is the King's speech to be broadcast to-night?" she asked.

"Yes" (patiently and politely).

"Is it from the Naval Conference?"

"Yes" (patiently and politely).

"Will the King be speaking?"

"Yes" (still politely but not so patiently).

SOME interesting programmes have been arranged for broadcasting from IYA during February. These include a special Dickens night by the Dickens Fellowship on February 7, the famous writer's birthday; a whole night devoted to pantomime, and items by Elton Black and Bennetto. The latter are two professional artists well known in England, who will broadcast both comedy and straight stuff. Mr. Owen Pritchard, IYA programme organiser, has worked with them previously when they appeared on the same bill.

THE report that programmes are to commence at noon, and that the silent nights are to be abolished this winter, has naturally been well received locally. The increased hours, however, will put a severe strain on the supply of local talent, which even now is found to be so comparatively scarce that approximately eighteen hours a week are devoted to gramophone records. Even the task of selecting the gramophone records is no easy one, for about one hundred and fifty different records are played from IYA in an average week. The New Zealand station managers and programme organisers have to use their artists like a cricket captain uses his bowlers—give the best ones a turn, then let them rest while the change bowlers (or artists) carry on, and then put the best ones on again for another spell.

If Dickens Had Broadcast.

As Versatile an Entertainer as a Writer

ANNOUNCEMENTS to the effect that a Dickens night is to be featured from both Australian and New Zealand stations appear elsewhere. Now that attention has been focussed upon this master, not a few listeners will try to imagine what the result would have been had Dickens actually been able to broadcast.

Suppose he had been born a century later. Suppose that instead of finding himself growing up in a period when enraged workers were smashing factory machinery, when the triumph of coal and iron was only beginning, when Chartism was rife, and when imprisonment for begging was common, he had found himself in an atmosphere of jazz, cocktails, women in business, impressionism in art, musicians writing symphonic works descriptive of football matches—what influence would it have had on the development of his genius?

It is an interesting speculation. For without a doubt, Dickens, would have been as unexcelled over the ether as he was in the medium which he was forced by Fate to choose. He would make an ideal broadcaster. He was a great speaker. One has only to read some of his collected speeches to realise his command of word and thought, and those who heard him tell of the hold he had on his audience, compelling them to tears or laughter.

In the present broadcasting programmes there are one or two artistes who seem to have caught the public imagination by providing material peculiarly suitable for performance in front of the microphone, and in almost every case their success can be attributed to one factor. It is almost always because they take their material from real life, subjecting it, of course, to the rigid selection which is the secret of all art.

The Ideal Broadcaster.

IT is only thus, by taking a widely human attitude, by embracing all the little comedies and tragedies which are likely to come the way of the average man and woman, that it is possible to appeal to so diverse a body of people as the immense radio public. The ideal broadcaster must be a mirror in which is reflected humorously, whimsically, tragically—it does not matter much which—the world in which he moves and lives and has his being.

If one takes this to be a roughly accurate definition of the really successful radio entertainer, it inevitably follows that Dickens would have felt quite as much at home in front of a microphone as he did in his study with pen and paper. He was as much at home as he was at his reading desk when he thrilled his audiences with his rendering of the murder of Nancy by Bill Sikes—and roused them to roars of laughter when he presented Pickwick, Sam or Tony Weller. His rendering of the "Christmas Carol" will never be forgotten by those who heard him.

"So Sanely British."

FOR he was, above all, a mirror in which was perfectly reflected the age in which he lived; its characters,

its institutions, its virtues and its vices. He took for the raw material of his novels those things which, by the very nature of his audience, the broadcaster must choose. He portrayed the everyday lives of everyday people of his own generation, just those kind of people whose descendants now switch on the wireless every night in their countless thousands.

He had the faculty of reflecting the life of his day and creating characters, which even if sometimes a little exaggerated, yet live and are vividly representative of their times.

His whole character and outlook, so sanely British, would endear him to listeners if, by some miracle, he could be projected into the twentieth century. And what a wide field he would find to-day for his wholesome satire and the cheerful optimism which he could show even in the face of the depths of misery!

He would have no difficulty in finding modern counterparts for Mr. Bumble, that parochial functionary who could be human but only showed it at very rare moments; or for the improvident Mr. Micawber; or even for that humbug, Mr. Pecksniff. His hatred for shams and his reforming zeal would find no lack of subjects to-day. But where he reached one person by his novels, he could to-day reach fifty via the microphone. Would he be the sort of man to miss such an opportunity?

In any case he was as successful aurally in his own day as he was in the medium of the written word. His readings and his lecture tours met with great receptions wherever he went, indicating that he had the makings of a wireless "personality." Even to-day, nearly sixty years after his death, I find no lack of interest in my own stage interpretations of his work.

It seems impossible that any man could achieve a reputation, in his own lifetime, more brilliant and widespread than his. One cannot help feeling, however, that had his genius flourished a century later, his radio reputation would have been even greater!

THE International Consultative Committee of the Technique of Radio Electric Communications has classified wireless waves as follows:—Long, 3000 and upwards; medium, 200 to 3000; intermediate, 50 to 200; short, 10 to 50; ultra-short, below 10, affect the weather!

Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.

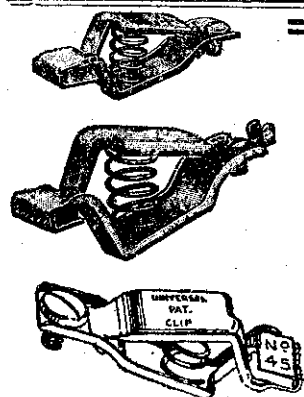
Early Departure for Sydney

ONE of New Zealand's radio personalities, the Rev. J. Robertson, M.A., pastor of Oxford Terrace Baptist Church, Christchurch, is leaving shortly for Sydney, where he is taking charge of one of the largest Baptist Churches in that big city. He is leaving New Zealand because the winter in these isles is too rigorous for the health of Mrs. Robertson. Since coming to Christchurch from Australia a few years ago, Mr. Robertson's voice has become very familiar to listeners throughout the whole of New Zealand, for he has been an exceptionally popular preacher "on the air." He is gifted with an admirable radio voice and presence, which his church has become noted for its excellent choir and congregational singing.

The Rev. Robertson has always been a staunch supporter of the policy of broadcasting divine services, and he has been a member of the 3YA Church Committee, the first of such committees to be formed in New Zealand, since its inception. But not only as a preacher is Mr. Robertson known on the air. He has delivered interesting lectures concerning Australia, and as "Storyman" he is beloved by all children who tune in on Friday evenings to 3YA. Mr. Robertson's departure will be greatly regretted by all radio listeners throughout the Dominion, and their best wishes will go with him on his return to Australia. Mr. Robertson was a chaplain with the Australian troops during the war.

Personal News

THE number of New Zealand broadcasting artists who go overseas, where they invariably are successful, is surprising. This is indicative of the high standard of talent in New Zealand and of the fact that the leading artists in this Dominion are to be heard on the air. Auckland has of late lost several excellent performers and others are about to travel abroad. Miss Gladys Gamman is going Home next month in order to acquire further training in elocution. Mr. Reg. Richards, a leading baritone, is leaving for Sydney. Among recent departures for Australia have been Miss Beryl Smith and Miss Lilian Quinn. Miss Ailsa Nicol, a highly gifted 2YA vocalist, is also about to visit the Old Country to further her musical training. Mr. Austin Blackie, the well-known Wellington tenor, recently went to Australia.

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404 Worcester St., Christchurch

Radio News

IN a certain cabaret near the home of an Acting County Judge of Texas, U.S.A. there was an outdoor loudspeaker which caused the judge considerable annoyance. He complained that it was disturbing him and his children, who were ill. However, his complaints fell on deaf ears, and nothing was done about it. Nothing daunted, the judge picked up his rifle and holed the loudspeaker with three good shots. The loudspeaker collapsed and never moaned again. The judge, however, has been well rewarded. Not only has he achieved silence, but he has received congratulations from all over Texas. One message read: "Congratulations on your heroism. We think a long-suffering public should give you a hearty vote of thanks. Come to us and duplicate your noble deed."

FOG has long been recognised by aviators all over the world as their most dangerous enemy. The neon light, first produced by the French physicist, Georges Claude, in 1910, by passing an electric current through a glass tube filled with neon gas, is of especial value in guiding flyers through city fogs to invisible airports. It is one of several recent inventions which are helping prevent accidents in fog. Another is the radio beacon. It provides a bath or beam of radio signals which an airplane pilot can follow by the intensity with which they are received. Experimental altimeters have been designed to tell flyers their height above the ground by the time required for sound waves or radio waves to be reflected back from the earth to the airplane. At sea, the radio compass protects vessels from crashes and allows them to determine their position in a blinding fog. It indicates the direction of a radio signal, thus warning of the approach of other vessels moving through the fog, and giving the direction of points on land. A new invention in England enables the captain of a fog-bound boat to detect faint sounds of distant fog sirens as he edges toward the shore. The device picks up the feeble sounds, amplifies them, and also converts them into light signals which appear as small light spots on a screen.

**The Government
Tourist Dept's.
Booking System**
Considered by Experts
**The Best in the
World**

Offices in all Main Centres

Charles Dickens

Special Programme at IYA

CHARLES DICKENS was born on February 7, 1812—118 years ago—and the anniversary of his birth is to be celebrated at IYA by the presentation of a special programme to be given by members of the Auckland Dickens Fellowship. This programme will consist of a lecture by Mr. A. B. Chappell, president of the Auckland Dickens Fellowship, and readings by members of excerpts from the writings of Dickens.



CHARLES DICKENS'S BIRTHDAY.

This drawing, showing the novelist surrounded by the creatures of his imagination, was drawn by Harry Furniss for the Gadshill edition of "The Uncommercial Traveller," and is here reproduced by permission of Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

The programme to be presented will be a treat to admirers and lovers of Dickens, and their name is legion. Dickens was a master delineator of character. The glory of his writings is the great throng of outstanding personalities. He took, as it were, a wide canvas and crowded it with hundreds of figures of humour and humanity. Many of these characters will metaphorically step out of the loud speakers on Friday, February 7, when the broadcast from IYA is being received.

Mullard
THE MASTER-VALVE

The only Valve with the wonderful P.M. Filament. Gives longer life — more power — greater volume.

Measuring Distances

Radio Methods

ALTHOUGH many attempts have been made to devise a simple method of ascertaining the exact distance (as distinct from the bearing) of a ship or aeroplane from a given spot by wireless, the problem is by no means as easy as might be imagined.

Of course, directional methods can be used to find the ship's bearing relative to a known wireless beacon or transmitter. Then, by repeating the same operation on a second beacon station, it is possible to ascertain one's precise distance or location by a method of triangulation.

Then there are systems in which a transmitting station sends out two signals simultaneously, one being a sound signal and the other a wireless signal. Sound waves travel through the air at a velocity of approximately 330 metres a second, whilst for all practical purposes we can regard the wireless signals as arriving instantaneously.

If, therefore, the operator on the ship or aeroplane notes the interval which elapses between the receipt of the wireless signal and the subsequent arrival of the sound signal, and then multiplies this time in seconds by 330 (the velocity of sound), he will get a very fair approximation of his actual distance in metres from the beacon station.

This method is, of course, only applicable over comparatively short distances, though it has distinct possibilities when navigating near the coast in foggy weather, or for preventing collisions between ships at sea under similar conditions.

A MORE ingenious suggestion has recently been made to solve the "distance" problem by utilising the well-known fact that true wireless radiation does not set in for a distance of approximately a quarter of a wavelength from the transmitting aerial.

It is known that for ordinary or true radiation the signal or field strength diminishes with distance according to a straight-line law. In the case of pseudo-radiation (i.e., within a distance of a quarter of the wavelength from the transmitter) this law does not hold good. Accordingly a distinction can be made between two such signals received simultaneously from the same transmitter, and in this way a measure of the actual distance of the transmitter can be obtained.

For instance, suppose the transmitting beacon sends out the letter "a" on a wavelength of 20,000 metres, interlaced with the letter "n" on 1000 metres. Adjustments are so made that at a radius of 3 kilometres both signals are received at equal strength.

Then, as a ship approaches the transmitter, the operator will first hear the shorter wavelength (the letter "n") at greater strength. As the ship draws nearer the letter "n" weakens, until at the critical distance of 3 kilometres both signals merge into a continuous dash. At still closer distances the long-wave signal "a" predominates. This allows the ship's operator at any time to ascertain within reasonable limits his relative distance from the warning station,

RECENTLY there was an interesting attempt to arrange a simultaneous transmission from halls in two towns (Copenhagen and Aarhus—the chief town in Jutland), where the listeners' associations arranged a meeting to discuss broadcasting. The technical arrangement was carried out by means of land lines connected with the broadcasting stations of Copenhagen and Karlundborg. In the nature of things the speakers in the two halls had to take turns, and the lines to the stations were changed at the same time as the speeches from the halls. In each hall were placed a receiver and a loud-speaker, and in this way the speaker could be heard directly in one of the halls and via ether in the other halls. The meetings were conducted by a chairman in Copenhagen, who decided the order of the speakers, and who, through an assistant, was in permanent telephonic connection with the chairman in Aarhus.

THE police of Klagenfurt, capital of Carinthia, have issued an order forbidding the use of high frequency massage apparatus, X-ray apparatus, and anything similar which may impede radio broadcasting, between 7 p.m. and midnight, unless urgently necessary for the sick, in which case the doctor making use of such apparatus must take responsibility for showing the urgency to the satisfaction of the authorities.

ON a Long Island estate (in New York) houses are being built round aerials to avoid the erection of poles. Insulated wire, covered by mouldings, is extended round the cornice of the roof and led in down one corner of the house. The outlets are plugs one foot from the floor, these plugs also giving connection to mains current. In America, where nothing under five valves is tolerated, this type of aerial may be suitable, but it probably would not find much favour with set-owners in New Zealand.

SOME of the B.B.C. stations are provided with huge earthing systems consisting of complicated networks of stout wire leading to large earth plates. The system is usually arranged in a circle, and covers, acres of ground. Even these colossal earth plates are small by comparison with the earthing systems used by some of the world's high-power telegraph stations. These systems comprise miles of carefully-planned wiring radiating like a spider's web from the station. There is, in fact, as much diversity in earths as in aerials, and there is a certain humour in the fact that whilst an aeroplane transmitter has no earth at all, the wireless operator on a trans-Atlantic liner is only just satisfied when using the whole submerged hull of the vessel for his earth plate.

THERE are 21,629,107 radio receiving sets in the world, according to the precise estimate of the Electrical Equipment Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The authors of this delicate computation state that there is one receiving set for every 12½ persons in the United States, one for every 53 in Europe, and one for every 88 in the world.

FROM Chicago comes the story of a sale of a set which was selected by a canary bird. The bird refused to sing when several sets were being played, but burst into song when a

certain make of set was played. Some bird fancier is missing a good bet if he doesn't train birds to sing only with each of the different sets which the Chicago bird disdains.

THROUGHOUT the Western States of America there is a threatened boycott of a particular brand of toothpaste. More: many listeners have even declared that they will cease brushing their teeth altogether! The cause of this commotion? Two artists, well known in the programmes, who sponsor a programme relating to tooth paste, have changed their time of broadcasting. On publication of the new timings a storm of protests burst upon the tooth paste proprietors' offices, and it was estimated that more than one hundred thousand persons registered their protests by letter, telegram, or telephone.

AN individual who considers that he has been attacked by a French newspaper has a right of reply which must be published in a similar position and given a similar amount of space in the paper in which the attack has been made. A recent decision by the Court of Paris rules that a similar right cannot be invoked against a wireless station for broadcasting news to which exception is taken.

WHILST the idea of issuing free licenses to certain classes of the community, such as the blind and the penniless, it is probably overdoing the notion to issue them, as is reported to be the case in Germany, to all people who are physically disabled or too old to attend entertainments. It is difficult to understand why a bed-ridden millionaire should be exempted from paying his fee. The blind are in a class, as they are in a world, apart.

WHAT promised to rival in romance the radio rum-hunt in New York, namely, the drama of the steamer "Baron Elcho," whose wireless operator broadcast an S.O.S. about cocaine and secret enemies, thus causing the British Navy to send four destroyers to his aid, has petered out to a case for a mental hospital. Fortunately, cases such as this are rare, and the average operator is a healthy, well-trained fellow with a keen sense of responsibility.

A GREAT radio manufacturing concern in Germany has conceived the ingenious notion of producing concerts of good music especially for wireless listeners, with the aim of enabling them, by a comparison with the original, to estimate better the quality of their own broadcast reception. The concerts are given at popular prices each Sunday, at Berlin's largest theatre, and are said to have had considerable success. The idea is another reminder that wireless promotes the cause of quality. People nowadays hear, via ether, concerts by first-class orchestras

in all parts of the world, and interest is now taken in music which thousands had never heard before, and thus the higher class of concert undoubtedly gains.

SOME Danish radio papers have made an arrangement whereby, with the transmissions from restaurants as an intermediate link, they run different competitions. The arrangement is carried out in this way: the papers, in advance, notify their readers of the time at which the restaurant-band will play a number of melodies. Readers, by guessing the titles of the melodies played, or, in some cases, by voting for a certain melody which they consider the best, can take part in the competition, in which prizes are offered.

HOFERAT STEPHAN VON FODOR, an Austrian inventor, and some time contemporary of Edison, has recently died at Budapest. He sent a model of his own telephone invention to Thomas Edison in America, in 1880, which so impressed the great inventor that he appointed Fodor his collaborator, and later sent for him to visit him in America. He was in charge of the Edison section of the Electric Exhibition in Paris, and became managing director of the Budapest Electricity Company. Edison remained in correspondence with him till his death, and when he himself came to Europe he made a point of visiting his old friend Fodor.

ing the same period of 1928. What other "time" was involved is not reported. However, the method seems to suit the U.S.A. advertisers and listeners.

NEGOTIATIONS are in hand for another series of broadcasts by Sir Harry Lauder after his return to England from America, where he has experienced the most remarkable triumph of his career. When it was known that Sir Harry was to go on the air in a cross-continental broadcast from a network of stations, radio listeners all over the States at once sent in requests for their favourite items from Sir Harry's repertoire. More than fifty songs were included, and it took a large staff over a week to sort out the letters and tabulate the suggestions. Eventually Sir Harry decided to sing the following: "Roamin' in the Gloamin'," "Wee Hoose 'Mang the Heather," "End of the Road," "When I Get Back Again to Bonnie Scotland," and "I Love a Lassie." His broadcast was acclaimed with all the wealth of superlatives which American journalism can command. It is understood that Sir Harry's next broadcast in Great Britain will be in the autumn, and that he will give a programme similar to this American success.

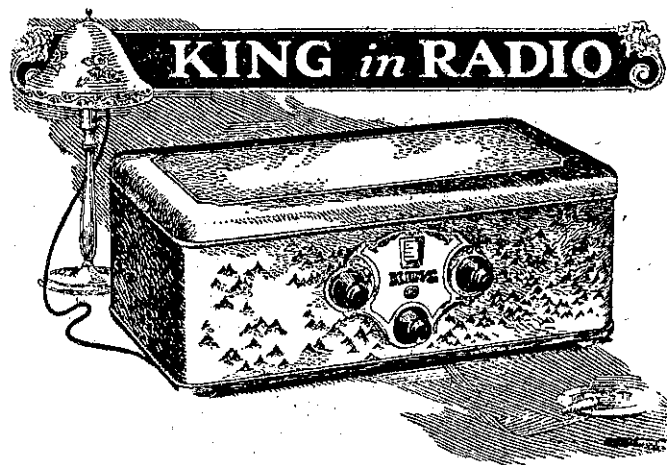
A RECENT report from America states that a Mr. J. Corrigan has invented a radio-controlled torpedo. This weapon, which is 28ft. long and 3ft. across, carries about a ton of T.N.T. and can move at 40 miles per hour.

A MAN went away for some months, leaving his set in the care of a friend. On his return the friend gave an account of his stewardship thus: "Well, old man, I'm sorry to say I've broken the valves and jammed three switches, besides cracking a panel. Still, I've one bit of good news. You know that your accumulator used to bubble when it was charged? Well, I've stopped that!"



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6 and 7 Valves, All-Electric £35. Wonderful Value

F. J. W. FEAR & CO.

63 Willis Street, Wellington. Phone 41-446

Children's Sessions

AT 1YA.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.—Uncle George's farewell session. All the uncles will rally round this evening to say au revoir to Uncle George before he goes to England.

WEDNESDAY.—Here is our old friend Uncle Tom back again:—
"As I was coming round the corner
I heard somebody say,
"Look out, here comes old Uncle Tom."
He's off to 1YA."

THURSDAY.—More stories and puzzles from Peter Pan, recitations and songs from cousins.

FRIDAY.—Nod and Aunt Jean on deck, so plenty of good cheer for the Happy Family.

SATURDAY.—Several cousins assisting Cinderella this evening with piano solos and sketches. Cinderella will send birthday greetings and the Radio Postman will be kept busy.

SUNDAY.—Children's song service, conducted by Uncle Leo, and assisted by Beresford Street Sunday School.

AT 2YA.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3: All little girls and boys of New Zealand are specially invited to join Mr. Driver on a tour in a big bus over the hills and round the beautiful bays of Wellington; and all must join in the chorus when Mr. Driver sings. During the drive three little girls will recite and Cousin Eileen will sing a solo.

TUESDAY: Cousin Beatrice will play two pianoforte pieces, and Cousin Olive will recite. Cousin Helen will sing two delightful songs, and Cousin Louie will also entertain.

THURSDAY: The programme by the Optimists to-night will radiate laughter and happiness.

FRIDAY: Cousin Bob will arrive in state with his well-known symphony orchestra, and he has promised to bring his mouthorgan too. We are also having Cousin Jean and she will sing and recite.

SATURDAY: Cousins Jeanne and Deirdre have been preparing two delightful recitations for to-night, and they are also bringing down

their ukuleles, so you will imagine you are on the beach in Hawaii. Cousin Ethel will also be here and will recite.

AT 3YA.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3:

Hello, Scatterjoy! Hello, Scatterjoy! Hello, Scatterjoy!
We're going to hear you now. Merrily we listen in, listen in, listen in,
Merrily we listen in, over the air to-night!

WEDNESDAY:

Mister Uncle John will just come along,
With bright little stories and merry little songs.
So all tune in when the chimes Ding, dong.

THURSDAY:

On Mister Uncle Frank we always can bank,
For fun and frolic, and many a prank.
So, Kiddies, shall we send him a great big "Thank"!

FRIDAY:

Mister Storyman arrives just as you start your tea,
With some fine little singers, Clarice, Mollie and Me!

SATURDAY:

Aunt Pat and Birdman provide a merry hour
With songs and true stories of birds in their bower.

SUNDAY:

The Church of Christ Sunday School conducts the Children's Song Service to-night. Then we quietly say our prayers, and wish you "Good-night."

A Cloudy Outlook.

The bungalow was five miles from anywhere, but, according to the advertisement, it was ideal for a holiday abode.

It rained hard, and the roof leaked badly, so Mr. Smith rang up the agent.

"The water's pouring through the roof! How long is this to last?" he demanded.

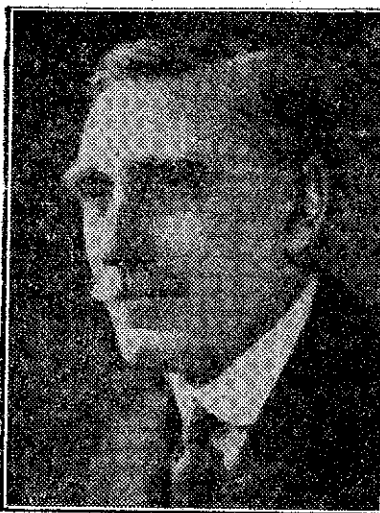
"I really can't say," was the reply; "I'm no good at all as a weather prophet."

Our Mail Bag

Silent Nights.

RE the proposal to increase the hours of transmission, and eliminate silent nights, I would like to give you my opinions, based on my experience as a dealer, travelling over a great part of the North Island, and on the opinions expressed by a large number of customers.

As regards the silent night, this is only of importance with 2YA. The other stations are, on the whole, of only local importance; 2YA is the standby of the whole country. My experience is that 90 per cent. of listeners, except those in the immediate vicinity of 1YA (I refer to the North Island) listen almost exclusively to 2YA. Few dealers in the country care to risk a demonstration on 2YA's silent night. You have hitherto had to consider the users of crystal sets, but this situation is no longer of great



DR. S. L. DE FERRANTI, F.R.S.

THE death of Dr. Ferranti, one of the world's leading radio scientists, has been announced by cable. The late Dr. Ferranti, a distinguished scholar, inventor and research worker, has been a satellite in British radio for many years and ranks in importance second only to Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Ernest Rutherford. He had a wonderful combination of inventive genius and commercial ability and has built for himself a name unequalled in British industry. He was the founder of the famous firm of Ferranti Ltd.

importance owing to the diminishing number of these sets.

Consequently, I think that the vast majority of listeners would be satisfied with the elimination of 2YA's silent night.

As regards daylight transmissions, we dealers badly want something earlier than 3 p.m. For demonstrations and service our day has to begin at this hour, and a few hours' earlier transmission would be invaluable. This would, of course, be necessary from all stations, owing to limited daylight range. Reverting to silent nights, I think the great majority of Auckland listeners (also 3YA and 4YA) would appreciate one silent night from their local station so that they might listen to 2YA. As regards 2YA listeners,

they would be condemned to 7 nights per week of 2YA, but who could wish them any better fate?—C. J. Fleming.

A Criticism of 2YA Artists.

MAY I beg a little space in your columns to air a grievance about the programmes we have had to suffer of late, especially during this last week? Well, it is not quite correct to put it that way; my complaint is levelled against the artists (?) who have performed them. During the whole of the week, with the sole exception of Saturday, the 18th inst., there has not been a night upon which some singer or other has not been either singing flat, straining his or her voice above its natural range, or else been about a bar and a half either before, or behind the accompaniment. Now, once in a while one can understand a happening such as this, but to be inflicted with the same thing night after night is, to put it very mildly, disgusting—and to make matters worse one item like this seems to "sour" the whole programme. I cannot recall any of our overseas artists, or for that matter any of the visitors who have sung from 2YA, ever being anything but artists in every way as far as radio reception is concerned. Let me disclaim here any pretensions of being a musician—I am not—but I do know when a singer is hopelessly flat or a mile ahead of the score. Is the trouble occurring because there are no very good singers in Wellington, or is the fee offered not sufficient to make it worth while for good artists to sing? If we cannot have better artists give us more records. Please do not think that this criticism applies to all 2YA singers. Certain artists and combinations are wonderful and I have sent a letter of appreciation to the Broadcasting Company concerning some. The station is quite the best in the country. Now, having a good station, fine announcing and some artists, why not let us have all things "just so" and do away with some of the fifth-raters? Why, very often one hears songs much better sung at the children's session than at the 8 p.m. one! And here just a word of praise for Aunt Gwen, whose cheery voice, mirthful personality and sympathetic understanding will be missed by some very "big children" who have children themselves. Trusting I have not occupied too much of your space, I will, with apologies to Mr. Drummond, say "Goo-oo-oo-od night."—William Vinten (Wanganui).

[We have excised certain portions of this letter referring to certain artists.—Ed.]

A Record Year

GREAT BRITAIN, the quality of whose electrical appliances cannot be surpassed, has experienced a record year for export of these goods. So far as the Dominion is concerned, there is every reason to believe that British manufacturers are not only alive to our present requirements, but realise that the uses to which electric current can be applied here are practically illimitable, and are working with an eye to the future, so that the present record may, before very long, be considerably exceeded.

ROGERS—greatest name in RADIO

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Applications are invited from responsible dealers where not represented.

Present-day Broadcasting in America

Dissatisfaction with Programmes

VAGUE murmurings of dissatisfaction with present-day American broadcast programmes are becoming definitely crystallized as the result of comprehensive surveys which are being made throughout the country, states the New York "Radio." One of the most significant of these surveys is that recently made by the Commonwealth Club of California, since it represents an independent and unbiased attempt to learn the preferences of a typical cross section of a community of listeners. The conclusions are based upon four thousand sets of answers to a group of twenty questions.

Two-thirds of the replies showed that listeners think that there is something wrong with the programmes. More than half of them stated that they are constantly annoyed by radio advertising, although 86 per cent. admit that they are grateful to the advertisers and nearly half are led to buy through this medium.

Music is greatly preferred to the spoken voice, only one-third of the audience wanting more talks, although more than two-thirds of the listeners want more educational talks and half of them want more radio drama. Saxophone music is wanted by only 106 out of 4000, of which 85 per cent. prefer semi-classical orchestral music. Men's voices received a four-to-one vote as compared to women's. One of the most surprising features in the poll is that only 19 per cent. do not enjoy gramophone music.

Searching for distance still amuses 37 per cent. and 69 per cent. think that distance reception has improved during the past two years. Local reception has also improved in the opinion of 94 per cent. Many critics agree that there are too many stations and that they are too close together. The preference is 71 to 29 for chain programmes as compared to local. The great majority think that there should be no censorship of programmes.

Proposed remedies run all the way from "killing announcers" to broadcasting legislative sessions. There seems to be especial interest in re-broadcast foreign programmes and in university extension courses in cultural subjects. The favourite remedy for financing programmes without advertising is by endowment of stations or by all sorts of special taxes.

Yet, while this audience criticises what is being done, it is able to offer no practical suggestions for worthwhile features that have not already been tried. It seems easier to criticize than to improve. And the fact that only five per cent. say that they are "tired of radio" indicates that the present programmes are fulfilling a real need for home entertainment.

THE 1928 results of the broadcasting enterprise in Germany show up well in comparison with those of Spain and others. Receipts, £1,600,000. Expenses, £1,440,000. Dividend 7½ per cent. and £55,000 carried forward. The cost of programmes amounted to £610,000, and of power, £240,000.

Mechanical Music

The Influence of Broadcasting

THE very vexed question of whether broadcasting constitutes a menace to the professional musician has been a subject of discussion ever since broadcasting was introduced, and the fight between societies of musicians and broadcasting is still an undecided battle in many countries. In America, where broadcasting had a considerable start over our own country, it had seemed that some sort of understanding between the musician and the broadcaster had been reached; but the arrival of the "talkies" and the great advances which have been made towards perfecting the gramophone record appear to have been watched with the greatest anxiety by professional musicians in the United States. Recently large advertising spaces in American newspapers were taken by the American Federation of Musicians, with the object of trying to arrest the encroachment of mechanical music where it is feared the new art will oust the professional musician.

Some of the arguments put forward by the American Federation of Musicians do not seem to ring true, as, for instance, a statement that "The cultural menace of this movement, to supplant real music with the flat, savourless monotony of mechanical music, becomes apparent upon a moment's thought." Is it not the generally accepted view that broadcasting resulted in a vast extension of the musical public and an enlarging of the appetite of the world for music of all kinds?

The extension of the use of what is described as mechanical music must result in less employment amongst individual performing musicians, but may not this prove to be only a temporary objection and not one which is likely to have any lasting effect to the detriment of music generally, nor to the disadvantage of the community, for surely the increased taste for music must stimulate the demand for creative musicians in every grade of the art.

Radio News

A PRELIMINARY survey is now being made by B.B.C. engineers for a high-powered Regional station somewhere near Glasgow or Edinburgh. Directly the site is chosen, the construction of the station will be commenced. The existing stations at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee will be retained as local transmitters with studios.

FROM Detroit comes the report that a pocket wireless set has been tested and found practicable for regular use by the local police. The set contains two valves, measures six inches by four inches, and is narrow enough to fit into a vest pocket. The aerial consists of a network of 175ft. of fine wire sewn into the back of the vest. Tests are stated to have given clearly audible signals at a distance of seven miles from the Detroit police transmitter, KOP.

THE D.X. CLUB

Views and News.

Identification Wanted

HAS any listener heard a station broadcasting on 675 k.c.? I received this station on January 12 at excellent volume. I am now listening to an orchestra from KNX, playing "My Fate is in Your Hands." I receive this station on very good volume—in fact, it can sometimes be heard all over the house. I have a list of eleven New Zealand stations, ten Australian, four Japanese, and five American, making a total of 30 stations, excluding the unknown one.—I. Hansen (Manaiā.)

LAST evening (January 18) I picked up an American station between 280 and 285 metres (1060 k.c.). He was playing a lot of gramophone music and closed down about 9.20 p.m. (New Zealand time). Though his reception was at good speaker strength I could not quite catch his call, which seemed to me like KGMC.—F. Freitas (Hokitika).

Stations Identified

I NOTICED in your issue of January 17 several inquiries (under D.X. Club section) for the identification of stations. The first one for "Suspected" (a New Zealand station). I should say this is a station near Kawau Island, Auckland, talking to another station near the city. I have heard similar conversations on varying frequencies for several years now. The call sign sounds very much like 3LO, but I have my doubts if that is the correct call sign. Also, re inquiry on station 1FC or 1ZC: Unless this is 2FC, Sydney, I think that this was the harmonics of station 1BC, a powerful short-wave station at Avondale, near Auckland. This station works at very erratic hours, and generally tests with a good selection of gramophone records.—T. Pascoe (Epsom.)

IN reply to J.T.S. (Napier), I wish to state that I received the American station KGM, Los Angeles, on the loudspeaker on 21/1/30 at about

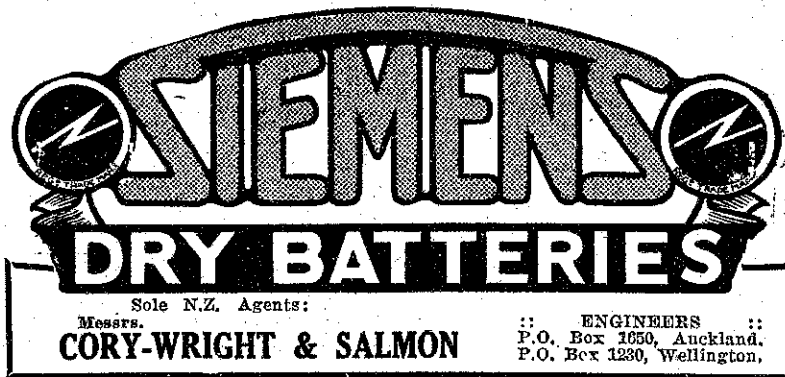
9 p.m. approximately 385 metres (780 k.c.). This apparently new station was broadcasting a Brunswick programme and came through at fair strength.—B. J. Bayliss (Waipukurau).

DX Topics

ANTICIPATING inquiries concerning a station on the air on Monday at midday, January 20, I am sending a few particulars to your D.X. corner. The station is situated at Wairoa, and has not been allotted any call or frequency as yet. He especially asks for reports which will find him under "P. Perry, c/o County Garage, Wairoa." Since I started radio I have logged some 250 odd stations in about two dozen different countries, and I am still adding to the list. I wonder if any amateur can enlighten me as to the identity of two sixth district American "hams" on 'phone on 80 metres? Date of reception, January 17. In conclusion, I would very much like to correspond with anyone interested in radio in general, and "ham" radio in particular.—P. Circuit (Wiford, Omaha Road, Hastings).

RECEPTION of American stations during the New Year has been quite satisfactory. I have logged WTAM, 1070 k.c. (280 metres), Cleveland, Ohio; WTIC, 1060 k.c. (283 metres), Hartford, Connecticut; WOC, 1000 k.c. (300 metres), Davenport, Iowa; and KYW, 1020 k.c. (294 metres), Chicago, Illinois. I have also heard eight other Americans (including KMMJ, Nebraska, and KFVD), and the usual Californian stations.—C. V. Blucher (Waihoro).

ON a five-valve factory built Brown-Drake I picked up station WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut, working on about 280 metres. This station, the loudest American I have ever received, came in at excellent volume. I have logged eleven American stations, and one in Los Angeles without a call. The announcer at the latter stated repeatedly that they were broadcasting from Hotel, Los Angeles.—J.W. (Hikurangi).



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Instruments of the Orchestra

The Strings

(By C. Whitaker-Wilson)

WHEN considering the full orchestra as distinct from the smaller combinations of strings, the addition of the double-bass is necessary, apart from which it should be made perfectly clear that the string quintet is only a loose term, because five only would be quite inadequate. It does not strain the imagination of anyone to realise that five stringed instruments would never be heard against wood-wind, brass, and drums.

Indeed, many a conductor of a municipal orchestra, where expense has had to be considered, has had to fight his council on the matter of obtaining enough strings. The larger bands will have as many as thirty first violins; such a number is by no means uncommon.

In broadcasting, however, the difficulty is solved another way: by placing the stringed instruments nearest the microphone and the brass farthest away a reasonable balance is easily obtained. But such a method can only apply where a microphone is used. In "real life," so to speak, unless enough strings be employed it is impossible to secure a proper orchestral balance.

The stringed instruments are naturally important—they are the most important of all, so far as that goes—and it may be of interest to listeners to treat them here from the point of view of broadcasting.

Let us consider the violin first. It is an instrument which is entitled to great respect, if only upon account of its antiquity. It is not known who first constructed a perfect violin; it is quite likely that several good ones were made by different men about the same time. But such names as Stradivarius, Amati, and Guarnerius come to the mind immediately one thinks of a violin.

Extraordinary History.

THERE is something extraordinary about the history of the violin compared with that of the piano. Without going deeply into the evolution of either instrument, I might do worse than point out that the fact that no one wants a new violin if he can get an old one and no one has any use for an old piano if he can get a new one.

It is an old thought that the violin has passed its height of perfection two centuries ago and that the piano has yet to reach its perfect form. Every day of the month new patents are taken out for the protection of some improvement in piano action.

I played upon a new one by a leading maker a few months ago which had what seemed to me to be a perfect tone and touch. It ought to have had, for the price was over £600. Such a sum would not be out of the way for a violin by Stradivarius, by any means; but if one paid that amount for a piano two hundred years old it would only be because it was something of a curio. Neither would it be a real piano; it would probably be a harpsichord—one of the predecessors of the piano.

But a violin two hundred years old is younger than ever it was. To handle an instrument by Stradivarius or Amati is something of a thrill; one finds one's self wondering who has

THIS is the second of a series of splendid articles on the instruments of the orchestra. The first, on the brasses and woodwinds, was published a few weeks ago. This article explains in simple terms the function of each of the stringed instruments and why some sound better than others over the air.

played upon it, loved it, and coaxed the tones from its very soul.

But a piano, or rather a harpsichord, of that age is merely a curio, a relic of the past; it has little or no meaning in these days. So that the violin is, as I have said, entitled to some respect. We can afford to honour it as a broadcasting medium, for it "comes through" as well as any instrument in the orchestra.

I have several friends who are violinists, and we are always arguing the matter of the comparative difficulty of playing a stringed instrument with that of a keyed instrument like the piano or the organ. It is useless for me as an organist, for example, to say that I have to use both hands and both feet to produce my notes; the violinist always throws it in my face that he has to make his notes, whereas mine are already there.

There is not space here for me to lay forth both sides of the argument, but it has often proved to be interesting. Have you ever examined a violin? If you have, you cannot have failed to be impressed by the apparent simplicity of its construction: a resonant body of wood, a finger-board, a neck terminating in a head or scroll, and four strings carried from a tail-piece over a slight-looking bridge to tuning pegs in the neck.

The strings are of varying thickness. The thickest is the G string, and is tuned to the G below middle C on the piano. The next is the D string, the third is tuned to A, and the fourth to E. So that the violin cannot sound below the G, but each string is capable of being raised considerably by means of what is called stopping, effected by the fingers of the left hand.

Shortening the String.

EACH note of the scale—up to a considerable height—may be produced by placing the fingers on the string—shortening it, in other words—while the sound is produced by the bow held in the right hand, or by means of plucking the string with the fingers of the right hand, an excellent device (known as pizzicato) occasionally employed.

To those who play the violin this explanation will not be particularly interesting; but I am supposed to be addressing those readers who do not play any orchestral instrument.

ONE other point about the violin as used in the orchestra; it is the question of first and second violins. The "firsts" play a part higher than the seconds. That is all; there is no

difference in the actual instruments themselves.

The Viola.

NOW let us consider the third of the so-called string quintet—the viola. Not many people can easily recognise a viola from a violin—at least, at a distance. It is really about one-seventh larger in size than the violin; it is consequently lower in pitch. That is a rule with orchestral instruments: the larger they are, the lower they are in tone.

The viola has a G string, just as has the violin, but it is not its lowest string. It possesses one tuned to what is called tenor C; that is to say, the C below middle C on the piano. The other three strings are the same as the three lowest on the violin, that is G, D, and A. Consequently the viola cannot soar as high as the violin, nor does it suit it to do so.

There is something very different about the viola—it is not so brilliant. All the same, it is a great mistake to suppose, as many do, that it is not a solo instrument. It is, on the contrary, exceedingly effective when played solo.

In its place in the stringed portion of the band it corresponds to the tenor in a vocal quartet; in fact, it is often called the tenor. Some very fine compositions have been written for the viola; strangely enough, many of the great composers played upon it rather than upon the viola.

If you happen to see any work for viola in the broadcasting programmes may I suggest that you listen carefully, comparing your impressions with those you gain when listening to a violin?

The Violoncello.

THE fourth of the stringed instruments is, of course, the violoncello—usually called the 'cello (pronounced chello).

This noble instrument is easily recognised owing to its considerable size. It is tuned one octave below the viola, and its strings are much thicker. Also, the bow for it is wider and shorter altogether than that belonging either to the violin or the viola.

The 'cello has always been a favourite instrument, probably on account of its deep, sonorous tone. As a solo instrument it is largely a one-stringed instrument by which I mean that the top string is in great demand owing to its melodic value. In the orchestra, however, the 'cello generally plays a much lower part.

It forms the bass of the string quartet and usually plays a bass part in the full orchestra, even though the double-bass is able to go down so much lower. As a matter of fact, the double-bass is generally playing the same part as the 'cello an octave lower.

The 'cello is always worth listening to on the wireless because, not soaring too high nor yet descending too low, it seems to suit the requirements of the microphone. Perhaps there is no instrument which is more effective on the wireless.

There is something very noble about the tone of several of them when playing together in a large orchestra.

The Double-Bass.

WE now come to the last and the largest of the stringed instruments—the double-bass or contra-basso. This unwieldy instrument is the making of the orchestra, for its depth of tone makes it as valuable to the orchestra as the pedals are to an organ. I am not sorry I do not play the double-bass; I always feel sorry for those who do, because of the difficulty of taking it about. It generally means a taxi everywhere!

Perhaps you may have seen the excellent picture which appeared some years ago in one of the humorous papers of a double-bass player who was extremely annoyed because a small urchin followed him along the road. (He was carrying his instrument on his back.) In response to his inquiry, the boy said he was waiting to see him "chin" that thing!

The double-bass can have either three or four strings; four is the general number. Its lowest note is E—the lowest E on the piano—but the music is written for it an octave higher, merely as a matter of convenience in both writing and reading.

It is not a solo instrument in any sense of the term; neither can it be said to be wholly satisfactory on the wireless, because its lowest notes are so low that the microphone is inclined to miss them and the average set cannot reproduce them in any case. The same thing applies to gramophone recording; it is difficult to be sure of the deepest notes getting through.

But there has been a great development recently, and the day may come quite soon when we shall feel the grip of the double-basses in orchestras which are broadcast and recorded.

LOOKING at the strings as a whole, there is no doubt that they afford a great contrast with all wind instruments, whether wood-wind or brass, and there is no mistaking their tone on the wireless.

"Pinch-Penny" Methods

THE collection of half a crown from children for birthday calls now collected by 2FC and 2BL, Sydney, does not appeal, even though the cause is that of charity. The idea savours too much of "pinch-penny" methods, and is calculated to raise a class distinction. In many of the poorer homes, where there are generally large families, the payment of half a crown for each birthday call becomes a heavy tax, and, therefore, many a poor little kiddie who was made happy by hearing his birthday call from a radio "aunt" or "uncle" will now be denied that joy. The scheme breaks up the idealistic plan of one big happy family of juvenile radio nephews and nieces.

COMPLAINTS are rife among listeners in the Mount Victoria-Rose-neath area regarding electrical leak-ages. There is probably no suburb of Wellington more afflicted with this type of interference. Night after night it breaks in with a loud frying noise which positively overwhelms all stations outside of Wellington. The noise persists for anything from 10 minutes to half an hour, with spells of varying periods. The Rose-neath listeners declare that it is of no use owning an expensive receiving set when one can receive only 2YA without interference.

"SWITCH" congratulates the technicians of 2YA, Wellington, on their success in rebroadcasting the speeches at the opening of the Naval Conference in London last week. Without exception it was easily the best rebroadcast of the British short-wave station 5SW yet accomplished by 2YA. The distance between Wellington and London is 12,000 miles, and although 5SW was somewhat "gushy" at the outset during the King's speech, about 75 per cent. of the speech was intelligible. The remainder of the rebroadcast was from 85 to 100 per cent. intelligible.

UNFORTUNATELY some miscreant with a short-wave receiving set contrived to interfere to some extent with the rebroadcast of the opening speeches at the Naval Conference put on the air by 2YA, Wellington. The person who was responsible for this breach of the regulations is deserving of a substantial fine. Time and again his howling valve obtruded, and many hundreds of listeners who were tuned in to 2YA, Wellington, had to suffer for the short-wave amateur's selfishness.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S rich, resonant voice was delightful to listen to in the rebroadcast by 2YA, and it was excelled for clarity only by that of Mr. T. M. Wilford, New Zealand's High Commissioner. The English translation of the Japanese delegate's speech was another outstanding success. The French interpreter, who spoke in French after each speech, possessed a remarkable voice for clarity, and those in New Zealand who understood the language could scarcely have failed to understand every word.

"SWITCH" has heard of some outside suburban short-wave listeners who claimed extraordinary success in picking up the Naval Conference speeches, but from people who chanced to be present the writer learned that the success claimed did not come up to that of 2YA, Wellington. The short-wave receiving station for 2YA is not in the best locality, being rather close to the city, and the position is not far from sources of electrical interference.

ALTHOUGH the British short-wave station, 5SW, was received far better than on any previous occasion by 2YA, Wellington, the American short-wave station, WGY, Schenectady, New York State, excelled 5SW on the occasion of the rebroadcast of the Naval Conference. At the conclusion of the Naval Conference speeches 2YA, Wellington, switched across to WGY, and so loud and clear was the American announcer's voice that it was difficult for beginners to believe that the speaker was 7500 miles away. WGY, which is operated by the National Broadcasting Co. of U.S.A., rebroad-

cast 5SW, England, through a network of broadcast stations throughout the United States.

THE Naval Conference broadcast was the greatest yet attempted, and it is impossible to estimate within millions the number of people all over the world who heard the speeches on that epoch-making occasion. As speakers at the function said it has been a dream of civilisation to end war with its destructiveness, and the Naval Conference is an important step towards the consummation of this great desire of humanity the world over. How fitting then that radio, which promises to create a better understanding between the nations of the world, should carry the speeches on that memorable occasion to the utmost limits of the globe!

THE King's voice was well modulated when he delivered the opening speech of the Naval Conference, and he displayed excellent care in emphasis. His delivery was the slowest of all the speakers, and he measured his phrases nicely. His voice seemed conspicuously more robust than the gramophone reproductions of His Majesty. Unfortunately reception was at its worst when the King was speaking, but it rapidly became steadier as the "gusts" peculiar to long-distance short-wave reception became less pronounced. At the conclusion volume was almost constant. A little static could be heard, but it was not obtrusive at all.

SEVERAL listeners have mentioned to "Switch" that the success which attended the rebroadcast of the Naval Conference opening should justify occasional rebroadcasts of 5SW, England by the New Zealand stations. Others expressed themselves strongly in favour of more of these short-wave rebroadcasts, either from America or England. They urged that these rebroadcasts are very interesting to hundreds of listeners who are unable to pick up distant foreign stations. Of course atmospheric conditions are not usually suitable for these rebroadcasts, and a regular schedule is, therefore, out of the question. Still, the idea is worthy of consideration.

A SUGGESTION has been forwarded to "Switch" to prevent the intrusion of howling valves when short-wave rebroadcasts are being staged by 2YA, Wellington, excepting on special occasions. It is urged that no preliminary notice of a short-wave rebroadcast should be announced, as used to be the custom of 2YA. An impromptu rebroadcast of an American station generally catches the short-

wave listeners napping, and there is no chipping in by howling valves. On important occasions, naturally, a preliminary notice to listeners is necessary, and therefore short-wave "howlers" then get a chance to spoil the pleasure of thousands of broadcast listeners.

SO "Aunt Gwen's" wedding ceremony at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Wellington, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, January 29, is to be broadcast. This will enable her countless radio friends, young and old, to hear the proceedings, and they should have no difficulty in imagining themselves present. This will not be all, for the microphone at her parents' residence will carry to many thousands of listeners the merry proceedings at the nuptial breakfast. Where in this corner of the globe is there a radio "aunt" who has achieved such popularity as "Aunt Gwen"?

THE popularity of "Aunt Gwen," of the 2YA, Wellington, children's sessions has been evidenced by the number of presents which have been sent to her by listeners far and wide on the occasion of her retirement in order to be married. "Aunt Gwen" has been overwhelmed with gifts from scores of appreciative juveniles and

adults. She is deeply touched by the remarkable tribute to her popularity, and regrets that she is unable to meet each and everyone of her radio friends, but her happy hours spent at 2YA will remain a life-long memory.

"SWITCH" advises all listeners who have had their aerial masts erected for some time to examine the aerial halyards, and stays, while the summer season is with us. The rains and frosts of winter cause rust and decay, and the proverbial "stitch in time" applies very aptly to aerial gear. The writer makes an annual overhaul of this gear during the summer, for the work of renewals is anything but pleasant in the winter. A recent examination of the galvanised wire stays of one of "Switch's" aerial masts disclosed that they were ready to snap, having rusted deeply through years of exposure to the weather. They were promptly renewed, and now the "storm king" can do his worst.

COMMENCING on January 20, the children's birthday calls that were given out daily through 2FC, Sydney, at 7.50 a.m., have been discontinued at that hour, and are re-inserted in the children's session every evening through 2FC, except Sunday, when the calls go through 2BL. The privilege of having a birthday call from the Australian "A" class stations from January 20 onwards will cost 2/6. This money (without deduction for expenses) goes to the Sydney Children's Hospital. When £60 has been raised, a 2FC and 2BL Children's Hospital League Cot will be endowed, and every subsequent £60 will provide further cots. This means of assisting the Children's Hospital has been in vogue in Victoria for some years, and since the formation of the A.B.C. over £300 has been raised in half-crowns to assist the Melbourne Children's Hospital.

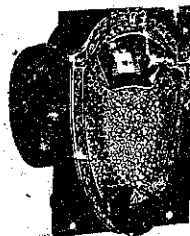
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Next Week's Features

1YA Notes

DIVINE service on Sunday evening will be relayed from St. Mary's Cathedral, the preacher being Canon William Fancourt, and the organist Mr. Edgar Randall. This will be followed by a relay of a concert by the Auckland Municipal Band, conducted by Mr. Christopher Smith, from Albert Park.

THE artists contributing to the operatic programme on Tuesday evening will include Miss Irene Frost, contralto, a very popular young singer. She will sing, "Flower Song" ("Faust"), "When All Was Young" ("Faust"), and "Habanera," from "Carmen." Mr. Reg. Richards (baritone) will also be singing on this evening, his numbers being "O Tu Palermo I Vespri Siciliani" (Verdi), "Dream Minuet" (Beethoven), and "Sea Gipsy" (Willeby). Misses Edna and Phyllis Tye, who on their previous appearance at 1YA were very successful in their piano and vocal numbers, are contributing "Clair de Lune" (Debussy), "Ave Maria," from "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni), "Alas, Those Chimes so Sweetly Stealing," from "Maritana" (Wallace), "Kreisleriana No. 7" (Schumann), and "Lascia Ch'is Pianga" (Handel). Instrumental items will be rendered on Tuesday evening by the Studio Trio, including 'cello solos by Miss Molly Wright. Mr. A. B. Chappell, M.A., will deliver another of his topical talks and the programme will conclude with a gramophone lecture recital by Mr. Karl Atkinson, "Gems from 'Faust.'"

THE programme for Wednesday evening will be provided by the Auckland Salvation Army Congress Hall Band, under the conductorship of Mr. Thomas Pace. The Minster Quartet—Miss G. Hoskings, Miss M. Davidson, Mr. A. McPherson, and Mr. R. Stephenson—will provide the vocal portion of the programme, their quartet numbers

being "Shepherdess and Beau Brocade" (Phillips), and "Come Back to Erin" (Herbert). Mr. Cyril Towsey, pianist, will delight listeners with a rendition of "Prelude—Minuet and Romance from Suite in E Minor" (Raff).

ON Thursday evening at 7.40 o'clock, Mr. T. Bloodworth will speak on "Work of the International Labour



Mr. Hartley Warburton, baritone, whose performances from 1YA are always acceptable to listeners.

—S. P. Andrew, photo.

Office. This lecture is being given under the auspices of the League of Nations Union. At 8 o'clock that popular combination, "The Minus Fives," assisted by the Clarsax Duo, will present a novelty entertainment, "Mixture to be Taken as Before," and listeners are assured of a good evening's entertainment. The programme will conclude with dance music.

ON FRIDAY, February 7, the birthday of the immortal Charles Dickens, the Rev. A. B. Chappell, M.A., who is the president of the Auckland Dickens Fellowship, has arranged for members of this society to give half-an-hour of excerpts from the works of this wonderful writer. Mr. Chappell himself will deliver a 15 minutes' talk



Mr. Gordon Hutter, who broadcasts sporting events for 1YA. His very graphic descriptions are greatly enjoyed by all listeners.

—S. P. Andrew, photo.

on Dickens. The remainder of the programme will be provided by the Studio Trio, in instrumental trio numbers, and Miss Millicent O'Grady (soprano), and Mr. Len Barnes (baritone), who will be heard, in solos and duets.

MR. CHARLES VALENTINE will make his first appearance at 1YA on Saturday evening. This artist is an excellent ventriloquist, and with his two dolls, George and Mary, should provide listeners with some bright entertainment. Also appearing for the first time is the "Sunshine Duo," playing various instruments, from the mouth-organ to the guitar. The 1YA Orchestra Octet, under Mr. Eric Waters, will be giving some fine instrumental numbers. The Bohemian Duo, always popular with the 1YA audience, will include among their numbers, "Tip Toe Through the Tulips" (Burke), "Painting the Clouds With Sunshine" (Burke) and "A Grand and Glorious Feelin'" (Ayer). Mr. A. G. Taylor (bass-baritone) and Miss Hope Asher (mezzo-soprano) will be heard in vocal solos, the programme as usual concluding with dance music.

chard) will be broadcast on Sunday evening. A studio concert by the Port Nicholson Silver Band and vocal artists will follow. An excellent programme has been arranged. The singers will be Mrs. W. Fraser Morrish, Miss Gladys Hibberd and Mr. S. E. Rodger. A number of specially selected records will also be introduced.

MR. H. C. SOUTH will give his usual fortnightly talk on books on Monday evening.

On Monday evening there will be a special programme presented by the Wellington Orpheus Musical Society in association with the 2YA Orchestra under Signor A. P. Truda. Some very fine choral work may be anticipated by listeners. The conductor of the society is Mr. Harrison Cook. Among the concerted numbers will be: "Oh, who will O'er the Downs," "Welcome to May" (from "The Bee's Wedding"), the "Huntsmen's Chorus," and "The Bridal Chorus" (from "Der Freischütz"), the "Barcarolle" (from "Tales of Hoffmann"), two selections from Bach's "Peasant Cantata," and Bishop's "Sleep Gentle Lady." The male voices of the society will also be heard in two sea shanties. The soloists for the evening will be Miss Eileen Higgins (mezzo-soprano), Miss Marjorie Bennie (contralto), Mr. H. R. Robb (baritone), and Mr. H. Matthews (baritone). Mr. Matthews will sing "Mountains of Mourne" and "When the Sergeant Major's on Parade." The orchestral programme for the evening will include selections by Tchaikowsky, Bizet, Chaminade, and Liszt, concluding with the "Turkish Patrol" by Michaelis. Solo instrumental numbers will comprise pianoforte items by Miss Hazel Rowe, a flute solo by Mr. L. W. Rothwell, and a trumpet solo by Mr. S. Bernard.

THERE will be the usual weekly talk for the man on the land at 7.40 on Tuesday evening.

Tuesday evening's studio concert programme will continue till 9.30, to be followed by a dance music session till 11 p.m. The 2YA Salon Orchestra, under Mr. Mat Dixon, will play the overture "Orpheus in the Underworld," Rossini's "Gabrielle Suite" and D'Ambrosio's "Air de Danse." Two items will be contributed by a trio consisting of Messrs. W. Haydock, S. Chapman and M. Dixon. The vocalists for the evening will be Miss Anne Davies (soprano), Miss Lily Charles (singer of popular songs), and Mr. Harry Phipps (tenor), while humour will be provided by Mr. Len Ashton.

A further lecture on "Maori Pronunciation" will be given by Hare Hongi at 7.40 on Thursday evening. This will be followed at 8 o'clock by a relay of the proceedings in the Town Hall, where the citizens of Wellington are to tender a farewell to Sir Charles and Lady Fergusson.

AT 7.40 on Friday evening Mr. F. M. Ryan will give a talk on "Fire Protection."

Gems from operas, both grand and light, as well as some miscellaneous classical items, will comprise Friday



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2YA Notes

THE service in St. John's Presbyterian Church (Rev. J. R. Blain-

evening's programme. Miss Nora Greene will sing "When All Was Young" (from "Faust"), Schubert's "Restless Love" and Braga's "La Serenata." The last-mentioned will have a violin obligato. Mr. William Renshaw's items will be Goring Thomas's "O Vision Entrancing" and two solos from light operas. Miss Kathleen Ferris has chosen "The Jewel Song" (from "Faust") and a solo from "Lucia di Lammermoor." Solos from Ernani and "Der Freischütz" will be sung by Mr. R. Madigan (bass). There will be elocutionary numbers by Miss Sheila Neilson, of Dunedin. A very choice programme of instrumental music will be presented by the 2YA Orchestral, under Signor A. P. Trudat.

THE Melodie Four, Mrs. R. S. Allwright (soprano), Mr. Jack Wilkinson (humorist), the Golden Huia Hawaiian Quartet, the 2YA Salon Orchestra and a number of specially selected records will provide Saturday evening's programme. Concerted vocal numbers will be "Kentucky Babe," "Piccaninny Lullaby," and a request item. Mr. Sam Duncan will sing "Tom Bowling," Mr. Frank Bryant "I Heard You Singing," Mr. R. S. Allwright "The Vagabond Lover," and Mr. W. Marshall "The Floral Dance." Mrs. R. S. Allwright will sing "Vainka's Song," and will be associated with the Melodie Four in "Swinging Vine." The 2YA Salon Orchestra, under Mr. M. Dixon, will play Voelker's "Americana Overture," the novelty instrumental numbers "The Voice of the Bells," "The Clock," and "Miss Mardi Gras," as well as some dance novelties.

3YA Notes

THE Rev. W. Greenslade will be the preacher at East Belt Methodist Church on Sunday evening, when the service is to be broadcast. A studio concert will follow, the contributing artists being Miss Myra Edmonds (mezzo-soprano), Mr. A. G. Thompson (baritone), Mr. Harold Beck (cellist), and the Broadcasting Trio. There will also be a number of specially selected records which will include several spirituals, as well as an orchestral rendition of the "Peer Gynt Suite."

ON Monday evening, at 7.15, there will be the fortnightly book review by Mr. E. J. Bell.

THE Woolston Band, now playing right up to contest form, will provide the main portion of the programme on Monday evening. Included among the items will be two marches, "Sons of the Wild" and "The Mouse," a humorous, a selection from "La Traviata," a fox trot, and a humorous variation, "The Keel Row." There will be a trombone solo by Bandsman E. Williams, with band accompaniment, "Drinking," and a cornet solo by Bandsman R. Ohlson, also with band accompaniment. Further instrumental numbers on the evening's programme will

be contributed by the Christchurch Broadcasting Trio. There will be a fine supporting vocal programme, the singers being Miss Khura Hart-Stewart, Miss Lottie Colville, and Mr. A. Gladstone Brown, while humorous numbers will be given by Mr. J. J. Flewellyn.

MISS MARY O'CONNOR, soprano soloist in the Christchurch Roman Catholic Cathedral, and a particularly fine radio performer, will be providing two songs on Wednesday evening's programme, a solo from the opera "Tales of Hoffman" and Lane Wilson's "Carmina." Miss Dulcie Mitchell will be singing, among other songs, "Alas Those Chimes" (from "Maritana"), which Wallace wrote in Sydney while listening to the bells of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral. Mr. H. Blakeley will also present an operatic number, "My English Rose" (from "Merrie England") and the old favourite, "Tom Bowling." Mr. J. Graham Young will sing "Il Balen" (from "Il Trovatore") and two of the "Indian Love Lyrics." Concerted numbers by the vocalists will comprise an old English air, "My Little Pretty One" and Caldicott's "Message." Several duets will also be sung. Two piano solos will be played by Mr. Fred Page. Miss Winifred Smith will give two recitations. A very interesting orchestral programme will be presented by the Studio Octet under Mr. Harold Beck.

AT 7.30 on Thursday evening there will be a review of the January issue of the Journal of Agriculture.

An excellent programme, with numerous classical numbers, will be presented on Thursday evening. Mrs. Elsie Sharp (mezzo-soprano), who has previously delighted radio listeners, will be singing again. Miss Nancy Bowden (contralto) will sing "The Linden Tree," "Sapphic Ode" and "Like to the Damask Rose." That fine tenor, Mr. Harold Prescott, and baritone, Mr. Leslie Fleming, will also be singing. Mr. Prescott's items will be "The Tollers," Toselli's "Serenata," and Sullivan's "Once Again." There will be recitations by Mrs. Marion Drysdale. The selections to be played by the Studio Octet under Mr. Harold Beck will include "Remembrances of Brahms" and Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresques."

A FEATURE of Friday evening's programme will be the dance music which is to be played by the Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra. The numbers will comprise the very latest tunes to reach New Zealand, for the Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra is not only one of the most efficient of such combinations in New Zealand, but also specialises in presenting the most up-to-date dance tunes.

The supporting vocalists for the evening will be Miss Betty Sutton, Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Mr. Douglas Suckling (a fine tenor who has not been heard from 3YA for some time), and Mr. A. G. Thompson (a very popular

baritone, recently returned from a trip to England). Elocutionary items will be given by Miss Ruby Boot.

THREE popular old Scottish songs will be sung by Mrs. R. C. Penman on Saturday evening: "The Hundred Pipers," "Be Kind to Auld Granie," and "We're All Scottish Here." Three old favourites will also be sung by Mrs. D. W. Stallard: "Who's Dat Calling So Sweet," "The Sweetest Story Ever Told" and "Sweet Chiming Bells." Other artists for the evening will be Mr. Les. Stewart (singer of popular songs), Miss Lily Kinsella (recitations to own accompaniment), Mr. Les. Grummitt (a very clever improviser on the piano), Mr. W. H. Moses (elocutionist), Miss Irene Morris (violiniste), and the Broadcasting Trio.

4YA Notes

THE service in First Church will be broadcast on Sunday evening. The Rev. Dr. Hunter will be the preacher. A relay of the studio concert at 3YA will follow.

THE Orchestral Sextette, now a very popular combination at 4YA, is to render some excellent numbers on Monday's programme. This sextette, of which Mr. A. W. Pettitt is the pianist-conductor, provides plenty of variety, and is a source of pleasure to all listeners. Two very fine waltzes are included in its programme on this occasion—"Amorita" (by Ozibulka), and Ivanovici's "Danube Waves." Included on the same programme is Mr. W. B. Lambert, who is the possessor of a very rich bass voice. He will sing "The Muletter of Malaga," "Harlequin" and "The Carol Singers." The last is a new number composed by Sterndale Bennett. It is an extremely fine song and calls for artistic interpretation. Mr. Dall, the dramatic actor of the Dunedin Shakespeare Club, who recently gave his first radio performance with splendid effect, is to recite "Buckingham's Farewell" (by Shakespeare) and "The Burial of Little Nell" (by Charles Dickens). Both of these numbers call for great dramatic ability, and in this branch of the histrionic art Mr. Dall excels.

INCLUDED on the programme to be rendered by the Kaikorai Band on Tuesday evening is an arrangement of the famous sextette from "Lucia di Lammermoor." The band will also play on this occasion the two overtures, "Light Cavalry" and "Raymond," also the contest march "Wairarapa," by a New Zealand composer, Mr. C. Trussell. The band programme will be augmented by first-class vocal items, the contributing artists being Miss Rita Holmes, Miss Netta Wilkie and Mr. A. W. Alloo, with elocutionary numbers by Miss Tui Northey.

ON Wednesday afternoon and evening there will be interesting talks to ladies and farmers respectively. Both talks have been arranged by the 4YA Primary Productions' Committee.

WEDNESDAY evening's programme will be of a miscellaneous nature. There will be instrumental items by the Novelty Trio, soprano and contralto solos by Miss Olga Wynne and Miss M. Baxter respectively, novelty piano paraphrase by Mr. T. J. Kirk-Burnand and Scottish humour from Mr. Buster Brown.

FOR the 4YA classical night, Friday, the Broadcasting Trio will play two movements from two Reissiger Trios. These are exceptionally fine numbers. Miss Rae Stubbs, whose broadcasting voice is very popular, is to sing two new songs, "The Tree of Knowledge" (by McGeoch) and "Echoes" (by Arthur Penn). Two songs by Miss Mary Somerville (contralto) will be from "A Lover in Damascus" and a third will be Schubert's "To Music." Baritone solos will be sung by Mr. Les Stubbs. Recitations by Miss Anita Winkel will include one by Stephen Leacock and two by A. A. Milne. There will be violin solos by Mr. Roy Spackman.

Broadcast News

MAJOR-GENERAL G. O. SQUIER, late of the U.S. Army, and famous for his inventions connected with "wired wireless," has won a decision at the U.S. Patent Office giving him priority in the invention of the "monophone." Using the ordinary telephone system, but not interfering with its normal functioning, the "monophone" provides subscribers with broadcast programmes on a frequency band "entirely above and out of the way of the band used by wired radio on power lines for broadcasting service." General Squier's claim is so broad that it is held to cover even "talking movies" in the house through a completely screened circuit with zero noise-level, due to the lead sheathing of the telephone cable.

THE people of Lord Howe Island have been given a new interest by the establishment of a wireless transmitting station. Until June of last year the only means of communication with the outside world (except for broadcasting received from Sydney and other stations) was the island steamer "Makambo," which called at intervals of six weeks. Recently, however, a radio telegraph station was erected, and the islanders keep in touch with Australia at a cost little more than ordinary land-line telegraph rates. The transmitter consists of a 500 watt short and long wave I.C.W. transmitter with engine, alternator and exciter. It is housed in a neat little bungalow with a picturesque setting facing the lagoon. Three times a day messages of commerce and greeting are exchanged with the station at Pennant Hills, Sydney. The operator is a native of Lord Howe Island who has gone back to his island home after serving three years in ships on the Australian coast.

Racing Results by Radio

"**SWITCH**" happened to look in at a certain Wellington suburban hotel the other day when the results of the Trentham races were being broadcast. A loud-speaker was standing at one end of the front bar counter, and there was a goodly audience listening intently. Evidently the music was just as popular, for there was an absence of the customary hum of voices while musical numbers were coming through. The hotel has an efficient aerial and 2YA was loudly and clearly audible.



Pulmonas
PASTILLES
for
COUGHS and COLDS

Full Programmes for Next

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Sunday, February 2

1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

- 2.0 : Afternoon session—Selected items, including literary selection by announcer.
 6.0 : Children's service, conducted by Uncle Léo.
 6.55: Relay of service from St. Mary's cathedral—Preacher: Canon William Fancourt. Organist and Choirmaster: Mr. Edgar Randall.
 8.30: (approx.) Relay of concert from Albert Park—Auckland Municipal Band, under the conductorship of Mr. Christopher Smith.
 9.30: (approx.) God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

- 2.0 : Afternoon session—Selected studio items.
 6.0 : Children's song service, conducted by Uncle George.
 7.0 : Relay of service from St. John's Presbyterian Church. Preacher, Rev. J. R. Blanchard, B.A. Organist and choirmaster, Mr. C. W. Kerry.
 8.15: (approx.) Studio concert by Port Nicholson Silver Band, under the conductorship of Mr. J. J. Drew, and assisting artists.
 Hymn—Band, "Neuchester" (arrgd. Scotney).
 Overture—Band, "Morning, Noon and Night" (Suppe).
 Soprano—Mrs. W. Fraser Morrish, "Alleluia" (O'Connor Morris).
 Baritone—Mr. S. E. Rodger, "Thou're Passing Hence" (Sullivan).
 Meditation—Band, "In a Monastery Garden" (Ketelbey).
 Negro spirituals—Utica Jubilee Singers, (a) "Leaning on the Lord"; (b) "Balm in Gilead" (Zonophone 5378).
 Royal Opera Orchestra, "Shepherd's Dance" (Balfour-Gardiner).
 Contralto—Miss Gladys Hibberd, "Abide with Me" (Liddle).
 Selection—Band, "Reminiscences of Sullivan" (arrgd. J. J. Drew).
 Soprano—Mrs. W. Fraser Morrish, (a) "For the Sake o' Somebody" (Traditional); (b) "Will o' the Wisp" (Spross).
 J. H. Squire Celeste Octet, "Chant Sans Paroles" (Tschalkowsky—arrgd. Sear) (Columbia 02805).
 Baritone—Mr. S. E. Rodger, "Song of the Waggoner" (Breville Smith).
 Cornet duet with band accompaniment—Bandsmen T. Goodall and W. Kay, "The Pearls" (Kling).
 Contralto—Miss Gladys Hibberd, (a) "Less than the Dust" (Woodforde-Finden); (b) "Kashmiri" (Woodforde-Finden).
 Tenor—Alfred O'Shea, (a) "The Low-Backed Car" (Lower—arrgd. Hughes); (b) "Molly Brannigan" (Stanford) (Columbia 03502).
 Fantasia—Band, "The Village Blacksmith" (Trenchard).
 March—Band, "Scindian" (Rimmer).
 God Save the King.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

- 2.0 : Afternoon session—Selected gramophone items.
 5.30: Children's song service (Children of the Methodist Sunday Schools).
 6.15: Studio bells.
 6.30: Gramophone recital.
 7.0 : Relay of service from East Belt Methodist Church. Preacher: Rev. W. Greenslade. Organist: Mr. A. M. Owen. Choir Conductor: Mr. J. Chaplin.
 8.15: Studio Concert:
 Suite—Royal Opera Orchestra, "Peer Gynt Suite" (Grieg). 1. Morning.
 2. Death of Ase. (H.M.V. C1298).
 8.23: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Myra Edmonds, (a) "Speak to Me" (D'Hardelot); (b) "Will He Come?" (Sullivan).
 8.29: Cello—Mr. Harold Beck, "Hamadil" (Bantock).
 8.35: Negro Spiritual—Utica Jubilee Singers, "Climin' Up the Mountain" (trdtl.) (Zonophone 5159).
 8.38: Baritone—Mr. A. G. Thompson, (a) "There is No Death" (O'Hara), (b) "Ave Maria" (Schubert).
 8.45: Instrumental—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, "Trio in D Minor—Andante and Scherzo" (Mendelssohn).
 8.56: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Myra Edmonds, "Bird of Love Divine" (Haydn Wood).
 9.0 : Cello—Mr. Harold Beck, "Arlequin" (Popper).
 9.3 : Negro Spirituals—Paul Robeson and Lawrence Brown, (a) "Ezekiel Saw the Wheel," (b) "Hear De Lamb's A'Crying" (arrgd. Brown).
 9.7 : Instrumental—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, (a) "Minuet in E Flat" (Beethoven), (b) "Slavonic Dance No. 3" (Dvorak).
 9.17: Baritone—Mr. A. G. Thompson, (a) "I Gave You Roses" (Aylward), (b) "Best of All" (Raymond Leslie).
 9.24: Suite—Royal Opera Orchestra, "Peer Gynt Suite" (Grieg). 1. Anitra's Dance. 2. In the Hall of the Mountain King. (H.M.V. C1299).
 9.30: God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

- 2.0 : Town Hall chimes. Selected gramophone items.
 5.30: Children's song service, conducted by Big Brother Bill.
 6.30: Relay of service from First Church. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Hunter. Organist: Dr. Galway.
 7.45: Instrumental—New Queen's Hall Orchestra, "Petite Suite De Concert" (Coleridge-Taylor) (Columbia 02588-89).
 8.1 : Bells, organ and choir—"Easter at St. Margaret's, Westminster."
 8.7 : Pianoforte—Mark Hambourg, "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 14" (Liszt).
 8.15: Relay of studio programme from 3YA Christchurch.
 9.30: God Save the King.

Monday, February 3

1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

SILENT DAY.

2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

- 2.0 : Chimes. Selected studio items.
 2.30 and 4.30: Sports summary.
 4.55: Close down.
 5.0 : Children's session.
 6.0 : Dinner music session—"Columbia" Hour:
 Overture—Basle Symphony Orchestra, "Der Freischutz" (Weber).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Instrumental—J. H. Squire's Celeste Octet, "The Grasshoppers' Dance" (Bucalossi) (3608).
 Instrumental, "The Butterfly" (Bendix).
 Musical Art Quartet, "To a Wild Rose" (McDowell) (01506).
 Violin—Yvonne Curti, "Madrigale" (Simonetti) (01529).
 6.27: Tacet.
 6.30: Instrumental—J. H. Squire's Celeste Octet, (a) "I Love the Moon" (Rubens), (b) "Two Eyes of Grey" (McGeoch) (41213).
 Instrumental—J. H. Squire's Celeste Octet, (b) "Amoureuse" Valse (Berger), (b) "Valse Bleue" (Margis).
 6.42: Tacet.
 6.45: Instrumental—J. H. Squire's Celeste Octet, "Valse Caprice" (Rubinstein) (02581).
 Cello—W. H. Squire, "Sarabande" (Seilzer) (04283).
 Instrumental—J. H. Squire's Celeste Octet, "Perpetuum Mobile" (Weber, arrgd. Crooke) (02581).
 6.57: Tacet.
 7.0 : News session, market reports and sports results.
 7.40: Lecturette—Mr. H. C. South, "Books—Grave and Gay."
 8.0 : Chimes. A special programme by the Wellington Orpheus Musical Society and the 2YA Orchestra:
 Overture—2YA Orchestra (Conductor, Signor A. P. Truda), "Overture Solennelle" (Tschalkowsky).
 8.9: Choral—Wellington Orpheus Musical Society (Conductor, Mr. Harrison Cook), "Oh, Who ill O'er the Downs So Free?" (Pearsall).
 8.13: Pianoforte—Miss Hazel Rowe, (a) "Negro Dance" (Scott), (b) "Flirtation in a Chinese Garden" (Chaffins).
 8.20: Choral—Wellington Orpheus Musical Society, "Welcome to May" (from "The Bee's Wedding"—Mendelssohn).
 8.28: Suite—2YA Orchestra, "Roma Suite" (Bizet).
 8.36: Choral—Wellington Orpheus Musical Society, "Huntsmen's Chorus" (from "Der Freischutz"—Weber).
 8.40: Flute—Mr. L. W. Rothwell, "Papillon" (Kohler).
 8.45: Baritone—Mr. H. B. Robb, (a) "Invictus" (Huhn), (b) "Youth" (Allitsen).
 8.51: Choral—Wellington Orpheus Musical Society, "Barcarolle" from "Tales of Hoffman" (Offenbach).
 8.55: Instrumental—2YA Orchestra, "Lac des Cygnes" (Tschalkowsky).
 9.3 : Weather report and announcements.
 9.5 : Choral—Wellington Orpheus Musical Society, "Spring Comes Laughing" from "Peasant Cantata" (Bach).
 9.9 : Baritone—Mr. George Gray, (a) "L'Ebreo" (Appolloni); (b) "The Two Grenadiers" (Schumann).
 9.16: Trumpet with orchestra—Mr. S. Bernard and 2YA Orchestra, "Violet" (Roma).
 Instrumental—2YA Orchestra, "Scarf Dance" (Chaminade).
 9.24: Choral—Wellington Orpheus Musical Society, "Bridal Chorus" from "Der Freischutz" (Weber).
 9.28: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Marjorie Bennie, (a) "Maori Slumber Song" (Te Rangi Pai); (b) "Winds in the Trees" (Goring Thomas).

Week-all Stations-to Feb. 2

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- 9.32: String quartet—Virtuoso String Quartet, "Theme and Variations—Emperor Quartet," Op. 76, No. 3 (Haydn) (H.M.V. 1470).
 9.36: Choral—Wellington Orpheus Musical Society, "If Fortune had made Me the Master," from "Peasant Cantata" (Bach).
 9.40: String quartet—Virtuoso String Quartet, "Londonerry Air" (arr. Bridge) (H.M.V. C1470).
 9.44: Sea Shanties—Male members of the Wellington Orpheus Musical Society, (a) "Clear the Track: Let the Bulgine Run" (Terry), (b) "Hullabaloo" (Terry).
 9.50: Choral—Wellington Orpheus Musical Society, "Sleep, Gentle Lady" (Bishop).
 9.54: Instrumental—2YA Orchestra, (a) "Consolation" (Liszt), (b) "Turkish Patrol" (Michaelis).
 10.2: God Save the King.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Gramophone Recital.
 4.25: Sports results.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.0: Children's Hour, conducted by "Scatterjoy."
 6.0: Dinner session.
 March—U.S. Army Band, "Army and Marine" (Starke) (Zon. EE145).
 Selection—Piccadilly Orchestra, "The Waltz Dream" (Strauss).
 Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "My Inspiration is You" (Nicholls) (C1577).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Royal Opera Orchestra, "Sylvia Ballet—Prelude" (Delibes) (C1417).
 Royal Opera Orchestra, "Sylvia Ballet—Intermezzo" (Delibes).
 Salon Orchestra, "Chanson Boheme" (Boldi) (B2581).
 6.27: Tacet.
 6.30: Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "A Room with a View" (Coward) (C1577).
 Salon Orchestra, "Aloha, Sunset Land" (Kawelo) (B2581).
 March—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, "Marche Militaire" (Schubert) (ED9).
 6.42: Tacet.
 6.45: Detroit Symphony Orchestra, "Spanish Rhapsody" (Chabrier) (E522).
 Balalaika Orchestra, "Shining Moon" (Russian folk song) (BA48).
 March—U.S. Army Band, "American Spirit" (Buglione) (Zono. EE145).
 6.57: Tacet.
 7.0: News session.
 7.15: Talk—Mr. E. J. Bell, "Book Review."
 8.0: Chimes.
 Band programme featuring Woolston Band (Conductor, R. J. Estall) and assisted by 3YA artists.
 March—Band, "Sons of the Wild" (Rimmer).
 Humoresque—Band, "March of the Mannequins" (Hester).
 8.11: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Khura Hart-Stewart, (a) "I Picture Thee a Flower" (Rubenstein); (b) "Wind in the Trees" (Goring Thomas).
 8.17: Instrumental—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, "Trio in D (Op. 352)—Allegro Moderato Andantino and Rondo" (Böhm).
 8.27: Humorous recitation—Mr. J. J. Flewellyn, "The Sleeping Beauty" (a modern version), from "Passing Show" (Travers).
 8.32: Selection—Band, "La Traviata" (Verdi).
 8.42: Baritone—Mr. A. Gladstone Brown, (a) "Sometimes in Summer" (Bennett); (b) "The Sea Gypsy" (Willeby).
 8.48: Organ—Eddie Dunstedter, "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" (Jessel).
 8.51: Popular song—Miss Lottie Colville, "Laugh and Sing" (Drummond).
 8.55: Trombone—Bandsman E. Williams (soloist) and Band, "Drinking" (Billon).
 9.1: Weather report and announcements.
 9.3: Orchestral—Al Goodman and His Orchestra, "Follow Thru" (de Sylva).
 9.6: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Khura Hart-Stewart, "The Four-Leaf Clover" (Willeby).
 9.10: Instrumental—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, "Spring Song" (Mendelssohn); "Softly Awakes My Heart" (Saint Saens); "Three Fours Valse" (Coleridge-Taylor).
 9.20: Humorous sketch—Mr. J. J. Flewellyn, "Papa and the Boy" (an early morning interlude) (J. L. Harbour).
 9.25: Humorous variety—Band, "Keel Row" (Rimmer).
 9.33: Baritone—Mr. A. Gladstone Brown, "Sons of the Sea" (Coleridge-Taylor).
 9.37: Organ—Eddie Dunstedter, "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" (Herbert).
 9.40: Male chorus—Forbes Randolph's Kentucky Jubilee Singers, "My Old Kentucky Home" (Foster) (Brunswick 4285).
 9.42: Cornet—Bandsman R. Ohlsen and Band, "Come, Sing to Me" (Thompson).
 9.48: Popular songs—Miss Lottie Volville, "Spreading the News" (Oliver); (b) "Always" (Hope Scott).
 9.54: Foxtrot—Band, "Utah" (Smiths).
 March—Band, "The Mouse" (Linke).
 God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

- 3.0: Selected Gramophone Items.
 4.25: Sporting results.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.0: Children's Hour, conducted by Uncle Allan.
 6.0: Dinner Session—"Columbia" Hour:
 Orchestra—Orchestre Symphonique de Paris, "L'Arlesienne Suite" (Bizet), 1. Prelude; 2. Entr'acte—Pastorale, L'Etang de Vaccarès; 3. Chœurs—Suivant la Pastorale (Columbia 01324-25).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Selection—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, "Faust" (Gounod).
 Violin—Toscha Seidel, "Chanson Arabe" (Rimsky-Korsakov).
 6.27: Tacet.
 6.30: Orchestral—Orchestre Symphonique de Paris, "L'Arlesienne Suite"—1. La Cuisine de Castelet; 2. Minuetto; 3. Le Carillon; 4. Adagio-etto. (Bizet) (01326-27).
 6.42: Tacet.
 6.45: Orchestral—Orchestre Symphonique de Paris, "Farandole" ("L'Arlesienne") (Bizet) (01328).
 6.56: Tacet.
 7.0: News session.
 8.0: Chimes.
 Overture—Salon Orchestra, "A May Day" (Haydn Wood).
 8.9: Bass—Mr. W. B. Lambert, "Muleteer of Mulaga" (Trotiere).
 8.13: Recital—Mr. D. E. Dall, "Buckingham's Farewell" (Shakespeare).
 8.19: Selections—Salon Orchestra, (a) "Menuet Pompadour" (Wachs); (b) "Pizzicato" (Thome).
 8.26: Mezzo-Contralto—Miss Helen Roy, (a) "The Turn of the Year" (Willeby); (b) "The Woodpecker" (Nevin).
 8.33: Piano—Mr. A. W. Pettitt, (a) "Pierette" (Chaminade); (b) "Danse Creole" (Chaminade).
 8.40: Chorus—Light Opera Co., Vocal Gems from "The Arcadians" (Monekton) (H.M.V. C1684).
 8.44: Violin and Organ—Chas. Williams, "Melody in F" (Rubenstein).
 8.48: Tenor—Mr. R. A. Mitchell, "Angel of Light" (Donizetti).
 8.52: Concert Valse—Salon Orchestra, "Amorita" (Czibulka).
 9.0: Weather report.
 9.2: Bass—Mr. W. B. Lambert, (a) "Harlequin" (Sanderson); (b) "The Carol Singers" (Sterndale Bennett).
 9.9: Selections—Salon Orchestra, (a) Tango—"Joselita" (De Bonozzi); (b) "Ballet Motif" (Thurban).
 9.15: Recital—Mr. D. E. Dall, "The Burial of Little Nell" (Dickens).
 9.20: Cello—Mr. Phil Palmer, "Humoreske" (Dolt).
 9.25: Mezzo-Contralto—Miss Helen Roy, "We Wandered" (Brahms).
 9.29: Selection—Salon Orchestra, "Dance of the Hours" (Ponchielli).
 Chorus—Light Opera Co., Gems from "Veronique" (Messager).
 9.37: Violin and Organ—Chas. Williams, "Somewhere a Voice is Calling" (Tate) (Zonophone 5194).
 9.45: Tenor—Mr. R. A. Mitchell, (a) "The Old Refrain" (Kreisler); (b) "The Land o' the Leal" (Lady Nairn) (Mozart).
 9.51: Selections—Salon Orchestra, (a) "The Dervishes" (Bendix); (b) Concert Valse, "Waves of the Danube" (Ivanovici).
 10.0: God Save the King.

Tuesday, February 4

1YA, AUCKLAND (990 KILOCYCLES)—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.
 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.
 4.25: Sports results to hand.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.0: Children's session conducted by Uncle George.
 6.0: Dinner session—"Columbia" Hour:
 Intermezzo—Milan Symphony Orchestra, "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) (02841).
 Selection—Herman Finck's Orchestra, "Schubertiana" (arrgd. Finck).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Selection—Herman Finck's Orchestra, "Schubertiana" (arrgd. Finck).
 Marimba Orchestra—Rio Marimba Orchestra, "Three o'Clock in the Morning" (Robledo) (02685).
 6.27: Tacet.
 6.30: Orchestral—Bayreuth Festive Orchestra, "Siegfried—Prelude," Act 3 (Wagner) (L2015).
 Waltzes—Eddie Thomas's Collegians:
 "Moments with You" (Shilkret) (01135).
 "Moonlight on the Danube" (Gay) (01135).
 Wurlitzer organ—Stanley MacDonald, "La Rosita" (Dunport) (Regal).
 6.48: Tacet.

- 6.45: Selection—Regal Orchestra, "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo) (Regal G30007).
 Marimba Orchestra—Rio Marimba Orchestra, "My Isle of Golden Dreams" (Blaufluss) (02685).
 6.57: Tacet.
 7.0: News and market reports.
 8.0: Chimes. Excerpts from Talkie Pictures will be introduced into this programme on relay from the Majestic Theatre.
 Trio—Studio Trio, "Reverie" (Ganne).
 8.5: Contralto—Miss Irene Frost, (a) "Flower Song" ("Faust"), (b) "When All Was Young" ("Faust") (Gounod).
 8.12: Cello—Miss Molly Wright, "Sunday Morning" (Davidoff).
 8.19: Baritone—Mr. Reg. Richards, "O Tu Palermo I Vespri Siciliani" (Verdi).
 8.23: Piano and mezzo—Misses Edna and Phyllis Tye, (a) "Clair de Lune" (Debussy), (b) "Ave Maria" (Ascher-Mascagni).
 8.33: Trio—Studio Trio, "Pas des Amphores" (Chaminade).
 8.37: Talk—Mr. A. B. Chappell, M.A., "Topical Talk."
 8.52: Trio—Studio Trio, "Au den Spinnenstuben" (Dvorak).
 8.59: Evening forecast and announcements.
 9.0: Contralto—Miss I. Frost, "Habanera" (Carmen) (Bizet).
 9.4: Cello—Miss M. Wright, "Liebeslied" (Kreisler).
 9.11: Baritone—Mr. R. Richards, (a) "Dream Minuet" (Beethoven), (b) "Sea Gipsy" (Willeby).
 9.18: Piano and mezzo—Misses E. and P. Tye, (a) "Alas! Those Chimes So Sweetly Stealing" ("Maritana"—Wallace), (b) "Kreisleriana No. 7" (Schumann); (c) "Lascia Ch'is Pianga" (Rinaldo) (Handel).
 9.30: Gramophone lecture-recital—Mr. Karl Atkinson, "Gems from 'Faust'" (Gounod).

2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

- 8.0: Chimes, selected gramophone items.
 8.30 and 4.30: Sports summary.
 4.55: Close down.
 5.0: Evening session:
 Children's session.
 Dinner Music Session, "Parlophone" Hour:
 Waltzes—Dajos Bela Orchestra, (a) "Sulamith" (Hansen-Milde); (b) "Mignonette" (Nicholas) (EI0571).
 Instrumental—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Eldgaffen" (Landen) (A4009).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Frank Westfield's Orchestra, "Classica" (arrgd. Tilsley) (A2195).
 Organ—Sigmund Krumgold, "Indian Love Call" (Trinkl) (A2330).
 Waltz—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "You, Only You" (Arnold) (EI0592).
 6.27: Tacet.
 6.30: Selection—Raie Da Costa Ensemble, "Funny Face" (Gershwin).
 Waltz—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "The Sphinx" (Popy) (EI0592).
 6.42: Tacet.
 6.45: Orchestra Mascotte, (a) "The Flowers Dream" (Translateur); (b) "Whispering of the Flowers" (Von Blon) (A2559).
 Organ—Sigmund Krumgold, "Gypsy Love Song" (Herbert) (A2330).
 Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Electric Girl" (Helmbergh-Holmes) (A4009).
 6.53: Tacet.
 7.0: News and Market Reports and Sports Results.
 7.40: Lecturette—Representative Agricultural Department, "For the Man on the Land."
 8.0: Chimes.
 8.1: Overture—2YA Salon Orchestra, (Conductor, Mr. Mat Dixon), "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach).
 8.9: Soprano—Miss Anne Davies, (a) "Melisande in the Wood" (Goetz); (b) "Mifanwy" (Forster).
 8.16: Humour—Mr. Len Ashton, "Riding on a Camel in the Desert" (Handley).
 8.22: Instrumental Trio—Messrs. W. Haydock, S. Chapman and M. Dixon, (a) "Serenade" (Widor); (b) "Fleurette D'Amour" (Fletcher).
 8.32: Popular songs—Miss Lily Charles (a) "Finding the Long Way Home" (Warren); (b) "If I Had My Way" (Green).
 8.39: Tenor—Mr. Harry Phipps, (a) "Roses" (Adams); (b) "The Carnival" (Molloy).
 8.46: Soprano—Miss Anne Davies, "Dear Eyes of Brown" (Dix).
 8.50: Instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, request item.
 8.58: Weather report and announcements.
 9.0: Popular song—Miss Lily Charles, "Blue Hawaii" (Ceasar and Schuster).
 9.4: Humour—Mr. Len Ashton, "My Wife's on a Diet" (Handley).
 9.10: Suite—2YA Salon Orchestra, "Gabrielle Suite" (Rosse).
 9.18: Tenor—Mr. Harry Phipps, "Canterbury Bells" (Royce).
 9.22: Instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, "Air De Danse" (D'Ambrosio).
 9.30: Dance programme, "Columbia":
 Foxtrot—Palais Royal Orchestra, "Louise" (Whiting).
 Foxtrot—Ambassadors Band, "My Man" (Channing) (01566).
 Foxtrot—Willie Creager's Orchestra, "On Top of the World Alone" (Whiting) (Regal G20527).
 Foxtrot—Ambassador's Band, "Second Hand Rose" (Clarke) (01566).
 9.42: Hawaiian—Milford's Hawaiian Players, "Hawaiian Hotel" (Naines).
 Foxtrot—The Harmonians, "When My Dreams Come True" (Berlin).
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "China Boy" (Winfree).
 Foxtrot—Stellar Dance Band, "This is Heaven" (Winfree).
 Waltz—The Piccadilly Players, "Lisette" (Major and Andrew).
 9.57: Soprano solo—Marie Burke, "I'd Rather be Blue Over You" (Rose).
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "I'm in Seventh Heaven" (de Sylva).

- Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "Oh Miss Hannah" (Deppen).
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "Little Pal" (de Sylva).
 Rhythmic Troubadours, "You're the Cream in my Coffee" (de Sylva).
 10.12: Hawaiian—Milford's Hawaiian Players, "Honeymoon Chimes" (Brown) (Regal G20550).
 Foxtrot—Royal Canadians, "This is Heaven" (Yellen) (01632).
 Foxtrot—Royal Canadians, "I Get the Blues When it Rains" (Weaver).
 Waltz—Milford's Hawaiian Players, "Kawaihau" (Hawaiian Air).
 10.24: Soprano—Marie Burke, "You Kiss My Hand, Monsieur" (Erwin).
 Foxtrot—Rhythmic Troubadours, "Jericho" (Robin) (Regal G20532).
 Foxtrot—The Piccadilly Players, "I Found You Out When I Found You In" (O'Flynn-Pence) (01568).
 Foxtrot—Ray Starita's Ambassadors, "Ever So Goosey" (Wright).
 Foxtrot—Rhythmic Troubadours, "Do Something" (Green).
 Foxtrot—Ipana Troubadours, "To Be in Love" (Turk) (01660).
 10.42: Hawaiian—Milford's Hawaiian Players, "Aloha Land" (Herzer).
 Foxtrot—All Star Trio, "Dream Mother" (Burke) (01630).
 Foxtrot—Rhythmic Troubadours, "To Know You is to Love You" (de Sylva) (Regal G20555).
 Foxtrot—Corona Dance Band, "Olaf" (Baer) (Regal G20519).
 Waltz—All-Star Trio, "Evangeline" (Jolson) (01630).
 11.0: God Save the King.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

SILENT DAY.

4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

- 8.0: Chimes. Selected gramophone items.
 4.25: Sporting results.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.0: Children's Hour, conducted by Uncle George.
 6.0: Dinner Music—"H.M.V." Hour:
 Instrumental—Reg. King's Orchestra, "Garden in the Rain" (Gibbons).
 Instrumental—Reg. King's Orchestra, "The Song I Love" (de Sylva).
 Waltz—International Concert Orchestra, "Gold and Silver" (Lehar).
 Instrumental—Victor Olof, Sextet, "Cherry Ripe" (Scott) (B2697).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Waltz—International Concert Orchestra, "The Spanish Dancer" (Di Chiara) (Zonophone EF15).
 Orchestral—Victor Concert Orchestra, "Romance" (Tschaiakowsky).
 Violin—Isolde Menges, "Salut D'Amour" (Elgar) (D1313).
 6.26: Tacet.
 6.30: Instrumental—Piccadilly Orchestra, "Friend O' Mine" (Sanderson).
 Instrumental—Piccadilly Orchestra, "None but the Weary Heart" (Tschaiakowsky) (B2857).
 Orchestra and Grand Organ—International Concert Orchestra, "My Treasure" (Becucci) (Zonophone EF15).
 Instrumental—Victor Olof Sextet, "Minuet" (Bochcerini) (B2697).
 6.42: Tacet.
 6.45: Instrumental—Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "Melodious Memories" (Finck).
 Waltz—International Novelty Orchestra, "Emperor" (Strauss).
 6.57: Tacet.
 7.0: News session.
 8.0: Chimes.
 Programme of music, to be rendered by the Kaikorai Band, under the Conductorship of Mr. Thos. J. Kirk-Burnand, assisted by 4YA artists.
 Selection—Di, "The Conqueror" (Moorhouse); (b) "Sextette" from "Lucia Di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).
 8.12: Baritone—Mr. A. W. Alloo, "The Arrow and the Song" (Balfe).
 8.16: Organ—Quentin McLean, "I Kiss Your Hand Madame" (Erwin).
 8.19: Recitals—Miss Tui Northey, (a) "The Little Quaker Sinner" (Anon); (b) "Butterflies" (Anon).
 8.26: Overture—Band, "Light Cavalry" (Suppe).
 8.36: Soprano—Miss Rita Holmes, (a) "I Hid My Love" (D'Hardelet); (b) "Thank God for a Garden" (Teresa del Reigo).
 8.43: Male Quartet—Del Pelo and Quartet, "A Francesca" (Costa).
 8.47: Fantasia—Band, "Simeon" (Rimmer).
 8.56: Contralto—Miss Netta Wilkie, "Slumber Dear Maid" (Handel).
 9.0: Weather report.
 9.2: Selection—Herman Finck's Orchestra, "Gaiety Echoes" (Monckton).
 9.8: Overture—Band, "Raymond" (Thomas).
 9.15: Baritone—Mr. A. W. Alloo, (a) "Like to a Damask Rose" (Elgar); (b) "In Summertime on Brendon" (Peel).
 9.22: Organ—Quentin McLean, "Flower of Love" (Axt and Mendoza).
 9.25: Recital—Miss Tui Northey, "The Useful Cat" (Weatherley).
 9.29: Euphonium with band accompaniment, "Slumber Song" (Squire).
 9.35: Soprano—Miss Rita Holmes, "Love Was Once a Little Boy" (Wade).
 9.39: Male Quartet—Del Pelo and Quartet, "Funiculi Funicula" (Denza).
 9.42: Concert Valse—Band, "Passing of Salome" (Joyce).
 9.51: Contralto—Miss Netta Wilkie, (a) "Salaam" (Lang); (b) "Just A'wearyin' For You" (J. Bond).
 9.56: Contest March—Band, "Wairarapa" (C. Trussell).
 10.0: God Save the King.

Wednesday, February 5

1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

- 3.0 : Afternoon session—Selected studio items.
Literary selection by the Announcer.
- 4.30 : Close down.
- Evening session.
- 5.0 : Children's session, conducted by "Uncle Tom."
- 6.0 : Dinner session—"Columbia":
Selection—H. M. Grenadier Guards Band, "New Sullivan Selection" (arrgd. Godfrey) (Columbia 02731).
Waltz—Court Symphony Orchestra, "Destiny Waltz" (Baynes).
- 6.12 : Tacet.
- 6.15 : Orchestral—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, "Idilio" (Lack).
Suite—New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra, "Petite Suite de Concert" (Coleridge-Taylor). 1 La Caprice de Nanette; (2) Demande et Reponse. (Col. 02588).
- 6.26 : Tacet.
- 6.30 : Suite—New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra, "Petite Suite de Concert" (Coleridge-Taylor); (a) Un Sonnet D'Amour; (b) La Tarantelle Fretillante. (Col. 02589).
- Wurlitzer organ solo—Terence Casey, "I'm Lonely" (Coates).
- 6.42 : Tacet.
- 7.45 : Dance Suite—H.M. Grenadier Guards Band, "Nell Gwynn Dances" (German). (a) Country Dance; (b) Pastoral Dance. (Col. 01329).
- Orchestral—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, "Spring Song" (Mendelssohn) (Col. 01076).
- Waltz—Symphony Orchestra, "Morgen Blatter" (Strauss) (Col. 9218).
- 6.58 : Tacet.
- 7.0 : News and market reports.
- 8.0 : Chimes. Auckland Salvation Army Congress Hall Band, conducted by Mr. Thomas Pace, (a) "Keighly Citadel" (Marshall); (b) "Jubilant" (Coles).
- 8.15 : Baritone—Mr. R. Stephenson, (a) "Through the Night" (Wolf); (b) "A Morning Prayer" (Holliday).
- 8.22 : Violin solo—Fritz Kreisler, "Caprice Viennois" (Kreisler).
- 8.26 : Vocal quartet—The Minister Quartet, "Shepherdess and Beau Brocade" (Phillips).
- 8.30 : Brass Band—Auckland Salvation Army Congress Hall Band, (a) "Warrior's Reward" (Jakeway); (b) "Deliverance" (Goldsmith).
- 8.33 : Comedian—Clarkson Rose, "Hippopotamus" (Carlton) (Zono. 5145).
- 8.41 : Piano—Mr. Cyril Towsey, "Prelude Minuet and Romance from Suite in E Minor" (Raff).
- 8.53 : Soprano—Miss G. Hoskings, (a) "Rose Softly Blooming" (Sphor); (b) "Serenade" (Schubert).
- 9.1 : Evening forecast and announcements.
- 9.2 : Cornet solo—Bandsman Reg Davies, "Largo" (Handel).
- 9.7 : Organ—Stanley Roper, "Imperial March" (Elgar) (H.M.V. C1297).
- 9.11 : Duet—Miss Maida Davidson and Mr. R. Stephenson, "O Lovely Night" (Ronald).
- 9.15 : Band—Auckland Salvation Army Congress Hall Band, "American Melodies" (Broughton).
- 9.25 : Tenor—Mr. A. McPherson, "Don't Forget the Old Folk" (Inglis).
- 9.29 : Orchestra and chorus—Nat Schilkret and the Salon Group, "Stephen Foster Melodies" (H.M.V. C1657).
- 9.37 : Trombone—Bandsman Les Clark, "Switch Back" (Loosey).
- 9.41 : Contralto—Miss M. Davidson, "The Commemara Shore" (Fisher).
- 9.45 : Flute—John Lemmone, "Bolero" (H.M.V. D476).
- 9.49 : Quartet—Minster Quartet, "Come Back to Erin" (Herbert).
- 9.53 : Elocution—Will Kings, "Devil May Care" (Clarke) (H.M.V. EA509).
- 9.57 : Band—Auckland Salvation Army Congress Hall Band, "Army Brave and True" (Marshall).
- 10.3 : God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

SILENT DAY.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

- 3.0 : Afternoon Session, Gramophone Recital.
- 4.25 : Sports results.
- 4.0 : Close down.
- 5.0 : Children's Hour, conducted by Uncle John.
- 6.0 : Dinner Session, Parlophone Hour:
Overture—Berlin State Opera Orchestra, "Mignon" (Thomas).
Instrumental—Grand Symphony Orchestra, "Tales of Hoffman" ("Barcarolle") (Offenbach) (A4061).
- 6.12 : Tacet.
- 6.15 : Fantasia—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "Faust" (Gounod) (E10579).
Piano—Karol Szreter, "Fledermaus" (Strauss) (A4082).
- 6.27 : Tacet.
- 6.30 : Selection—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "La Tosca" (Verdi) (A4045).
Cello Oradio de Castro, "Nocturne in E Flat" (Chopin) (E10581).
- 6.42 : Tacet.
- 6.45 : Overture—Grand Symphony Orchestra, "Fra Diavolo" (Auber).
Instrumental Grand Symphony Orchestra, "Tales of Hoffman Entr'acte and Minuet" (Offenbach) (A4061).
- 6.57 : Tacet.

- 7.0 : News session.
- 8.0 : Chimes.
- 8.1 : Instrumental Octet, Conductor Mr. Harold Beck, La Source Ballet (a) "Scarf Dance" (Delibes); (b) "Love Dance" (Delibes); (c) "Dance Circassienne" (Delibes).
- 8.9 : Soprano—Miss Mary O'Connor, "Thou Art Flown" (Offenbach);
Romance Act 3 (From Tales of Hoffman).
- 8.12 : Baritone—Mr. J. Graham Young, "Il Balen" (Il Trovatore) (Verdi).
- 8.16 : Piano—Mr. Fred Page, "Prelude in A Flat" (Chopin).
- 8.22 : Contralto and baritone—Salona Duo, "The Voyagers" (Sanderson).
- 8.25 : Organ—Frederick Curzon, "Lady Divine" (Shilkret).
- 8.28 : Contralto—Miss Dulcie Mitchell "Alas Those Chimes" (from "Mari-tana" (Wallace)).
- 8.32 : Instrumental—Studio Instrumental Octet, "March and Habanera" (Carmen) (Bizet); (b) "Toreador Song" (Carmen) (Bizet).
- 8.40 : Tenor—Mr. H. Blakeley, "My English Rose" (from "Merrie England") (German).
- 8.44 : Recitation—Miss Winifred Smith, "The Golden Road to Samarkand" (Flecker).
- 8.49 : Selection—H.M. Grenadier Guards Band, "New Sullivan Selection" (Sullivan) (arrgd. Godfrey) (Columbia 02731).
- 8.57 : Quartet—Salon Quartet, Old English Air, "My Little Pretty One" (Shaw).
- 9.0 : Weather Report and Announcements.
- 9.3 : Instrumental—Studio Instrumental Octet, Second Sullivan Selection (Sullivan).
- 9.14 : Soprano—Miss Mary O'Connor, "Carmena" (Lane Wilson).
- 9.17 : Novelty—Circolo Mandolinistico, "La Traviata—Prelude Act 1" (Verdi).
- 9.20 : Baritone—Mr. J. Graham Young, Kashmiri song, "Till I Wake" (from Indian Love Lyrics) (Woodford-Kinden).
- 9.25 : Piano—Mr. Fred Page, "Prelude in A Flat Mazurka No. 17" (Chopin).
- 9.29 : Tenor and soprano—Salon Duo, "O That We Two Were Maying" (Smith).
- 9.33 : Instrumental—Studio Instrumental Octet, "Barcarolle" (Tales of Hoffman) (Offenbach); (b) "Gavotte" (Mignon) (Thomas).
- 9.39 : Contralto—Miss Dulcie Mitchell, "Life's Lesson" (Maud).
- 9.43 : Humour—Miss Winifred Smith, "A Proposal" (Herbert) (Old and New Style).
- 9.48 : Organ—Frederick Curzon, "Broadway Melody" (Brown).
- 9.51 : Tenor—Mr. H. Blakeley, "Tom Bowling" (Dibdin).
Quartet—Salon Quartet, "The Message" (Caldicott).
- 9.58 : Instrumental—Studio Instrumental Octet, "Laguna Lullaby" (Hope),
"Serenade" (Ern).
God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

- 3.0 : Chimes. Selected gramophone items.
- 3.15 : Lecture under auspices 4YA Primary Productions Committee by the Home Science Extension Department, Otago University.
- 4.25 : Sporting results.
- 4.30 : Close down.
- 5.0 : Children's hour conducted by Big Brother Bill.
- 6.0 : Dinner session—"Columbia" Hour:
Orchestral—Herman Finck and His Orchestra, "Waldteufel Memories" (arr. Finck) (02985).
Cello—W. H. Squire, "Gavotte" (Mehul) (03646).
Orchestral—Sandler's Orchestra, "One Kiss," from "The New Moon" (Hazlett) (01758).
- 6.13 : Tacet.
- 6.15 : Band—B.B.C. Wireless Military Band, "Dance of the Tumblers" (Kor-sakov) (02893).
Octet—Squire's Celeste Octet, "Funeral March of a Marionette" (Gounod) (01713).
Saxophone—Chester H. Hazlett, "Valse Inspiration" (Hazlett) (01627).
Orchestral—Plaza Theatre Orchestra, "Pearl o' Mine" (Fletcher).
- 6.28 : Tacet.
- 6.30 : Waltz—New Concert Orchestra, "Nights of Fragrance" (Ziehrer).
Quartet—Squire's Celeste Octet, "Air on G String" (Bach) (01713).
Saxophone—Chester H. Hazlett, "To a Wild Rose" (MacDowell).
Orchestral—Plaza Theatre Orchestra, "Bal Masque" (Fletcher).
- 6.43 : Tacet.
- 6.45 : Selection—Sandler's Orchestra, "Softly as in a Morning Sunrise" (Romberg) (01758).
Band—B.B.C. Wireless Military Band, "Golliwog's Cake Walk" (Debussy) (02893).
Cello—W. H. Squire, "Madrigale" (Simonetti—Squire) (03646).
Waltz—New Concert Orchestra, "Vienna Maidens" (Ziehrer) (02979).
- 7.0 : News session.
- 7.40 : Review of principal articles in "Journal of Agriculture," Mr. L. W. McCaskill (under auspices 4YA Primary Productions Committee).
- 8.0 : Chimes.
- Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, foxtrots (a) "Collette" (Baer), (b) "She's Got It" (Davis), (c) "Hello, Bluebird" (Friend).
- 8.11 : Soprano—Miss Olga Wynne, (a) "The Dove" (Landon Ronald), (b) "Tis June" (Landon Ronald).
- 8.18 : Recital—Miss Nellie Warren, "The Barrel Organ" (Noyes).
- 8.24 : Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, foxtrots, (a) "Nothing" (Turk), (b) "Let Me be the First to Kiss You" (Bernard), (c) waltz, "Girl of My Dreams" (Clap).
- 8.34 : Scotch comedian—Buster Brown, (a) "Tobermory" (Lauder), (b) "Early in the Morning" (Lauder).

- 8.41: Novelty piano paraphrase—Mr. T. J. Kirk-Burnand, "The Aeroplane" (Bendix).
- 8.46: Contralto—Miss M. Baxter, "Flight of Ages" (Bevan).
- 8.50: Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, (a) slow foxtrot, "Sometimes I'm Happy" (Youmans), (b) foxtrots, "Get Out and Get Under the Moon" (Shay), (c) "Forty-seven Ginger headed Sailors" (Sarony).
- 9.0: Weather report.
- 9.2: Soprano—Miss Olga Wynne, "When Daisies Pied" (Dr. Ame).
- 9.6: Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, waltzes, (a) "So Blue" (De Sylva), (b) "Steal a Little Kiss" (Sutton).
- 9.14: Recital—"Miss Nellie Warren, "Pierrot" (Anon.).
- 9.18: Scotch comedian—Buster Brown, "She is My Rosie" (Lauder).
- 9.22: Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, (a) foxtrot, "Side by Side" (Woods), (b) waltz, "The Midnight Waltz" (Donaldson).
- 9.28: Contralto—Miss M. Baxter, (a) "Youth and Spring" (Steinel), (b) "My Ain Fire-side" (traditional).
- 9.34: Dance session—"H.M.V.":
 Foxtrot—Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "Blue Bird, Sing Me a Song" (Davis) (EA448).
 Foxtrot—Shilkret's Orchestra, "My Man" (Pollack) (EA483).
 Waltz—Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "Spanish Rose" (Pearson) (B5481).
- 9.40: Tenor solo—Browning Mummery, "Love Went a-Riding" (Bridge).
 Foxtrot—Ted Weems' Orchestra, "Me and the Man in the Moon" (Leslie) (EA490).
 Foxtrot—Ambrose and His Orchestra, "Sweet Sue, Just You" (Young).
 Foxtrot—Geo. Olsen's Music, "I Faw Down an' go Boom!" (Brockman) (EA490).
- 9.53: Baritone solo—Maurice Elwin, "There's Something about a Rose" (Fain) (Zonophone 5190).
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "The Calinda" (Hupfeld).
 Waltz—Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "The Angelus was Ringing" (Damarrell) (B5481).
 Foxtrot—Nat Shilkret's Orchestra, "Gotta Be Good" (Schertzing).
 10.6: Comedian—Johnny Marvin, "Sweethearts on Parade" (Newman).
 Comedian—Johnny Marvin, "Where the Shy Little Violets Grow" (Kahn) (EA477).
 Foxtrot—Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders, "I Fell Head Over Heels in Love" (Parsons) (EA492).
 Foxtrot—Zez Confrey's Orchestra, "Jack in the Box" (Confrey).
- 10.20: Comedian—Johnny Marvin, "There's a Rainbow 'Round My Shoulder" (Olson) (EA465).
 Waltz—Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders, "Japancy" (Bryan) (EA476).
 Waltz—The Troubadours, "Dolores" (Grossman) (EA447).
- 10.30: Male quartet—National Cavalry, "The Song I Love" (de Sylva).
 Male voices—Salon Group, "Jeannine, I Dream of Lilac Time" (Gilbert).
 Hawaiian—Hilo Hawaiian Orchestra, "Along Miami Shore" (Snodgrass) (EA415).
 Wurlitzer organ solo—Jesse Crawford, "Roses of Yesterday" (Berlin).
- 10.45: Tenor solo—Franklyn Baur, "I Loved You Then as I Love You Now" (Macdonald) (Zonophone EE132).
 Chorus and orchestra—Victor Arden, Phil Ohman, chorus and orchestra, selections from "Tunny Face" (EB28).
 Foxtrot—Waring's Pennsylvanians, "How About Me?" (Berlin).
 Foxtrot—Nat Shilkret's Orchestra, "I'd Rather be Blue" (Fisher).
 Foxtrot medley—Novelty Orchestra, "Echoes of Ireland" (Zonophone 5066).
 Waltz medley, "Irish Waltz Medley" (Zonophone 5066).
- 11.0: God Save the King.
- 7.40: Talk—Mr. T. Bloodworth (Under Auspices League of Nations Union) "Work of the International Labour Office."
- 8.0: Chimes.
 "Minus Fives" in novelty entertainment, entitled "Mixture to be Taken as Before."
- 9.30: Programme of dance music.
 Foxtrot—Vallee's Connecticut Yankees, "Heigh Ho! Everybody, Heigh Ho!" (Woods) (H.M.V. EA614).
 Foxtrot—Shilkret's Orchestra, "Hittin' the Ceiling" (Gottler) (B5662).
 Foxtrot—Weems' Orchestra, "Good Morning, Good Evening, Good Night" (Lewis) (EA615).
 Foxtrot—Shilkret's Orchestra, "Sing a Little Love Song" (Gottler).
- 9.42: Vocal duet—Dora Maughan and Walter Fehl, "That's Just What I Thought" (B3000).
 Foxtrot—Vallee's Connecticut Yankees, "S'posin'" (Razaf) (EA582).
 Foxtrot—Arnsheim's Orchestra, "Lovable and Sweet" (Clare) (EA608).
 Foxtrot—Olsen's Orchestra, "Out Where the Moonbeams are Born" (Davis) (EA611).
 Foxtrot—Reisman's Orchestra, "When You Come to the End of the Day" (Westphal) (EA581).
- 9.57: Piano duet—Arden-Ohman, "Ragamuffin" (Greer) (EE160).
 Foxtrot—Shilkret's Orchestra, "Junior" (Donaldson) (EA599).
 Foxtrot—Waring's Pennsylvanians, "When My Dreams Come True" (Berlin) (EA592).
 Foxtrot—Reisman's Orchestra, "Gay Love" (Clarke) (EA625).
 Foxtrot—Waring's Pennsylvanians, "My Sin" (de Sylva) (EA592).
- 10.12: Humour—Leonard Henry, "What Did the Village Blacksmith Say?" (Henry) (B3013).
 Foxtrot—Shilkret's Orchestra, "Used to You" (de Sylva) (EA587).
 Foxtrot—All Star Orchestra, "My Dream Memory" (Clare) (EA608).
 Foxtrot—Shilkret's Orchestra, "Why Can't You?" (de Sylva) (EA587).
 Foxtrot—The Troubadours, "My Song of the Nile" (Bryan) (EA623).
 Waltz—The Troubadours, "My Heart is Bluer than Your Eyes" (Bryan).
- 10.30: Piano duet—Victor Arden and Phil Ohman, "Dance of the Paper Dolls" (Tucker) (EA612).
 Foxtrot—Vallee's Connecticut Yankees, "Miss You" (Tobias) (EA614).
 Foxtrot—Reisman's Orchestra, "Ain't Misbehavin'" (Razaf) (EA612).
 Foxtrot—Vallee's Connecticut Yankees, "The One in the World" (Leslie).
- 10.42: Foxtrot—Geo. Olsen and His Music, "Reaching for Someone" (Little).
 Duet—Dora Maughan and Walter Fehl, "Eggs, Toast and Coffee" (Merrill) (B3000).
 Foxtrot—Hylton's Orchestra, "You're the Cream in My Coffee" (de Sylva) (B5650).
 Foxtrot—Vallee's Connecticut Yankees, "Every Moon's a Honeymoon" (Wimbrow) (EA581).
 Foxtrot—Hylton's Orchestra, "To Know You is to Love You" (de Sylva).
 Waltz—Reisman's Orchestra, "Evangeline" (Rose) (EA615).
- 11.0: God Save the King.

Thursday, February 6

1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Concert by Messrs. Lewis Eady Ltd.
- 4.30: Close down.
- 5.0: Children's session, conducted by Peter Pan.
- 6.0: Dinner session—"H.M.V."
 March—American Legion Band, "The Conqueror" (Telke) (Zono.).
 Selection—Savoy Orpheans, "Lido Lady" (Rodgers) (C1310).
- 6.12: Tacet.
- 6.15: New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Rustic Wedding Symphony" (Goldmark) (C1210).
 Victor Olof Sextet, "To a Water Lily" (Macdowell) (B2690).
 New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Spanish Dance" (Moszkowski).
 Wurlitzer organ—Reginald Foort, "Just Like Darby and Joan" (Gilbert) (B2775).
- 6.28: Tacet.
- 6.30: Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "The Selfish Giant" (Coates) (C1253).
 Victor Olof Sextet, (a) "To a Wild Rose"; (b) "In Autumn" (Macdowell) (B2690).
 Violin and Wurlitzer Organ—De Groot and Terence Casey, "Parted" (Tosti) (B2920).
- 6.44: Tacet.
- 6.45: Victor Symphony Orchestra, "Dance of the Hours" (Ponchielli).
 Wurditzer organ—Reginald Foort, "Love Lies" (Kellard) (B2275).
 March—American Legion Band, "Iowa Corn Song" (arr'd Beeston).
- 6.58: Tacet.
- 7.0: News and market reports.
- 7.15: Book Review.

2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected studio items.
- 3.30 and 4.30: Sports summary.
- 3.40: Lecturette—Miss Flora Cormack, "How Film Stars Preserve their Beauty."
- 4.55: Close down.
- 5.0: Children's session.
- 6.0: Dinner music session—"H.M.V." Hour:
 Light orchestral—Marek Weber and Orchestra, "Lehariana" (Geiger).
 Cello—Cedric Sharpe, "Air" (Pergolesi) (B3040).
 Band—Coldstream Guards, "Wedding of the Rose" (Jessel) (B3064).
- 6.14: Tacet.
- 6.15: Orchestral—Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, "Morning, Noon, and Night in Vienna" (Philppe) (C1667).
 Light orchestral—New Mayfair Orchestra, "Five o'Clock Girl" (Ruby).
- 6.27: Tacet.
- 6.30: Orchestral—New Mayfair Orchestra, "Love Lies" (De Sylva) (C1658).
 Cello—Cedric Sharpe, "Twilight" (Friml) (B3040).
 Organ—Herbert Dawson, "Evensong" (Easthope Martini) (B2263).
 Band—H.M. Coldstream Guards, "Hobomoko Intermezzo" (Reeves).
- 6.44: Tacet.
- 6.45: Trio—De Groot (violin), A. Gibilaro (piano), J. Pacey (cello), "O Sole Mio" (B2588).
 Organ—Herbert Dawson, "Idylle" (Edward Elgar) (B2263).
 Orchestral—Berlin State Opera Orchestra, "German Dances" (Mozart).
- 6.57: Tacet.
- 7.0: News session, market reports and sports results.
- 7.40: Lecturette—Hare Hongi, "Maori Pronunciation."
- 8.0: Chimes.
 Relay from Town Hall of the farewell function of the citizens of Wellington to their Excellencies Sir Charles and Lady Alice Fergusson. His Worship the Mayor (M. G. A. Troup) will preside.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Gramophone Recital.
- 4.30: Close down.
- 5.0: Children's Hour, conducted by "Uncle Frank."
- 6.0: Dinner session—"Columbia" Hour:
 Orchestral—Mengalberg's Concertgebouw Orchestra, "Oberon Overture," Parts 1 and 2 (Weber) (04347).
 Octet—Squire Chamber Orchestra, "L'Arlesienne Suite" (Intermezzo) (Bizet) (02984).

- 6.13: Tacet.
 6.15: Orchestral—Menorah Symphony Orchestra, "Shulamith" Selection.
 Band—B.B.C. Wireless Military Band, "Indian Queen" (arrgd. C. Sharp) (02981).
 Octet—Squire Chamber Orchestra, "L'Arlesienne Suite—Minuet" (Bizet) (02984).
 6.29: Tacet.
 6.30: Orchestral—New Queen's Hall Orchestra, "Slavonic Dance in G Minor" (Dvorak) (0438).
 Band—B.B.C. Wireless Band, "Helston Furry Processional" (02081).
 Orchestral—Classic Symphony Orchestra, "Classical Memories" (arrgd. M. Ewing) (G30024).
 6.44: Tacet.
 6.45: Octet—Squire Celeste Octet, "Ave Maria" (Bach) (02569).
 Orchestral—B.B.C. Wireless Symphony Orchestra, "Il Trovatore" (Verdi) (G30023).
 Octet—Squire Celeste Octet, "On Wings of Song" (Mendelssohn).
 7.0: News session.
 7.30: Review of "Journal of Agriculture" (arrgd. by 3YA Primary Productions Committee).
 8.0: Chimes.
 Overture—Studio Instrumental Octet (Conductor, Mr. Harold Beck) "L'Impresario Overture" (Mozart).
 8.6: Mezzo-soprano—Mrs. Elsie Sharp, (a) "The Street of Quiet Windows" (Baynton Power); (b) "Down in the Forest" (Landon Ronald).
 8.12: Band—H.M. Coldstream Guards Band, "Wee MacGregor Patrol" (Amers) (B2924).
 8.15: Tenor—Mr. Harold Prescott, "The Toilers" (Piccolomini).
 8.22: Recitation—Miss Marion Drysdale, "Fra Giacomo" (Buchanan).
 8.27: Selection—Studio Instrumental Octet, "Dramatic Music" (Purcell).
 8.39: Contralto—Miss Nancy Bowden, (a) "The Linden Tree" (Schubert); (b) "Sapphic Ode" (Brahms).
 8.44: Cello—Lauri Kennedy, "Hungarian Rhapsody" (Popper) (H.M.V.).
 8.47: Baritone—Mr. Leslie Fleming, (a) "The Hour of Silent Loving" (Spanish serenade) (Clarke); (b) "Teresita Mia" (Traditional).
 8.53: Male choir—Lay Vicar of Westminster Abbey, "Stars of the Summer Night" (Cruikshank) (H.M.V. B2781).
 8.56: Selection—Studio Instrumental Octet, (a) "True Love" (Brahms); (b) "Norwegian Folk Dance" (Carse).
 9.0: Weather report and announcements.
 9.2: Mezzo-soprano—Mrs. Elsie Sharp, "O, With Us Linger, Golden Hour" (Jensen).
 9.6: Band—Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards, "Policeman's Holiday" (Ewing).
 9.10: Tenor—Mr. Harold Prescott, (a) "Serenata" (Toselli); (b) "Once Again" (Sullivan).
 9.16: Suite—Studio Instrumental Octet, "Scenes Pittoresques," (a) March (Massenet); (b) Air de Ballet (Massenet); (c) Angelus (Massenet).
 9.28: Recitation—Miss Marion Drysdale, "The Musical Instrument" (Browning Barrett).
 9.33: Organ—Reg. Foort, "Love's Garden of Roses" (Haydn Wood).
 9.37: Contralto—Miss Nancy Bowden, "Like to the Damask Rose" (Elgar).
 9.41: Cello—Lauri Kennedy, (a) "Cradle Song" (Brahms) (arrgd. Kennedy); (b) "Songs My Mother Taught Me" (Dvorak).
 9.44: Baritone—Mr. Leslie Fleming, "When the King Went Forth to War" (Koenaman).
 9.48: Male choir—Lay Vicars of Westminster Abbey, "The Little Sandman" (West) (H.M.V. B2781).
 9.52: Selection—Studio Instrumental Octet, "Remembrances of Brahms" (Brahms).
 God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

SILENT DAY.

Friday, February 7

1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Selected studio items.
 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.0: Children's session conducted by "Nod" and "Aunt Jean".
 6.0: Dinner session—"H.M.V." Hour:
 Orchestral—Berlin State Opera Orchestra, "Polonaise" (Liszt) (1625).
 Violin—Isolde Menges, "Nocturne in E Flat, Op. 9, No. 2" (Chopin).
 6.13: Tacet.
 6.15: Band—H.M. Coldstream Guards, "La Fille de Madame Angot" (Lecocq).
 Piano—Mark Hambourg, "Rakoczy March" (Liszt) (C1439).
 Orchestral—John Barbirolli's Chamber Orchestra, "A Little Night Music," 1st Movement (Mozart) (C1655).
 6.29: Tacet.
 6.30: Orchestral—John Barbirolli's Chamber Orchestra, "A Little Night Music," 2nd, 3rd, 4th Movements (C1655-6).
 Piano—Mark Hambourg, "On Wings of Song" (Mendelssohn) (C1439).
 6.44: Tacet.
 6.45: Quartet—Virtuoso String Quartet, "Londonderry Air" (arrgd. Bridge).
 Violin—Isolde Menges, "Air on G String" (Bach) (D1288).

Quartet—Virtuoso String Quartet, "The Emperor" Quartet, Op. 76, No. 3 (C1470).

- 7.0: News and market reports.
 Presentation of special programme on the occasion of the Birthday of Charles Dickens given by the Rev. A. B. Chappell, President, and members of the Auckland Dickens Fellowship, assisted by IYA artists.
 7.40: Talk—C. J. Adcock, "Democracy under the Microscope."
 8.0: Chimes. Relay concert from Lewis Eady Hall.
 8.30: Instrumental trio—Studio Trio, "First Movement, Trio in D Minor" (Arensky).
 8.40: Baritone—Mr. Len Barnes, (a) "The Song of the Horn" (Flegler); (b) "Serenade" (Carpenter).
 8.48: Soprano—Miss Millicent O'Grady, (a) "The Loreley" (Liszt); (b) "Love Has Eyes" (Bishop).
 8.55: Instrumental trio—Studio Trio, "Salve Dimora," from "Faust" (Gounod).
 8.59: Evening weather forecast and announcements.
 9.1: Talk on "Dickens."
 9.16: Dickens excerpts from works of Charles Dickens by members of the Auckland Dickens Fellowship.
 9.46: Piano—Eric Waters, "Waltzes" (Brahms).
 9.56: Duet—Mr. Len Barnes and Miss Millicent O'Grady, "Allah Be With Us" (Woodforde-Finden).
 10.0: Instrumental trio—Studio Trio, "Song Without Words" (Tschalkowsky).
 10.4: God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected gramophone items.
 3.30 and 4.30: Sports summary.
 4.55: Close down.
 5.0: Children's session.
 6.0: Dinner music session—"H.M.V." Hour:
 Orchestral—Marek Weber and Orchestra, "Beggar Student" (Millocker).
 Orchestral—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Carmen" Entr'acte, Act 4 (Bizet) (E531).
 Piano—William Backhaus, "Bohemian Dance" (Smetana) (DB1130).
 6.13: Tacet.
 Band—Creators Band, "Semiramide" (Rossini) (C1420).
 Orchestral—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Carmen"—"Soldiers Changing the Guard" (Bizet) (D1618).
 Orchestral—Marek Weber and Orchestra, "Rustle of Spring" (Sinding).
 6.28: Tacet.
 6.30: Orchestral—New Symphony Orchestra, "Nell Gwynn Dances," Nos. 1 and 2 (Edward German) (B2987).
 Orchestral—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Carmen"—"March of the Smugglers" (Bizet) (D1618).
 Piano—Wilhelm Backhaus, "Caprice Espagnole" (Moszkowski).
 6.44: Tacet.
 6.45: Orchestral—Marek Weber and Orchestra, "My Darling Waltz" (Waldteufel) (C1630).
 Band—National Military Band, "Flying Dutchman" Overture (Wagner).
 Orchestral—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Carmen Entr'acte," Act 1 (Bizet) (D1618).
 6.58: Tacet.
 7.0: News session, market reports and sports results.
 7.40: Lecture—Mr. F. M. Ryan, "Fire Protection."
 8.0: Chimes.
 Overture—2YA Orchestra (conductor, Signor A. P. Truda), "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
 8.9: Soprano—Miss Kathleen Ferris, "The Jewel Song" from "Faust" (Gounod).
 8.13: Pianoforte—Miss Pauline Rodgers, (a) "Second Mazurka" (Godard); (b) "To a Wild Rose" (Macdowell); (c) "To a Water Lily" (Macdowell).
 8.21: Bass—Mr. G. Madigan, "Infelice," from "Ernani" (Verdi).
 8.25: Comic opera selection—2YA Orchestra, "The Gondoliers" (Sullivan).
 8.35: Elocution—Miss Esme Crow, "At the Ford" (Anon.).
 8.42: Tenor—Mr. Wm. Renshaw, "O Vision Entrancing" (Goring Thomas).
 8.46: Contralto—Miss Nora Greene, "When All Was Young," from "Faust" (Gounod); "Restless Love" (Schubert).
 8.51: Musical comedy selection—2YA Orchestra, "The Bat" (Strauss).
 8.59: Weather report and announcements.
 9.1: Soprano—Miss Kathleen Ferris, "Regnava Nel Silenzio," from "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).
 9.5: Opera selection—2YA Orchestra, "The Prison Scene" from "Faust" (Gounod); "Valse Lente" from "Coppelia Ballet" (Delibes).
 9.13: Bass—Mr. G. Madigan, "Naught Shall Warn Thee of Thy Doom," from "Der Freischutz" (Weber).
 9.17: Humour—Miss Esme Crow, (a) "Mrs. Odson's Funeral" (Pain); (b) "Don't Let's Go to the Dogs To-night" (Pain).
 9.24: Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards—Selection, "Ivanhoe" (Sullivan, arr. Godfrey) (Columbia 02980).
 9.32: Tenor—Mr. Wm. Renshaw, (a) "The English Rose," from "Merrie England" (German); (b) "The Fairy Song" from "The Immortal Hour" (Boughton).
 9.39: Contralto—Miss Nora Greene, "La Serenata" (Braga), with violin obbligato.

- 9.44: Solo and chorus—Ben Williams and Chorus, (a) "Softly as in a Morning Sunrise," from "The New Moon" (Romberg); Howett Worster, Ben Williams, and Chorus, (b) "Marianne and Stouthearted Men," from "The New Moon" (Romberg) (Columbia 50521).
 9.52: Concert waltz—2YA Orchestral, "Love and Spring" (Waldteufel).
 10.0: God Save the King.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

- 3.0: Afternoon Session, Gramophone Recital.
 4.25: Sports results.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.0: Children's session, conducted by Storyman.
 6.0: Dinner Session, "H.M.V." Hour:
 Overture—National Symphony Orchestra, "Light Cavalry" (Suppe).
 Waltz—Chicago Symphony Orchestra, "Roses of the South" (Strauss).
 Cello—Pablo Casals, "Moment Musical" (Schubert) (DA776).
 6.13: Tacet.
 6.15: Hawaiian—Hilo Hawaiian Orchestra, (a) "Kawaihau Waltz" (Kela-kai); (b) "My Hula Love" (H.M.V. B2799).
 Medley Waltz—The Troubadours, "Popular Songs of Yesterday."
 Cello—Pablo Casals, "Le Cygne" (Saint-Saens) (DA776).
 6.27: Tacet.
 6.30: Waltzes—International Concert Orchestra, (a) "The Merry Widow" (Lehar); (b) "Luxembourg Waltz" (Lehar) (Zonophone MF9).
 Violin and Guitar—Giulietta Morino, (a) "Harlequin's Serenade" (Drigo) (Zonophone EE134); (b) "Could I?" (Poggis).
 6.44: Tacet.
 6.45: Instrumental—New Light Symphony Orchestra, (a) "The Dancing Doll" (Poldini); (b) "At Dawning" (Cadman) (B2629).
 Wurlitzer organ—Jesse Crawford, "Carolina Moon" (Davis).
 Instrumental—Royal Opera Orchestra, "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tschalkowsky) (C1469).
 6.58: Tacet.
 7.0: News session.
 8.0: Chimes.
 Overture—Regal Kinema Orchestra, "Broadway Selection" (Gottler Mitchell, Conrad) (Columbia 02990).
 8.9: Baritone—Mr. A. G. Thompson, "Little Lady of the Moon" (Coates); "Over the Wall of My Garden" (Charles).
 8.15: Dance music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, "Umtcha-Umtcha Da Da Da" (Hart); (b) "Fascinating Vamp" (Nausbaum).
 8.23: Mezzo-soprano—Mrs. J. A. Stewart, "Lorraine, Lorraine Lorraine" (Spross).
 8.27: Accordion—Johnnie Sylvester Band, "Waltz Medley" (Regal 20350).
 8.30: Humour—Miss Ruby Boot "Adam" (Harry Graham).
 8.33: Dance music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, "Roses in June" (O'Hagan); (b) "Querida" (Simon).
 8.41: Tenor—Mr. Douglas Suckling (a) "Love is Mine" (Gartner); (b) "She is Far From the Land" (Lambert).
 8.46: Saxophone—Rudy Wiedoeft, "Sax-o-phun" (Wiedoeft).
 8.49: Soprano—Miss Betty Sutton, "Waltz Song" (from "Tom Jones" (German).
 8.53: Dance music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, (a) "My Sin is Loving You" (de Sylva); (b) "Sweetheart of My Dreams" (Lowe).
 9.1: Weather Report and Announcements.
 9.3: Male Quartet—Hudson Singers, "I'm Feathering a Nest" (Ager and Yellen), (Columbia 01693).
 9.7: Baritone—Mr. A. G. Thompson, "Slow Coach" (Bennett); (b) "Home-ward to You" (Coates).
 9.13: Dance music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, "I'll Get By" (Turk); (b) "One Alone" (Romberg).
 9.21: Mezzo Soprano—Mrs. J. A. Stewart, "I Hear You Calling Me" (Marshall); (b) "Coming Home" (Willeby).
 9.27: Accordion—Johnnie Sylvester, "Sidewalks of New York" (Lawler Blake) (Regal G20350).
 9.30: Humour—Miss Ruby Boot, "Love and Arithmetic" (Fairlie); (b) "Sleepy" (M.S.).
 9.37: Dance music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, "Honey" (Selmour Simons); (b) "That's You Baby" (Conrad).
 9.45: Tenor—Mr. Douglas Suckling, "A Cartload of Hay" (Emmett Adams).
 9.49: Saxophone—Rudy Wiedoeft, "La Cinquaintaine" (Marie) (arrgd. Wiedoeft) (Columbia 4037).
 9.53: Soprano—Miss Betty Sutton, (a) "The Nightingale" (Ward Stephens), (b) "Pale Moon" (Knight Logan).
 9.58: Dance music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, (a) "Louise" (Whiting); (b) "The One That I Love Loves Me" (Turk).
 Dance Music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra will continue with dance music until 11 p.m. with the following:—"I've Never Seen a Smile Like Yours" (Frazier); "The Desert Song" (Romberg); "I'm Just a Vagabond Lover" (Vallee); "Shoo Shoo Boogie Boo" (Whiting); "Laughing Marionette" (Collins); "The Toymaker's Dream" (Golden); "Jericho" (Myers); "Break Away" (Conrad); "Wedding of the Painted Doll" (Turk); "Walking With Susie" (Conrad); "Ten Little Miles From Town" (Kahn); "Mean to Me" (Turk).

4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected gramophone items.
 4.25: Sporting results.
 4.30: Close down.

- 5.0: Children's Hour.
 6.0: Dinner music—"Columbia" Hour.
 Orchestral—Halle Orchestra, "Capriccio Espagnole."
 6.13: Tacet.
 6.15: Orchestral—Menorah Symphony Orchestra, "Bar Kochba" Selection (Goldfaden) (02922).
 Piano—Ignaz Friedman, "Minuetto from Suite" (J. Suk) (04346).
 Orchestral—New York Symphony Orchestra, "Entrance of the Little Fauns" (Pierne) (02907).
 6.28: Tacet.
 6.30: Band—B.B.C. Wireless Military Band, "Gathering Peascods," folk-dance (arr. Cecil J. Sharp) (01711).
 Violin—Yelly d'Aranyi, "Souvenir" (Drdla) (03644).
 Orchestral—Orchestra de la Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire, Paris, "Le Rouet d'Omphale" (Saint-Saens) (02926).
 6.42: Tacet.
 6.45: Band—B.B.C. Wireless Military Band, "Epping Forest," folk-dance (arr. Cecil J. Sharp) (01711).
 Piano—Ignaz Friedman, "Berceuse" (Chopin) (04346).
 Orchestral—Berlin State Orchestra, "Wiener Blut" (Strauss) (04337).
 6.58: Tacet.
 7.0: News session.
 8.0: Chimes.
 Overture—National Symphony Orchestra, "Stradella" (Flotow) (Zono.).
 8.9: Baritone—Mr. Les Stubbs, "West Country Lad" (German).
 8.13: Instrumental—4YA Instrumental Trio, (a) "Trio, Op. 25, Second Movement" (Reissiger), (b) "Trio, Op. 77, Scherzo" (Reissiger).
 8.25: Recital—Miss Anita Winkel, "The Awful Fate of Melpomenus Jones" (Leacock).
 8.30: Violin—Mr. C. Roy Spackman, (a) "Rondino" (Beethoven), (b) "Horn-pipe" (Handel).
 8.35: Soprano—Miss Rae Stubbs, (a) "The Tree of Knowledge" (M'Geoch), (b) "Echoes" (A. Penn).
 8.42: Instrumental—4YA Instrumental Trio, (a) "Liebestraum" (Von Blon), (b) "The Grasshoppers' Dance" (Bucalossi).
 8.50: Contralto—Miss Mary Somerville, two songs from "A Lover in Damascus" (Amy Woodforde-Finden), (a) "Far Across the Desert Sands," (b) "Allah be with Us."
 9.1: Weather report.
 9.3: Flute quartet—London Flute Quartet, "Scotch and Irish Airs" (arr. Stamer) (Columbia 4155).
 9.11: Baritone—Mr. Les Stubbs, (a) "In Happy Moments" (Wallace), (b) "Sea Fever" (Masefield).
 9.18: Instrumental—4YA Instrumental Trio, (a) "Slumber Song" (Spackman), (b) Waltzes Nos. 1 and 8 (Coleridge-Taylor).
 9.28: Recital—Miss Anita Winkel, (a) "Explained" (A. A. Milne), (b) "The Little Black Hen" (A. A. Milne).
 9.34: Violin—Mr. C. Roy Spackman, "Saltenele" (German).
 9.39: Male choir—Salisbury Singers, "Sleep, Gentle Lady" (Planche) (Col.).
 9.43: Instrumental—4YA Instrumental Trio, "Marche Indienne" (Silenick).
 9.47: Contralto—Miss Mary Somerville, "To Music" (Schubert).
 9.51: Selection—Basle Symphony Orchestra, "Invitation to the Waltz" (Weber) (Columbia 02853).
 10.0: God Save the King.

Saturday, February 8

1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Selected Studio items.
 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.
 4.25: Sports results to hand.
 4.30: Close down.
 Evening session.
 5.0: Children's session, conducted by Cinderella.
 6.0: Dinner Session, "Parlophone" Hour:
 Selection—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "The Vagabond King" (Friml).
 Waltz—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "The Swallows" (Strauss) (A4010).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Selection—Frank Westfield's Orchestra, "Chu Chin Chou" (Norton).
 Piano and Orchestra—Raie da Costa and Orchestra, "When Day is Done" (de Sylva) (A4041).
 Wurlitzer organ—Leslie Harvey, "Absent" (Metcalfe) (A2728).
 6.29: Tacet.
 6.30: Waltzes—Dajos Bela Orchestra, (a) "Oh, Spring, How Fair Thou Art" (Lincke); (b) "Songe D'Amour Apres Le Bal" (Czibulka).
 Instrumental—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Humoresque" (Dvorak).
 6.42: Tacet.
 6.45: Dance Orchestra—Dorsey Bros. Orchestra, "Was It a Dream" (Coslow).
 Wurlitzer organ—Leslie Harvey, "Until" (Sanderson) (A2728).
 Waltz—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Faust" (Gounod) (A4010).
 6.55: Tacet.
 7.0: News and market reports.
 8.0: Chimes.
 Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, under direction of Mr. Eric Waters, "Oberon" (Meyerbeer).
 8.9: Bass-baritone—Mr. A. Gibbons Taylor, "A Dinder Courtship" (Coates).
 8.13: Organ—Edwin H. Lemare, "Chant De Bonheur" (Lemare).

- 8.16: Mezzo—Miss Hope Asher, "Ma Curly-Headed Babby" (Clutsam).
 8.20: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, waltz from "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tschalkowski).
 8.28: Ventriloquist—Mr. Charles Valentine, "A Chat With George and Mary" (Part 1).
 8.35: Novelty Duo—The Bohemian Duo, (a) "Tip Toe Through the Tulips With Me" (Burke); (b) "Promise Me" Van Cooth.
 8.42: Whistling solo—Charles Capper, "Il Bacio" (Arditi) (H.M.V. B153).
 8.45: Novelty Duo—The Sunshine Duo, (a) "Weeping Willow Tree" (Fletcher); (b) "Oh Dem Golden Slippers" (Work).
 8.51: Orchestral—(a) "Coronach" (Barratt); (b) "Pale Moon" (Black).
 9.0: Evening Forecast and Announcements.
 9.2: Piano and Vocal—Carroll Gibbons and His Playmates, "Mean To Me" (Ahler) (H.M.V. EA622).
 9.5: Mezzo-solos—Miss H. Asher, (a) "Rain"; (b) "A Request" (Curran) (Woodforde-Finden).
 9.12: Ventriloquist—Mr. C. Valentine, "A Chat with George and Mary" (Part 2).
 9.19: Bass-baritone—Mr. A. G. Taylor, (a) "King Charles" (White); (b) "Young Tom O'Devon" (Russell).
 9.25: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, "Le Roi D'ys" (Lalo-Tavan).
 9.33: Novelty Duo—The Bohemian Duo, (a) "Painting the Clouds With Sunshine" (Burke); (b) "A Grand and Glorious Feelin'" (Ayer).
 9.40: Victoria Trio—"La Sorella" (Gallini) (Zonophone A343).
 9.43: Novelty Duo—The Sunshine Duo, (a) "Climbin' Up The Golden Stairs" (Robinson); (b) "Plantation Medley" (Own Arrangement).
 9.48: Comedy—Sir Harry Lauder, "Soosie McLean" (Lauder).
 9.52: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, (a) "While I'm in Love" (Whiting); (b) "Shoo Shoo Boogie-Boo" (Whiting).
 10.0: Programme of dance music.
 Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Bob Haring's Orchestra, "Louise" (Robin).
 Foxtrot—Colonial Club Orchestra, "Peace of Mind" (Dyrenforth).
 Foxtrot—Bob Haring's Orchestra, "Huggable, Kissable You" (Biho).
 Foxtrot—Al Goodman's Orchestra, "Yours Sincerely" (Rodgers).
 Foxtrot—Colonial Club Orchestra, "The One in the World" (Little).
 Waltz with vocal chorus—Colonial Club Orchestra, "My Heart is Bluer Than Your Eyes" (Bryan).
 10.18: Male Trio—Earl Burnett's Biltmore Trio, "Love Me, or Leave Me" (Kahn) (4352).
 Foxtrot—Bob Haring's Orchestra, "Fioretta" (Romilli) (4288).
 Foxtrot—Ray Miller's Orchestra, "In My Garden of Memory" (Buckley) (4352).
 Novelty Foxtrot—Angle-Persians, "Dance of the Paper Dolls" (Tucker) (4299).
 10.30: Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Ray Miller's Orchestra, "Moonlight and Roses" (Lemare) (4352).
 Waltz—Bob Haring's Orchestra, "Dream Boat" (Henry) (4288).
 Violin solo—Frederic Fradkin, "Nola" (Arndt) (4318).
 Foxtrot with vocal chorus—The Pleasure Bound Orchestra, "Just Suppose" (Silvers) (4357).
 Waltz—Regent Club Orchestra, "Just Another Kiss" (Davis) (4357).
 10.45: Tenor—Freddie Rose, "You Left Me Out in the Rain" (Rose).
 Foxtrot—Carl Fenton's Orchestra, "What a Day!" (Woods) (4421).
 Foxtrot—Colonial Club Orchestra, "Leave Me a Beautiful Melody" (Spier-Coslow) (4256).
 Foxtrot—Carl Fenton's Orchestra, "Maybe, Who Knows?" (Tucker), (Schuster-Etting) (4421).
 Foxtrot—Colonial Club Orchestra, "Naughty Eyes" (Ford-Locke).
 11.0: God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected gramophone items.
 3.30 and 4.30: Sports summary.
 4.55: Close down.
 5.0: Children's session.
 6.0: Dinner music session—"Columbia" Hour.
 March—National Military Band, "National Emblem" (Bagley).
 Cello—W. H. Squire, "The Broken Melody" (Van Biene) (04180).
 Albert Sandlers' Orchestra, "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame" (Erwin).
 Kinema organ—G. T. Pattman, "Cherie Waltz" (Valentine) (01344).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Court Symphony Orchestra, "The Gondoliers" (Sullivan) (979).
 Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "Gypsy" (Gilbert) (07050).
 6.57: Tacet.
 6.30: Albert Sandlers' Orchestra, "Chalita" (Schertzing) (01467).
 Padilla's Marimba Serenaders, "Paree" (Padilla) (Regal G20344).
 Piano—Gil Dech, "Sometimes I'm Happy" (Youmans) (01205).
 Royal Serbian Tambouritz Orchestra, "Serbian Melody" (01490).
 6.42: Tacet.
 6.45: Intermezzo—Ketelbey's Orchestra, "Bells Across the Meadow" (Ketelbey) (02695).
 Rio Marimba Serenaders, "Dolores" Waltz, "Waldteufel" (Regal).
 Organ solo—G. T. Pattman, "Worryin' Waltz" (Fairman) (01344).
 March—National Military Band, "Stars and Stripes" (Sousa) (01153).
 6.57: Tacet.
 7.0: News and market reports and sports results.
 7.40: Lecturette—Mr. W. M. Jackson, "Gladoli and Kindred Gardening Subjects".
 8.0: Chimes. Overture—2YA Salon Orchestra, "Americus Overture" (Voelker).
 8.9: Quartet—Melodie Four, "Kentucky Babe" (Giebel).

- 8.13: Tenor—Mr. Sam Duncan, "Tom Bowling" (Dibden).
 8.17: Hawaiian Instrumental—The Golden Hula Quartet, (a) "Kawaihau Waltz" (Awai); (b) "Doroly Waltz" (Porter).
 8.24: Humour—Mona Gray, (The Vary-Voiced Entertainer), "Entertaining Peter" (Parlophone A2853).
 8.30: Novelty instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, "Voice of the Bells" (Thurban).
 8.38: Baritone—Mr. R. S. Allwright, "The Vagabond Lover" (Valle-Zimmerman).
 8.42: Xylophone—Ray Vaughan, "Sweetheart of all My Dreams" (Lowe).
 8.45: Soprano—Mrs. R. S. Allwright, "Vainka's Song" (Von Stutzman).
 8.49: Instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, request number.
 8.57: Weather report and announcements.
 9.0: Quartet—Melodie Four, request item.
 9.4: Duet—Stuart Ross and Joe Sargent, (a) "Rhythm King" (Hoover); (b) "That's How I Feel About You, Sweetheart" (Davis and Gottler) (Parlophone A2886).
 9.10: Novelty instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, (a) "The Clock" (Willis); (b) "Miss Mardi Gras" (Stoughton).
 9.18: Tenor—Mr. Frank Bryant, "I Heard You Singing" (Coates).
 9.22: Humour—Mr. Jack Wilkinson, (a) "Bachelors" (Shand); (b) "There's a Catch in it Somewhere" (Weston and Lee).
 9.34: Hawaiian instrumental—Golden Hula Quartet, (a) "Akahi" (Kala-kaua); (b) "Aloha Oe" (Lilukalani).
 9.41: Soprano and male voices—Mrs. R. S. Allwright and Melodie Four, "Swinging Vine" (Grosvenor).
 9.45: Bass—Mr. W. W. Marshall, "The Floral Dance" (Moss).
 9.49: Xylophone—Ray Vaughn, "When My Dreams Come True" (Berlin).
 9.52: Quartet—Melodie Four, "Piccaninny Lullaby" (Ditson).
 9.56: Instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, Dance Novelties.
 10.4: Dance session—"H.M.V."
 Foxtrot—Connecticut Yankees, "Where Are You, Dream Girl?" (Davis).
 Foxtrot—Ted Weems' Orchestra, "Here We Are" (Warren) (EA602).
 Foxtrot—Connecticut Yankees, "Pretending" (Porter) (EA605).
 Foxtrot—Ted Weems' Orchestra, "Piccolo Pete" (Baxter) (EA602).
 10.12: Vocal duet—Gladys Rice and Franklyn Baur, "You're the Cream in My Coffee" (de Sylva) (EA616).
 Foxtrot—Gus Arnheim's Orchestra, "Now I'm in Love" (Shapiro).
 Foxtrot—Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "Ever So Goosey" (Butler) (EA578).
 Foxtrot—Ted Weems' Orchestra, "Am I a Passing Fancy?" (Silver).
 Waltz—Connecticut Yankees, "Underneath the Russian Moon" (Kendis) (EA565).
 Foxtrot—Hilo Hawaiian Orchestra, "Sparkling Waters of Waikiki" (Davis) (EA574).
 10.30: Tenor—Norton Downey, "The World is Yours and Mine" (Green).
 Foxtrot—Ted Weems' Orchestra, "What a Day!" (Woods) (EA608).
 Connecticut Yankees, "The One that I Love Loves Me" (Turk) (EA565).
 Foxtrot—Coon Sanders' Orchestra, "The Flippity Flop" (Coslow).
 Foxtrot—Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "The Toymakers' Dream" (Golden).
 10.45: Duet—Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon, "Oh, Baby, What a Night" (Brown) (EA613).
 Foxtrot—Gus Arnheim's Orchestra, "This is Heaven" (Yellen) (EA583).
 Foxtrot—Gus Arnheim's Orchestra, "One Sweet Kiss" (Jolson).
 Foxtrot—Park Central Orchestra, "True Blue Lou" (Robin) (EA610).
 Waltz—Gus Arnheim's Orchestra, "Sleepy Valley" (Sterling) (EA583).
 11.0: God Save the King.

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

- 3.0: Afternoon session. Gramophone recital.
 4.25: Sports results.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.0: Children's Hour, "Scatterjoy."
 6.0: Dinner session—"Columbia" Hour:
 Medley—H.M. Grenadier Guards Band, "Sir Harry Lauder Medley" (Lauder) (02750).
 Waltz—Symphony Orchestra, "Doctrinen" (Strauss) (02529).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Piano solo—Gil Dech, "Wedding of the Painted Doll" (Freed) (01549).
 Piano solo—Constance Mering, "So Dear" (Caesar) (01224).
 Waltz medley—Eddie Thomas's Collegians, "Waltz Medley" (no composer) (02904).
 Saxophone—Rudy Wiedoeft, "Minuet" (Beethoven) (01176).
 6.28: Tacet.
 6.30: Mandoline band—Circolo Mandolinistico, "La Traviata—Prelude Acts 1 and 4" (Verdi) (02566).
 Waltz—Symphony Orchestra, "When the Lemons Bloom" (Strauss).
 6.42: Tacet.
 6.45: Musical Art Quartet, "Mighty Lak a Rose" (Nevin) (01506).
 Saxophone—Rudy Wiedoeft, "Valse Mazanetta" (Wiedoeft) (01176).
 Piano solo—Gil Dech, "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame" (Erwin) (01549).
 Eddie Thomas's Collegians, "Beautiful Ohio" (Earl) (02904).
 6.57: Tacet.
 7.0: News and information session.
 8.0: Chimes. Vaudeville Programme.
 Overture—Paul Whiteman and his Concert Orchestra, "Mississippi Suite" (Grove) (H.M.V. C1574).
 8.9: Scottish song—Mr. R. C. Penman, "The Hundred Pipers" (Gledhill).
 8.13: Violin—Miss Irene Morris, "Romance" (Tours).
 8.19: Recitation at piano—Miss Lily Kinsella, "The Clown" (Walsh).
 8.24: Piano improvisations—Mr. Les. Grummitt, "Tickling the Ivories" (MS.).

- 8.29: Popular songs—Mr. Leslie Stewart, "The Ne'er-Do-Well" (Tate).
 8.33: Instrumental—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, three Russian pieces:
 (a) "Prelude in C Sharp Minor" (Rachmaninoff), (b) "Song of the Volga Boatmen" (D'Ambrosio), (c) "Mazurka Russe" (Glinka).
 8.43: Humour—Mr. W. H. Moses, "Pat's Excuse" (Dempsey).
 8.48: Contralto—Mrs. D. W. Stallard, Negro Melody, (a) "Who's dat Calling So Sweet?" (Wheeler), (b) "The Sweetest Story Ever Told" (Stultz).
 8.56: Hawaiian—Elaine Moody's Hawaiian Instrumental Trio, (a) "Louise" (Whiting), (b) "Hawaiian Mother of Mine" (Hampton), (c) "On Top of the World" (Whiting).
 9.3: Weather report and announcements.
 9.5: Scottish songs—Mrs. R. C. Penman, "Be Kind to Auld Grannie" (Gledhill), (b) "We're All Scottish Here" (McInnis).
 9.12: Organ—Jesse Crawford, "Why Can't You?" (De Sylva) (H.M.V.).
 9.15: Humour (at piano)—Miss Lily Kinsella, "Atoms" (Searson).
 9.20: Violin—Miss Irene Morris, "Liebeslied" (Kreisler).
 9.23: Popular songs—Mr. Leslie Stewart, "A Gipsy Love Song" (Herbert), (b) "A Dream" (Bartlett).
 9.29: Piano titillation—Mr. Les. Grummitt, "Improvisations on Popular Melodies" (MS.).
 9.34: Humour—Mr. W. H. Moses, "The Frenchman and the Flea Powder" (MS.).
 9.39: Instrumental—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, "Nocturne" (Widor), "Pierrette" (Chaminade), "Trantelle" (Trouselle).
 9.49: Contralto—Mrs. D. W. Stallard, "Sweet Chiming Bells" (Shattuck).
 9.53: Hawaiian—Elaine Moody's Hawaiian Instrumental Trio, "Weary River" (Clarke Silvers), "My Hawaiian Serenade" (Davis-King), "You're the Cream in My Coffee" (De Sylva).
 10.1: Dance music until 11 p.m.:
 Foxtrot—Arcadians Dance Orchestra, "Fascinating Eyes" (Snyder).
 Foxtrot—Jack Pettis and his Pets, "A Bag of Blues" (Goering).
 Waltz—Arcadians Dance Orchestra, "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" (Herbert) (Zonophone 5249).
 Foxtrot—Ambrose and his Orchestra, "Try to Learn to Love" (Coward).
 Foxtrot—Jack Pettis and his Pets, "Freshman Hop" (Goering).
 10.15: Humour—Leonard Henry, "The Tale of the Talkies" (Henry) (B2916).
 Foxtrot—Arcadians Dance Orchestra, "Our Canary" (Butler) (Zono).
 Foxtrot—Ambrose and his Orchestra, "Dance, Little Lady" (Coward).
 Foxtrot—Arcadians Dance Orchestra, "Dreaming of To-morrow" (Pole).
 Foxtrot—Geo. Olsen's Music, "Old Man Sunshine" (Dixon) (EA422).
 Foxtrot—Park Central Orchestra, "Then Came the Dawn" (Dubin).
 Waltz—Troubadours, "Diane" (Rapee) (EA269).
 10.36: Wurlitzer organ—Leslie James, "Just Imagine" (De Sylva) (B2902), (b) "Lily of Laguna" (Stuart) (B2902).
 Foxtrots—Arcadians' Dance Orchestra, "The Man I Love" (Gershwin) (Zono. 5167); "Sentimental Baby" (Palmer) (Zono. EE144); "A Room with a View" (Coward) (Zono. 5167).
 10.51: Humour—Leonard Henry, "General Post" (Henry) (B2916).
 Foxtrot—Nat Shilkret's Orchestra, "Nagasaki" (Dixon) (EA412).
 Foxtrot—Geo. Olsen's Music, "Doin' the Racoon" (Klages) (EA422).
 Waltz—Nat Shilkret's Orchestra, "Till We Meet Again" (Egan).
 11.0: God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

- 3.0: Town Hall chimes. Selected gramophone items.
 4.25: Sporting results.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.0: Children's hour, conducted by Aunt Anita.
 6.0: Dinner session—"H.M.V." Hour:
 Piccadilly Orchestra, (a) "My Beloved Gondolier" (Tibor); (b) "Souvenir di Capri" (Beccè) (B2675).
 New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Just a Memory" (de Sylva) (EB18).
 Violin and kinema organ—Elsie Southgate, "I Hear You Calling Me" (Marshall) (Zonophone 5109).
 6.12: Tacet.
 6.15: Waltzes—Marek Weber's Orchestra, "Pot-pourri of Waltzes" (Robrecht) (C1544).
 Waltz—Hilo Hawaiian Orchestra, "Sweet Hawaiian Dream Girl" (Williams) (Zonophone EE156).
 6.26: Tacet.
 6.30: Instrumental—New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Scene de Ballet Marionettes" (Glazounov) (B2754).
 Violin and kinema organ—Elsie Southgate, "Rose in the Bud" (Tate).
 Instrumental—New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Persiflage" (Francis).
 Instrumental—Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "When the White Elder-tree Blooms again" (Doelle) (C1616).
 6.44: Tacet.
 6.45: Instrumental—Salon Orchestra, "My Blue Heaven" (Whiting) (EB18).
 Waltz—Hilo Hawaiian Orchestra, "Sleepy Honolulu Town" (Earl).
 Instrumental—Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame" (Erwin) (C1616).
 6.56: Tacet.
 7.0: News session.
 8.1: Relay of Vaudeville Programme from 3YA, Christchurch.
 10.0: Dance session—"Brunswick."
 Waltz—Regent Club Orchestra, "Marie" (Berlin) (4257).
 Foxtrot—Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra, "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame" (Lewis, Young) (4315).

- Waltz—Regent Club Orchestra, "Where is the Song of Songs for Me?" (Berlin) (4257).
 Foxtrot—Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra, "I've Got a Feeling I'm Falling" (Rose-Link) (4315).
 10.13: Baritone solo—John Charles Thomas, "Rolling Down to Rio" (Kipling-German) (45200).
 Foxtrot—Gerunovich's Roof Garden Orchestra, "Stairway of Dreams" (Stone) (4277).
 Foxtrot—Gerunovich's Roof Garden Orchestra, "That's the Good Old Sunny South" (Ager) (4277).
 Foxtrot—Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra, "I'll Tell the World" (Turk).
 Waltz—Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra, "Sweet Suzanne" (Leslie-Gilbert).
 10.29: Vocal solo—Bob Nolan, "Rose of Mandalay" (Magine-Koehler).
 Foxtrot—Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel Orchestra, "Do You Ever Think of Me?" (Burnett) (4217).
 Foxtrot—Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel Orchestra, "Ploddin' Along" (Caminado) (4217).
 Foxtrots—Colonial Club Orchestra, (a) "Naughty Eyes" (Fork-Locke); (b) "Leave Me with a Beautiful Melody" (Spier-Coslow) (4256).
 10.43: Vocal solo—Bob Nolan, "Caressing You" (Faziolo-Klages) (4243).
 Foxtrots—Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra, (a) "Mean to Me" (Turk); (b) "My Castle in Spain is a Shack in the Lane" (Caesar-Friend).
 Foxtrots—The Clevelanders, (a) "Shout Hallelujah, 'Cause I'm Home" (Dixon); (b) "There's a Place in the Sun for You" (Green-Fain).
 11.0: God Save the King.

Sunday, February 9

1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

- 3.0: Afternoon Session—Selected Studio items.
 4.0: Literary Selection by the Announcer.
 4.30: Close down.
 6.0: Children's Session, conducted by Uncle Leo.
 6.55: Relay Divine Service St. David's Church. Preacher: Rev. D. C. Heron. Organist: Mr. E. S. Craston.
 8.30 (approx.): Relay Concert from Albert Park, of the Auckland Municipal Band, under the conductorship of Mr. Christopher Smith.
 9.45: God Save the King.

2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

- 3.0 to 4.30: Afternoon session.
 6.0: Children's service.
 7.0: Relay of Evening Service of Vivian Street Church of Christ. Preacher: Pastor W. G. Carpenter. Organist: Mrs. L. Sinecock. Choirmaster: Mr. W. G. Carpenter.
 8.15: (approx.) Relay of concert from His Majesty's Theatre of concert by the Municipal Tramways Band (playing under the direction of Mr. E. Franklin).

3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (930 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

- 3.0: Afternoon session. Gramophone recital.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.30: Children's Song Service.
 6.15: Chimes from studio.
 6.30: Gramophone recital (selected items).
 7.0: Relay of Evening Service from Church of Christ, Moorhouse Avenue (Preacher, Pastor A. E. Tebay; Choir Conductor, Mrs. H. Ames; Organist, Miss E. Hepburn).
 8.15 (approx.): Relay of programme from 4YA Dunedin.
 9.30: God Save the King.

4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected gramophone items.
 4.30: Close down.
 5.30: Children's Song Service conducted by Big Brother Bill.
 6.30: Relay of Service from St. John's Anglican Church, Roslyn (Preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Fitchett).
 8.15: Studio concert by Kalkorai Band under conductorship of Mr. Thos. J. Kirk-Burnard: (a) "Gloria" from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass"; (b) "Menuet" (Beethoven).
 8.26: Contralto—Miss Dorothy Skinner, (a) "Praise of God" (Beethoven); (b) "He Was Despised" (Handel).
 8.30: Spiritual—Paul Robeson, "I Got a Home in dat Rock" (arr. Brown).
 8.33: Serenade—The Band, "Serenade" (Schubert); soloist, Mr. Ira Coughlan.
 8.39: Tenor—Mr. G. Crawford, "Hymn to Aviators" (Parry).
 8.51: Selection—Band, (a) "Fugue by Renick" (Renick); (b) Two Hymns by Mendelssohn.
 9.1: Weather report.
 9.3: Contralto—Miss Dorothy Skinner, "Ombra Mai Fu" (Handel).
 9.7: Court dance—Band, "Elizabethan Court Dance" (Hume).
 9.13: Spiritual—Paul Robeson and Lawrence Brown, "Witness" (arr. Brown).
 9.19: Tenor—Mr. G. Crawford, (a) "Duna" (McGill), (b) "Requiem" (Homer).
 9.25: Selection—Band, (a) "Fifteenth Century Madrigal" (Anon.); (b) Hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."
 9.30: God Save the King.

News from Across the Tasman

THE Australian Broadcasting Company will take control of 4QG from January 31. Under the new control Queensland listeners will have a greatly improved service, with broadcasting hours considerably strengthened. The schedule of transmitting hours will provide for a total of 71½ hours per week, as compared with 59 hours per week which for some time has been the transmission period of 4QG. In the re-organisation scheme every effort has been made to retain important features of 4QG at their usual times, but steps have been taken to include new features and improved services whenever possible. This station, which can be relied on by the majority of New Zealand owners of large sets during the winter, has been coming in fairly well lately and its improved service will be appreciated.

COMMEMORATING the birth of the popular novelist, Charles Dickens, a talk will be given from 3LO on February 7 by Miss Alice Whitehead, the president of the Melbourne Dickens Dramatic Society. Few novelists have achieved such universal fame as Charles Dickens, who, from a very humble origin, worked himself into the highest position in the world of letters. He has created more definite characters than any other writer, and his Pickwick, Quilp, Peggotty and Fagan, are household names, and branches of the Dickens Fellowship have been formed throughout the world. Miss Whitehead, a great Dickensian student, will give a most interesting and instructive talk concerning the life and work of her favourite author.

A STIRRING programme of sea chanties and nautical songs will be included in the musical interlude, "With the British Navy in Song and Story from Nelson to Jellicoe" at 3LO on February 3. There is something irresistible about the songs which tell of the dauntless spirit of the British Navy, and they make an appeal to all sorts and conditions of listeners. Some good old numbers will be included in this nautical half-hour which will go with a breezy swing from start to finish.

THE Gates of Baghdad gave rise to the saying concerning the inability of a camel to pass through the eye of the needle, as the small postern at the side of the great gate was called. They also gave rise to a story which will be told from 2FC on January 30—"The Gates of Baghdad." It is a tale which would delight an Eastern audience just as much as a Western one, and its enchanting naivety and the exotic emotions with which it deals are a soothing anodyne to our stricter ideas of conduct. The theme is the love of Sadi for Yasmin, the Caliph's favourite, and the tale of their romance is distinctly reminiscent of those highly-coloured sweetmeats that tickled the reader's mental palate in "The Arabian Nights." A special orchestral setting has been written by Freder-

ick Hall, an Australian composer, which deviates from the accepted tenets of those who write Eastern atmospheric music, inasmuch as there is not so much bashing of gongs and more real tune. The Eastern songs are most artistic, and their composition shows originality. The main thing, however, is that this is Baghdad. For a time we can go back to our childish wonder and sit in the dust with the beggars in the shadow of the Gates of Baghdad to listen to a story. Who knows but the Caliph Haron Alraschid is sitting amongst us in disguise and will presently rise and disclose his glory to the Faithful!

A PROGRAMME of Hawaiian music will be broadcast from 3AR on February 3 by the Norman Hawaiian Duo, who have just returned from a successful tour of Australia. These popular artists, who are shortly returning to Honolulu, are great favourites with listeners, and are past masters on the steel guitar and ukulele. They are gifted exponents of the mandolin and banjo, while their rich and well-trained baritone voices are a decided asset to their entertainment.

WILFRID Thomas, who is, in the opinion of Dame Nellie Melba, Australia's most artistic basso, will broadcast from 2BL on January 30. During his recently-completed tour of Australia he gave recitals from all the stations and lectured on music and produced novelty programmes as well. He made a most successful appearance as Tonio in "Pagliacci" and Mephistopheles in "Faust," and has been associated with many operatic productions in Sydney, as well, besides concert work with the Apollo Club, Royal Philharmonic, Welsh Choral and other musical societies, and he has sung on many occasions with the Conservatorium and Orpheum orchestras.

ONE of the most popular bands in Sydney is the Metropolitan Band which will appear from 2FC on January 30. This band is in its twenty-ninth year of continuous activity, and still numbers amongst its members some of those who attended the inaugural meeting. The band was one of the first bands to be heard over the air in Sydney. They will play for their next broadcast the march "71st Infantry" (Code); fantasia, "Emerald Gems" (Smith); selection, "Madame Angot" (Lecoq); intermezzo, "Heart's Ease" (MacBeth); waltz, "Syringa" (Taylor).

As the rector was leaving a temperance meeting, he encountered one of his flock considerably the worse for drink.

"Oh, William!" he exclaimed. "I regret to find you in this state. I'm sorry! I'm sorry!—very sorry!"

"Well," muttered the man, "if you're really sorry, I—I forgive you."

Popular Entertainer Goes Abroad

MR. "BILLY" HART, the popular and versatile entertainer who broadcasts regularly from 2YA, leaves New Zealand on February 7 for Australia, where he will spend several months. Mr. Hart, as one of 2YA's well-known personalities, reveals much clever

originality in his broadcasts. His talent as a pianist is especially appreciated, and his return to New Zealand will no doubt be eagerly awaited by many listeners.

Bobby (to sister who is eating a cake): "Let's play at Zoo. I'll be the elephant."

Sister: "What can I be?"

Bobby: "You be the dear old lady, who is feeding him with cakes."

RADIO DIRECTORY

What to Buy and Where

CITIES

AERIAL MASTS	Domestic Radio Co., Ltd., 390 Queen Street, Auckland.
ALTONA & HAMMARLUND-ROBERTS SETS.	Johns, Ltd. Chancery Street, Auckland.
AMPLION LOUDSPEAKERS	All Radio Dealers.
BURGESS RADIO BATTERIES	All Radio Dealers.
CROSLEY RADIO RECEIVERS	G. G. Macquarrie, Ltd., 120 Willis Street, Wellington.
CROSLEY RADIO	Abel, Smeeton, Ltd. Rep.: G. MOSES, James Street, "hangavei."
CROSLEY RADIO	Abel, Smeeton, Ltd., 27-29 Customs St. E., Auckland.
EMMCO RADIO PRODUCTS	Johns, Ltd., Chancery St., Auckland.
EMMCO RADIO PRODUCTS	Thos. Ballinger & Co., Ltd., Victoria St., Wellington.
EMMCO RADIO PRODUCTS	L. B. Scott Ltd., Worcester St., Christchurch.
KING RADIO RECEIVERS	F. J. W. Fear & Co., 63 Willis Street, Wellington.
MAJESTIC RADIO RECEIVERS	Kirkcaldie & Stains, Chief Wellington Agents, Lambton Quay.
MULLARD VALVES	All Radio Dealers.
PILOT 1930 PARTS AND KITS, ETC.	Abel, Smeeton, Ltd., 27-29 Customs Street East, Auckland.
PILOT 1930 PARTS—PILOT SUPER WASP KITS, GILFILLAN, KELLOGG and ATWATER KENT SETS	Harrington's, N.Z., Ltd., 133-140 Queen St., Auckland. 40-42 Willis St., Wellington.
RADIOLA RECEIVERS and Expert Radiola Service.	Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd., Hobson Street, Auckland.

COUNTRY TOWNS

CROSLEY RADIO	J. C. Davidson, Main Street, Pahiataua.
CROSLEY SETS	Abel, Smeeton, Ltd. Rep.: O. Buscoe, 409 Devon Street, New Plymouth.
CROSLEY RADIO	D. A. Morrison & Co., Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.
MAJESTIC, ATWATER-KENT AND RADIOLA ELECTRIC SETS	Radio House, Hamilton. G. S. Anchor, Manager.
PHILIPS VALVES AND APPARATUS	All Good Radio Dealers.

THE ELECTRIC HOME JOURNAL

BY this Electric Home Journal Section of the "Radio Record" we hope to render a distinct service to both electrical and home interests. Electricity is the one form of power which easily, economically and conveniently can be adapted to home use. Thus it is pre-eminently destined to be the medium which will lighten women's labour in the home. The "mere man" frequently fails to realise the arduous character of home work. Few, indeed, are the masculine hands which do the weekly wash, sweep, wash or polish the floor, or struggle with the family ironing.

IF these tasks did fall more often into masculine hands, there would be a much prompter and deeper appreciation of the fact that house-work without mechanical aids represents definite hard work. In other phases of modern life the objective is economy of labour, to invent a machine which will do a task and let it do it. Even clerical work is now organised and systematised, and this fact in itself is contributory in an extraordinary degree to the huge amalgamations of business interests taking place all over the world. Office equipment, electrically operated in many cases, now does with ease, rapidity and accuracy what scores of male and female clerks formerly were pressed to do. Thus in the business world electricity is saving labour, and releasing human intelligence for other and better work.

IT should be the same in the home. Life, even married life, is not necessarily bound up in the routine discharge of exacting home labour. There was a time when that seemed the end of the matrimonial venture: the wife became in essence the unpaid housekeeper. But the modern wife has different ideas. She

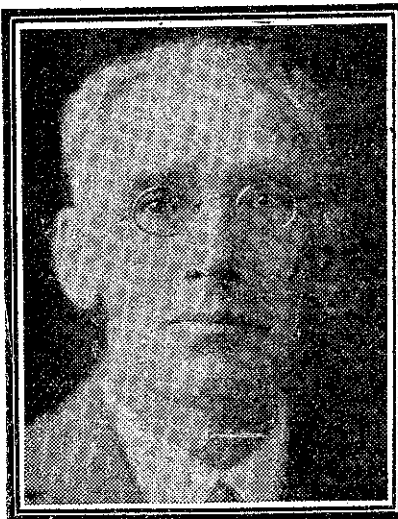
Boon of Electricity in the Home

Minister of Public Works Commends Use

I HAVE to thank you for affording me this opportunity of making reference in your columns to the use of electricity in the home.

Firstly, may I congratulate you on the addition you propose making to the scope of your journal and on your enterprise in endeavouring to more closely bring under the notice of your readers the benefits resulting from the use of electricity. Since I have been in public life the more extensive use of electrical energy has been a matter in which I have been much interested, and since my assumption of office of Minister of Public Works it has been one of my closest studies.

THE Government, as you are aware, has under construction at the present time several large undertakings for the development of power, and the extent to which available power has been taken up indicates quite conclusively that the benefits of electrical energy are fully recognised by those people who are fortunate enough to be in the areas of supply, and moreover, the growth of load shows that the schemes now under construction will be sound undertakings financially as far as the country is concerned.



As these main power schemes reach completion more power will become available, particularly for the country districts, and before very long very many of the country districts will be placed in the position of being able to enjoy the electrical conveniences of the city homes.

ANOTHER point of which sight must not be lost is the fact that in some of our country districts the supply of natural fuel is becoming decidedly limited, and as time goes on this deficiency will become increasingly apparent. Electricity will, of course, then be looked to to supply the necessary fuel requirements.

I trust that the enlargement of your paper in the direction proposed will be of assistance to your readers and that by reading its columns country people in particular will realise the benefits resulting from the use of electricity in the home.

E. A. RANSOM,
Minister of Public Works.

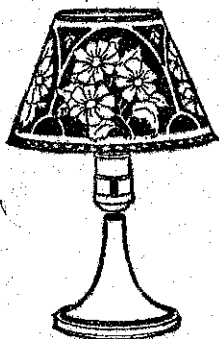
knows what electricity is capable of doing in the home. She realises that home efficiency can be improved by means of electricity, and she wants it. She wants it, not only that her own labour might be saved, but that her energies might be at liberty for the fuller enjoyment of life in the company of her mate. She realises that if she can discharge the necessary household tasks and retain her freshness and charm, she will be able to enjoy much more of her husband's love, and afford him more of that domestic cheer and feminine charm which is the chief lure of matrimony. Therefore, she is eager to take advantage of all electricity. She knows its value as a home aid.

WE know that, too, and we want to serve the increasing modernisation of New Zealand homes. We believe that in doing this we will be rendering a distinct service, not only to New Zealand women, but to New Zealand homes in general, and contributing quite definitely to their greater happiness and home comfort, providing fuller opportunities for the enjoyment of life and the attainment of culture.

SCARCELY any country in the world is better equipped than is this Dominion for the fullest use of electricity. The resources available in our water supply are immense, and the Government has quite wisely reserved to the people the exploitation of those electrical resources. These resources will lighten the labour burden and permit a higher standard of home comfort. As that is done, a vision is possible of a city and country life throughout the Dominion where, through electricity, home labour is reduced to its lowest possible terms. In that objective we trust these pages will play their part and add to the home interest of our readers.

Electricity---

the Aladdin's Lamp of the Modern Home



ELECTRICITY, the servant of mankind, is probably more widely known through its application in the home than in any other of the wide range of uses to which it can be applied.

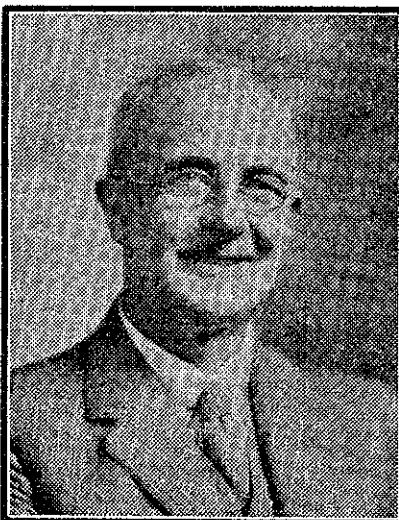
In the earlier stages of its use in the home electricity was confined almost solely to lighting; then came the electric iron, the pioneer of all domestic appliances. In later years, through the development of many different kinds of domestic appliances, its use in the home has become unlimited and now it is truly the universal servant.

Although lighting was the first use to which electricity was put in the home, no great development took place in its earlier stages, the earlier fixtures being merely an adaptation of the superseded gas fixtures. In the past few years, however, the science of lighting (and lighting is a science) has made rapid strides, so much so that the artificial lighting of the modern home is given very careful attention.

The lighting unit consists of the electric lamp which is the source of light, plus a shade or fixture which can be merely decorative or utilitarian, or both. Lamp manufacturers have given, and are still giving, a great amount of careful thought and study to the improvement of the electric lamp itself, their more recent developments being the elimination of glare from the naked lamp by means of opal bulbs and pearl or inside-frosted bulbs, while the current consumption of the lamp has been enormously reduced.

LAST year we celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the manufacture of the first commercial electric lamp, and although the period is short in years, the growth from the original carbon filament lamp to the present-day gas-filled lamp is simply enormous.

Similarly very rapid strides have been made in the manufacture of electric lighting fixtures which in the main to-day are as efficient as they are decorative, and they form an exceedingly important part in the equipment in any well-furnished home. We have long since departed from a mere imitation of the old gas fittings, and now it can be said that the position is reversed. The



Mr. J. M. Fleming is one of the most distinguished members of the electric trade in New Zealand. He is President of the N.Z. Electric Federation, and Managing Director of Messrs. Turnbull & Jones. In this article he describes many types of modern electric equipment.

variety of types and designs to be seen to-day in any well-equipped electrical showroom makes it possible to choose an electric light fixture which will tone in with any scheme of architecture or decoration to the satisfaction of the most fastidious.

THE first labour-saving electrical device in the home was the electric iron, and even to-day it remains the most popular of them all. Since its advent it has been greatly improved both as regards efficiency, utility and appearance until to-day we have the automatic iron which really thinks for itself.

In quick succession a number of smaller electric domestic appliances made their appearance until to-day we have a multiplicity of portable electrical appliances each designed for a specific purpose—such as the kettle,

boiling jug, coffee percolator, toaster, chafing dish, hotplate, egg boiler, griller, urn, waffle iron, immersion heater, and so on.

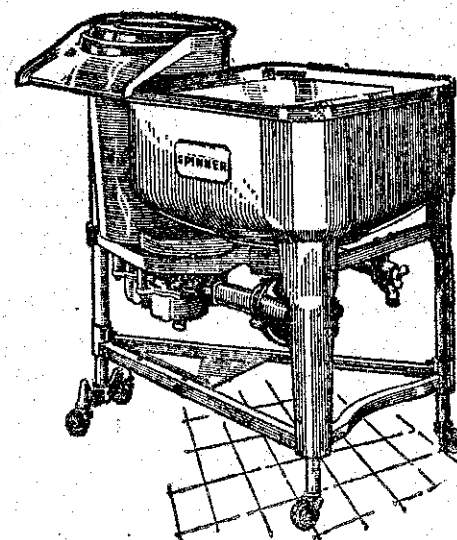
It is not necessary to describe each of these portable appliances in detail since their name suggests their use. Being portable these appliances can be used in any part of the house where an outlet point has been provided, and their appearance is such that they are just as suitable for use in the drawing-room as in the kitchen. The use of electrical appliances in the home tends to improve and maintain the health of the workers in the home by the elimination of dirt, soot, ashes and fumes.

In this health field, also, special appliances have been developed such as the electric vibrator and the violet ray applicator. For the personal use of the lady we have the electric hair clippers and the electric hair dryers, and that electrical development is keeping abreast of the times is shown by the introduction of the hair curlers. Another important labour saver is the electric motor for operating the sewing machine, which eliminates entirely the use of the treadle.

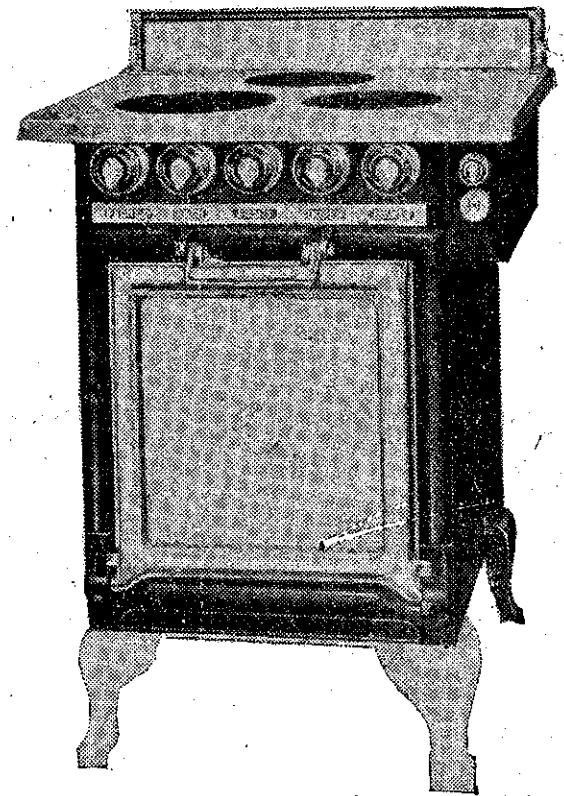
THEN, too, we have the seasonable articles such as the electric fan which, being portable, can be used in any room in the house for keeping cool in the summer, and only those who have experienced its benefit in the sick room in the summer know what a boon it can be. For the winter we have electric radiators and fires which have shown a remarkable development in the last few years. The consumer has a very wide choice in size, design, finish, and price, ranging from the small bowl-type radiator to the electric coal fire designed to be in keeping with even the most expensively-furnished rooms.

In the early days of the electric radiator users frankly admitted their efficiency and

—Continued on page 35.



Secure Cleanliness, Ease and Economy with . . . *Electric Cooking*



If you have electricity in your home and do not use it for cooking, it is not too much to say that you are refusing a gift of the gods, which science has brought to your door. Electric cooking has now been brought to the same perfection as electric light.

The greatest discomfort and heaviest work incidental to a morning's cooking by old methods are the heat

of the kitchen and the range itself, when the cook is often obliged to stand a considerable time on a hot hearth plate leaning over a hot range, stirring etc., and the constant necessity to re-fuel the range.

Electric cooking does away with both. The rise in the temperature of the kitchen, even immediately in front of or over the range is so small as to be scarcely felt. There are no heavy fuel, tops of ranges, etc., to

lift. All is controlled by a turn of a switch as easily as electric light is turned on.

Control of the heat is so perfect and so perfectly indicated by the thermometer, that there is no need to open the oven door to see how the cooking is progressing, and once the food is prepared there is no more labour attached than that entailed by placing it in a cupboard.

Electric cookers and appliances are an ornament to the kitchen, come to you highly finished, and are easily kept in a new condition by simply wiping over with a cloth wrung out in hot water, whilst still warm after use . . . a very different matter to raking out, cleaning, and re-lighting a fuel range before it can be used again. Even should a boil-over occur, all that is necessary is to empty and wipe the drip-tray below the boiling units. There is nothing to soil the food, the appliance or the cook.

Running costs are extremely reasonable, especially if common-sense is brought to bear on the subject. Indeed, there is no other way in which a woman of intelligence can effect so much saving, and bring interest into a task, which is so often described as monotonous. Do not run away with the idea that because a joint takes two or three hours to cook, you will be using electricity all the time. All that is necessary is to get the oven really hot, put in the meat, turn off the top element (supply of current is then already reduced by half) and about 15 minutes later turn off the bottom element, leaving the joint to

finish cooking by the heat which has already been generated, and which remains stored in the oven. Pastry can be put in when the oven is first made really hot, the heat turned off, sponges and cakes put in when the pastry is cooked, and there will still remain enough stored heat to cook a milk pudding.

The same principle applies to boiling rings. Vegetables should be put on in boiling water; the current is switched off, when boiling heat has been regained after a few seconds, and the cooking left to finish on the ring, holding retained heat.

Great saving is also effected in the value and bulk of the food cooked by electricity, as there is less shrinkage and meat retains its natural juices to a remarkable degree. It is no uncommon thing, when carving an electrically-cooked joint for the first time, to doubt whether it is sufficiently cooked because the gravy or meat essence runs so freely; but on cutting into the meat it will be found to be perfectly cooked and tender throughout, the natural juices having been retained in the meat.

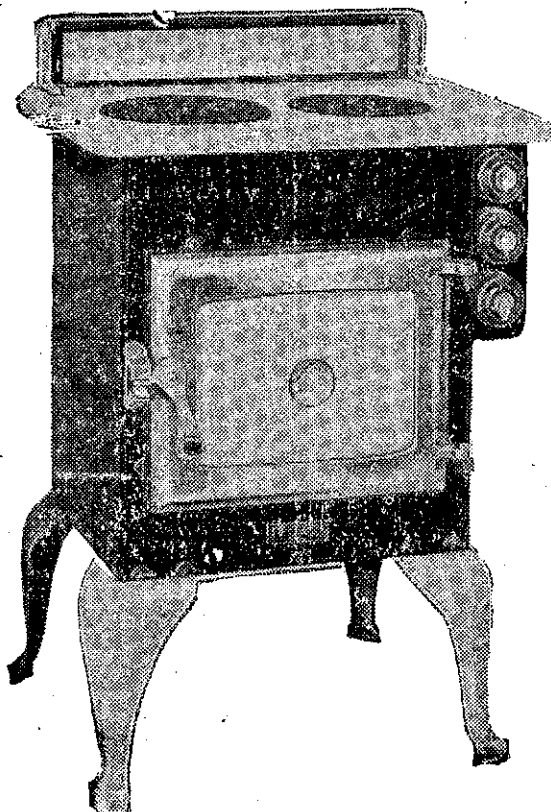
Pastries, scones, cakes, too, can be browned to exactly the required degree.

Smaller appliances, such as grillers, toasters, etc., are equally reliable and always ready to begin work at once.

Surprise Attack.

Wife: "I'm surprised, John, to see you kissing the maid."

Husband: "No, m'dear, I am surprised; you are astonished."





Delicious Roasts Cooked on a MOFFAT Range

THE women folk only began to realize the pleasures of real cooking and baking when Moffats developed their range to its present mark of efficiency.

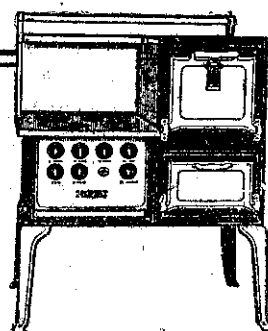
The Moffat Range is so scientifically constructed as to assure the preservation of the valuable juices in the dinners roasted and the pies,

etc., baked. Many women have also expressed complete surprise over the reduction of shrinkage that usually occurs when baking in an ordinary oven.

The Moffat is the most imitated electric range on the market, yet it enjoys the preference in over one hundred thousand homes.

MOFFATS LIMITED, WESTON, ONTARIO

The elements in a Moffat oven are the same as are used in Moffats huge electric furnaces, where they burn day and night at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit—no greater proof of quality than this is necessary.



RW-2

The Heat Deflector found in the Moffat oven assures uniform heat at the front, back, sides, top and bottom of the oven—in no other electric range will you find this feature.

Consult your nearest Electrical Dealer or the New Zealand Distributors :

TURNBULL & JONES LTD.

WELLINGTON, AUCKLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN,
HAMILTON.

The Oldest Established Firm of Electrical Engineers and Contractors in New Zealand.

HOME-CRAFT GLEANINGS

By "GADABOUT"

At Your Service.

If you are needing information or advice regarding electrical equipment, "Gadabout" is here to help you. Correspondence will be welcomed. Replies will appear in the next issue that goes to press, or sent by post if a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed, so do not hesitate to write.—"Gadabout," "Radio Record and Electric Home Journal," P.O. Box 1032, Wellington.

Saving the Women

A DOCTOR told me last week, in all seriousness, that there is no doubt that home electric appliances are saving—not making pleasanter or easier, mark you, but actually saving—the lives of the women of this country. He was referring particularly to washing machines and the various forms of electric cleaners, which do away with the two forms of drudgery which have probably taken the heaviest toll of womanhood in the past.

For the Mere Man

AN overseas paper gives a necktie hint which seems worth passing on. It states that ties wear longer and keep fresher if, when putting the tie in the collar, it is reversed (tab outside) and the wide end, still on the right, is brought under to the left, then over once, and up through the middle and down. The knot is less bulky but quite neat and also easier to adjust without straining and creasing.

Toast at Ease

THERE is now no need to eat toast that has become half-cold on its way from the kitchen, for electric toasters have nearly reached the perfection stage, and can be operated at the breakfast table. One, indeed, will, by the adjustment of a small pointer, toast to any degree required, lightly, golden brown or well-toasted, and needs the minimum of attention, tossing the slice to the top of the toaster when done.

Bath Comfort

"LAZINESS," it is said, "is nothing unless well carried out," and I suspect that for every one of us who conscientiously performs "the daily dozen," there is a large army who prefer to linger in a comfortably hot bath. A deliciously comfortable rubber cushion is now obtainable which can be clapped on to any part of the bath, adhering by suction, which will support the head and neck, while the body remains under water. Bath comfort, indeed!

Lengthening Tresses

IF you are letting your hair grow, by the time it reaches the straggly stage, the condition in which it seems to stay so long, you will probably be envying those of our sisters whose locks are naturally wavy. If you are not one of the fortunate ones, there is an electric curling iron which will do all you ask it. It can be ob-

tained to produce a fine or broad wave (the broad, deep ones, of course, look the most natural) and can be fitted with a comb, which dries the hair perfectly after shampooing, setting the waves at the same time. The cost is not prohibitive and works from any heating point.

Electric Vacuum Cleaners

ALL are good, some are better, and nearly all will polish floors, keeping them in perfect condition. The newest models are light to handle, in-

larger than a pistol, for cleaning upholstery, dusting mantelpieces, shelves and furniture. Your husband would be pleased with this to clean the car.

Washing-Machines

THERE is now a multiplicity of choice. Some have self-adjusting wringers attached, others will spin the clothes to wringer-dryness, or even dry enough to wear or put away. In size, too, they range from those sufficiently small for an apartment to those large enough to take the washing of a large

in profitable occupation, recreation or leisure. Further, no wet clothes to handle, and no water to lift or carry, as the machines are filled by a hose, and are self-emptying.

Do it Yourself

ONE of the big stores is showing specimens of tapestry wool-work on canvas, just like those our great-grandmothers used to produce, except that they are in more harmonious and softer colourings. They make gorgeous covers for seats of stools, chair-backs, etc., and would redeem any room from the ordinary. The ready-worked ones are necessarily somewhat expensive, but there is nothing to prevent even the needlewoman of only average skill making them for herself. If you write, I will tell you where canvas, wools and designs can be obtained. They really have a most old-world air.

Stiffening Dark Chintzes

IT is often difficult, after washing dark chintzes or printed calicoes, to get them to the right stiffness and to get a finish on them again. Try putting a piece of glue about the size of the palm of your hand, broken into pieces, into saucepan with a gallon of rain water. Let it boil over a fire until the glue is melted, then turn it into a large pan and leave it until it is only luke-warm. Put the material into it and stir it about until it has taken the glue-water. Squeeze it well, open it out, and dry as quickly as possible. Then sprinkle it evenly and iron as quickly as you can. The even damping and the quick ironing make all the difference to the finish.

Bleaching Lingerie

PURE white lingerie is coming into its own again, and as some may have had some put away, while the coloured garments have been "le dernier cri," you may like to know of the following way of restoring them to their original purity of colouring. After washing and boiling, let the garments lie all day in excessively strong blue water. Lay them out all night on the grass if possible to dry. Next day boil again with soap, but use no soda or blue. Rinse well and you will be delighted with the result.

At a Discount.

SUMMER has lagged so far behind that the big shops have decided to drastically reduce their prices to clear their stock, and now is a favourable opportunity to get together a wardrobe for the hot days that we must still surely have to come. Be prepared!

... Gifts ...

*Give me for joy: the tossing of the trees,
The flowers dancing, waving in the breeze,
The sun full-shining, sky cloud-flecked and blue,
Spring in her beauty, all earth born anew.*

*Give me for praise: the carol of a bird,
The full, sweep rapture of a skylark heard
Soaring in Heaven; and the rippling note
Of gladness pouring from a robin's throat.*

*Give me for love: the light in children's eyes,
The little clinging hands, words quaint and wise;
The confident affection of the old;
Patience to listen to a tale oft told.*

*Give me for wealth: the gold in every flower,
The gleaming diamonds after summer shower;
A mind wherein is fullest treasure store
Of thoughts and fancies, yea, and wisdom's lore.*

*Give me for friend: one who will understand,
The warmth and comfort of a friendly hand,
Someone to walk beside me in the way,
To share my hopes and fears, my work and play.*

*Give me for peace: the sense to know Thee near,
To have, whate'er befall, no hint of fear;
A perfect trust, knowing full well that He
Who sees the sparrow fall cares more for me.*

—Gladys R. Mead.

expensive to work, and will keep an average-sized home in a state of immaculate cleanliness with expenditure of less time than it takes to thoroughly sweep one carpet in the old-fashioned way and with far less wear-and-tear to carpets and upholstery than is caused by beating and brushing. Moreover, no dust is raised to be afterwards collected or wiped away. One firm shows a particularly fascinating little model, not much household at one or two operations. If the would-be purchaser is inclined to consider the initial outlay excessive, it should be taken into account that the machines can be operated from any ordinary heating point at an infinitesimal cost (far less than that of the fuel for an ordinary copper) and that the whole operation is completed in from 20 minutes to half an hour, leaving the rest of the time usually devoted to washing-day, to be spent

Electrical Development in New Zealand

Good Work by Public Works Department

IN 1910 the decision was reached by the Government of the day to establish main generating stations for the supply of electricity to the population of New Zealand. Even at that time the conception was envisaged of a large part of the power requirements of the Dominion being derived from the practical development of the abundant water power resources of the country. That policy has been continued in the intervening 20 years, until to-day the position is that effective stations are in operation in a number of localities, with some work still to do to complete the comprehensive schemes laid down.

The Government, as at March 31, 1929, had an investment of £8,467,465 in its hydro-electric development. Local authorities created under statute, which obtain their power wholly or in part from the Government, have in their turn an investment in electricity of £11,534,318; whilst certain other authorities, who are independent of Government supply, have an investment of £6,088,424. There is thus upwards of £26,000,000 sterling directly invested by primary authorities in the provision of electricity for industrial and private consumers.

The South Island.

LAKE Coleridge, designed to supply the City of Christchurch and certain parts of the Canterbury provincial area, was commenced in 1910, and the station came into operation about the end of 1914. This station has been outstandingly successful, and has contributed in no small part to the steady development of the City of Christchurch in the intervening years, and the provision of the amenities of civilisation to both city and country residents in that area. From the financial point of view the station shows a satisfactory record. The capital invested is one and a half millions, and the revenue is sufficient to pay interest charges and 2 per cent. depreciation, and still leave a profit on last year's working of £50,374. This was paid into the sinking fund, and the scheme now has a depreciation reserve of £192,359 and a sinking fund of £112,334. Power from Lake Coleridge was a factor in the electrification of the Lyttelton-Christchurch railway tunnel, the completion of which was a boon to the long-suffering travelling public.

IN Dunedin, the Dunedin City Council led the way, so far as the cities were concerned, by itself undertaking the development of power at Waipori. That scheme has been outstandingly successful, and has rendered distinct service to that community. At the present time the Government, in order to provide power for Otago and other parts of the South Island, has under way a very large scheme at Waitaki, in North Otago. When this is completed it will give a surplus of power for sale to Dunedin, and having that point in mind, negotiations are in progress between the Government and the Dunedin City Council, with a view to the absorption of Waipori and the attain-

ment of the advantages represented by the operation of the two plants by one controlling authority.

The North Island.

IN the North Island three major schemes are now in operation—viz., Mangahao, Waikaremoana and Arapuni. The Mangahao plant was the first to get into operation in a partial supply of Wellington City and Wellington provincial area. The plant, however, proved incapable of meeting all the demands made upon it; but that position has now been rectified by the completion of inter-connection with the huge plant at Waikaremoana just opened. This station was first begun in 1923, and a small plant was installed for local supply and construction purposes. This plant is admirably situated for contributing an immense supply of power to the North Island, and plans are under way for linking it up with the other monster plant at Arapuni. Arapuni has not yet reached its major capacity, but has been supplying power as from June 4, 1923, when the first 15,000 k.w. unit commenced operating. A second unit was completed early last year, and a third unit has now reached finality.

Reticulation of the Auckland province, in readiness for the supply of Arapuni power, has been proceeding apace over recent years, such shift as was possible being made with power from Horohoro unit.

The position now is that in the North Island substantial progress has been made towards completing reticulation of the main populated districts, and with the adequate coverage thus provided, opportunity is afforded for the generous and adequate use of electricity in the home.

A Creditable Record.

IN the prosecution of the comprehensive schemes for the general provision of electricity, certain disabilities have been met in the way of peak prices for both electrical material and labour, as well as natural difficulties associated with the selection of sites, etc. These problems have in some degree inflicted a small overload upon the various schemes; but once the undertakings were begun, the only sensible policy was to prosecute the work with vigour to a satisfactory conclusion. That has been the aim of the Department in each field, and having regard to all the difficulties encountered, congratulations may be extended to the Department and its engineering staff for the way in which the various difficulties have been met and overcome. The position now is that both city and country populations of the Dominion have electricity at hand in an increasing degree, and there can be no question but that as years go by the enterprise shown in making this modern convenience available to the public will meet with its reward, and play its part in maintaining a high standard of civilisation and home comfort in the Dominion.

Are Women . . . really Progressive?

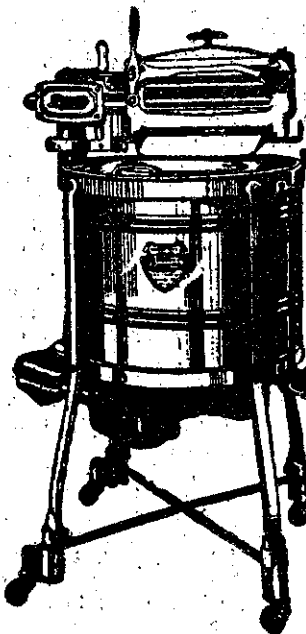
Wash-tubs and knuckle-skinning wash-boards have descended from misty antiquity with but little change

Very little difference is found if you compare ordinary methods of washing clothes with those that were practised when Antony and Cleopatra wooed, when Cromwell imposed his will on Britain, when France was in the convulsions of Revolution, when Queen Victoria was crowned.

"Time is Money" just as much in the home as in business

Men are keenly appreciative of labour-saving devices . . . in their offices you find twentieth century equipment being utilised to save unnecessary labour . . . to increase production. Is there any reason why comparable methods should not be applied to the home?

How well does the "Beatty" Wash?



This is a question we desire every woman to answer for herself. We know that the "Beatty" washes every description of clothing just as well, and in many instances better, than can be done by hand. We also know that it does in half-an-hour what ordinarily takes three hours. But we do not propose to stress those points in this advertisement when an actual demonstration will prove it and show by convincing performance that the ordinary labour of washing clothes should be relegated to things past and done with forever.

The "Beatty" alters everything £1 Deposit £1

. . . and payments of 10/- weekly off the balance make it easy for everybody to enjoy the economy and satisfaction that accompany the use of this British-made Electric Washing Machine . . . in this way wash-tub drudgery has already been banished from over 300,000 British homes.

Cash Price £37

Beatty Electric Washing Machine

British made—British owned

Fill in and send the coupon below to-day

To the "BEATTY WASHER" HOUSE,
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON.

Please demonstrate, free of obligation, the "Beatty Electric Washer" to me at my own home on (state date).

Name

Address

The HOME KITCHEN

By "ELECTRA"

Readers of the "Radio Record and Electric Home Journal" who have cooking difficulties or require help with recipes for electric cooking, or desire special hints in connection with their electric ranges, may write to "Electra," P.O. Box 1032, Wellington. Replies will be published either in these columns or in urgent cases sent direct, provided a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

A Company Luncheon for Six

(With recipes) which can be served HOT or COLD and prepared beforehand, leaving the hostess free for entertaining.

Jellied Soup.

Fish in Shells.

Beef Olives.

Green Peas.

Pears in Ginger Ale.

Cheese Straws.

Jellied Soup.

PUT 3 pints of cold stock in a stew pan and add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of lean neck of beef, finely minced, the crushed shells of 2 eggs, 1 small carrot, cut up, and 1 small onion left whole, a small piece of celery and 6 pepper corns, 3 allspice, 1 clove, and salt to taste. Whip the whites of the eggs into a stiff froth and add lightly. Place over a gentle heat, until just on boiling point, then let it simmer about half-an-hour. Strain through a clean dry cloth, add more seasoning if liked. Then place a thin strip of carrot in the bottom of 6 cups or glasses, pour in the soup, and place in the refrigerator to set, but do not freeze. Can be served in the glasses with a tiny sprig of parsley, cress or a mint leaf on top, or turned out.

Fish in Shells.

MASH the yolks of 4 hard-boiled eggs with a fork until well mixed, add salt and pepper and about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tinned salmon or any cooked fish, shredded or cut into small pieces, and a few shelled shrimps if obtainable. Stir in about 2 ounces of warmed butter and a tablespoonful or more of cream. Place the mixture in 6 shells or saucers, cover with mayonnaise sauce and trim each with the whites of eggs cut in rounds, sprinkling a little chopped parsley, herbs, or mint very sparsely over all. If to be served cold, place a slice of tomato or half a radish on the top of each shell, and place in refrigerator to harden.

To make the mayonnaise sauce, mix half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of sugar, 1-8th teaspoonful of cayenne pepper with the yolk of one or two eggs (those left from the jellied soup), and when well mixed add half a teaspoonful of vinegar, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of oil, at first drop by drop, stirring constantly. When very thick add very gradually $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful of vinegar and one tablespoonful of lemon juice, beating until smoothly blended. The dressing should be thick enough to hold its shape.

Beef Olives with Green Peas.

TAKE 6 slices of fillet of beef (about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) about 4 inches long and 3 inches wide, and if liked place a slice of good bacon on each. Spread a thin layer of forcemeat on each, roll up tightly and fasten securely with twine. Melt the butter in a pan, put in the olives and fry in oven or on top of range until slightly browned. Pour off the fat, add rather less than a pint of brown sauce or thickened gravy and simmer in oven (stored heat) or on top for $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. When done, remove string, arrange neatly on a pretty dish, pour the gravy round, and place in refrigerator to set gravy, adding a few cold green peas.

For the forcemeat, take 4 ounces of fresh breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful each of flour, butter and chopped nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of chopped parsley, mixed herbs and lemon peel, 1 small egg, pepper and salt. Mix all together well and use the egg to form a stiff paste.

Pears in Ginger Ale.

PLACE 6 pears (6 halves or even quarters, if large, are sufficient) in refrigerator pan with equal quantities of the pear syrup and ginger ale. Leave two hours or until mushy and serve before the fruit becomes frozen, in one large glass dish or small glasses, with whipped cream.

Cheese Straws.

TAKE 4 ounces each of grated cheese, butter and flour. Rub the butter into the flour, add the cheese, salt and cayenne pepper to taste, and one well-beaten egg. Mix well and roll out about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick. Cut into strips the same width, and bake in moderate oven about 15 minutes.

Notes.

These dishes can be prepared in an hour or two, and will keep perfectly in refrigerator a day or more.

Should you decide to serve the meal hot, all you need do is to heat the soup and place the Fish-in-Shells and Beef

Why a Refrigerator?

HAVE you ever thought what a refrigerator in your home would mean to you, in added health and happiness? So much, too, in commonsense economy, that its possession should no longer be regarded as a luxury for summertime.

Economical Buying.

WE know that perishable food-stuffs can often be bought cheaply in quantities, but no ultimate saving is effected, if part is spoiled or wasted. Where, however, there is a refrigerator in the home, advantage can always be taken of a glut in the market, as even the most perishable foods, such as meat, fish, milk, fruit, and vegetables can be safely kept for days at a time at a temperature below 50 degrees F., which will prevent souring and the growth of germs. From a health point of view, refrigeration is not only desirable, but necessary to keep such food-stuffs as milk, butter, etc., in a safe condition.

Left-overs.

ANOTHER point that makes for economy is the palatable use of left-overs. What is the value of all those small quantities of fish, meat, milk, fruit, etc., that are thrown away in the course of a year, because they "will not keep" or are "just on the turn"? Certainly enough to keep one member of the family.

Where they can be placed in a temperature below 50 degrees F. they are easily kept until they can be used in a hash, stew, pie, pudding, or salad, which not only uses them to advantage, but renders the dish itself more varied, palatable, and interesting. All cooks realise that the greater number of ingredients they can make use of in a dish, the more intriguing that dish will become, but it is seldom possible to have all one would like at one's command, without a safely cool place for storage. It is the flavouring, the soupcon, the suggestion, which just removes the confection from the ordinary, and is so delightful. The surplus syrup from a tin of fruit can be used to mix a pudding, saving milk and sugar, and definitely add to its attractiveness. The small piece of cheese too small to serve alone and too large with which to bait the mouse-trap, which one still hesitates

to throw away, can be kept without the growth of mildew, until it can be grated into the salad for supper, and only adds to its nourishing qualities. The few spoonfuls of cream left over from yesterday and thanks to the refrigerator, still perfectly sweet, too little to make anything with, can be stirred into the salad dressing, making it all the richer. Is not this convincing as making for true economy?

Delicacies for All.

THE simplest sweet becomes a delicacy when chilled or slightly frozen, while really delectable sweets can be made with no cooking and a minimum of time and trouble. A simple sweet like tinned peaches or apricots, each half placed on a macaroon, slightly damped with the fruit syrup and surrounded with a little custard or whipped cream can be prepared in a few minutes, and if put to chill or slightly freeze, nothing more tempting can be so easily produced. Endless combinations will suggest themselves and they need not even be all alike to serve at the same time.

For the Invalid.

COLD things are often more welcome than any other kind of food in times of sickness. An invalid told me once that she had known the time when she would have given almost anything for a glass of really cold water. With ice at one's disposal a cube can be dropped into a glass of water or any other cold drink at any time; and a nourishing glass of soup or bouillon, slightly frozen with a little ice tinkling at the sides, will often be taken, when, if served hot or tepid, it would be refused.

Ice bags, really cold packs, too, can be produced with the aid of the cubes in the refrigerator, without irritating delay.

Why Electric?

BECAUSE the electric refrigerator itself requires no attention, not even oiling, is easily kept clean, inexpensive to maintain, requires no special installation as it will operate from any ordinary heating point, and can be placed anywhere to suit the housewife's convenience as there is no ice to carry in and no water to empty away.

Plain Logic.

First Darcy: "What fo' you name yo' baby 'Electricity' Mose?"

Second Darcy: "Well, mah name am Mose, and mah wife's name am Dinah, and if Dinahmose don't make Electricity, what does they make?"

Artificial Sunlight has Curative Properties

A New Use for Electricity



We have recently been fortunate in securing the opinions of a prominent medical man on artificial sunlight, or ultra-violet ray treatment.

From him we learn that its use is valuable as a general tonic and perfectly safe in the hands of the layman if instructions are carried out.

The curative value of natural sunlight is well known, the ultra-violet rays which it contains being the curative constituent. The relative intensity of the sun varies enormously with its altitude, decreasing as the sun gets low. Miles high, too, there is an ozone layer absorbing all the sun's shorter rays, and lower down the ultra-violet rays are absorbed by the atmosphere.



SUN-RAYS FOR A HORSE.

This horse is undergoing sun-ray treatment at the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor (England).

Ultra-violet rays from the sun vary at different months of the year and at different hours of the day, decreasing in winter time, as we should expect.

Ultra-violet rays come to us also from the whole of the sky, and when the sun is low those from the sky-shine are greater than from the sun itself. Hence the depressing effect of a grey sky. There is also a very great loss of ultra-violet rays in smoky cities, even during periods of bright sunshine.

Approximately 7 per cent. of ultra-violet rays are contained in the sun's rays. Artificial sunlight will give from 28 per cent. from a mercury-vapour lamp to 5 per cent. from a carbon arc lamp, both of which can be controlled to avoid sunburn. Most makers of ultra-violet ray apparatus will give a certificate stating what the particular apparatus will produce.

For the same reason that a person who is not accustomed to exposure to strong sunshine will suffer sunburn if subjected to prolonged exposure, artificial sunlight treatment should be in-

troduced gradually. One minute's exposure should be the first treatment, increasing by one minute each treatment, until 30 minutes' exposure is being taken at one treatment.

Such a treatment when given over a whole body constitutes an excellent

It is usefully employed during convalescence, as recently, in the case of His Majesty the King, who derived great benefit from the treatment, and for general debility.

Neuralgia, sciatica, etc., are always

sufficient or even excessive quantities in margarine, winter milk, and butter, and such foodstuffs as are normally lacking in same.

We find, therefore, that a small, portable, ultra-violet ray apparatus, such as can be obtained from a reliable maker at the cost of a few pounds only, should be of immense value, not only in the general toning-up of the system and increasing its resistance to disease, but in the actual creation of vitamins within the body itself by the application of the rays, and the fact that it enables sedentary workers, invalid children, old people and folk tied to their business during the daytime, to acquire the benefits of a sun-bath, independent of weather or other conditions, at any time, which may be at their disposal.

Trials in Tact, or What Would You Do?

(Conducted by Savoir-Faire)

Under this heading, an every-day problem will be set week by week, and readers are invited to send in their solutions, for which marks will be awarded. Prizes are offered to those obtaining the most marks over a series of ten. First prize, £2/2/0; second prize, £1/1/0; and third prize, 10/6 for each series.

Competitors may send in their own problems for publication and solution and a prize of 10/6 will be given for the best one sent in during each series, and 5/- for each contributed problem used.

PROBLEM No. 1.

1st SERIES.

Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. have been near neighbours and good friends for some time, taking tea and going into town together occasionally, etc.

After a time, Mrs. A. notices a coolness on Mrs. B's side and excuses are made when invitations or suggestions are given by Mrs. A., until finally Mrs. B. "cuts" Mrs. A. directly. Mrs. A. is unconscious of having given cause for offence and is hurt and sorry at losing the friendship. What should Mrs. A. do?

Suggested by Savoir-Faire.

A nom-de-plume may be used but names and addresses must be sent. The same nom-de-plume must be retained throughout the series. All replies must bear a post mark dated not later than the Thursday after the date of the journal in which the problem appears, and should be addressed to "Savoir-Faire," Radio Record and Electric Home Journal, P.O. Box 1032, Wellington.

Savoir-Faire's decision must in every case be accepted as final.

sun-bath and has a marked tonic effect.

WHILE artificial sunlight is not recommended for application to closed abscesses, it has a highly remedial and germicidal effect when applied to skin affections, such as eczema, boils, carbuncles, open leg ulcers, etc., actually killing the bacteria and creating healthy tissue.

It is highly thought of for the treatment of rickets and kindred diseases, due to faults of nutrition (not necessarily under-nutrition, but often poor nutrition lacking in vitamin D, or failure to assimilate the nutrition taken, as in girlhood anaemia), pneumonia and some forms of tuberculosis, such as tubercular joints and hip-disease. It should not, however, be used for tuberculosis of the lungs, where there is an actual lesion, as haemorrhage might be induced.

relieved and frequently cured by ultra-violet ray applications.

Owing to the ozone which is emitted, the odour of which can be readily detected, it is valuable in treating cases of asthma, influenza, bronchitis, and epidemic colds. Ozonisers are used in the out-patients' waiting rooms of some large hospitals to ozonate the air and free it of impurities.

ITS properties are nowhere more remarkable than in the world of chemistry. A British combination of research chemists succeeded in creating a substance the same as vitamins A, B, C, and D, but which, when fed experimentally to puppies, was disappointing, in that it did not cure or prevent rickets, until irradiated by ultra-violet rays, when it assumed all the active properties of actual vitamin D. There is now, therefore, no real obstacle in the way of producing vitamin D in suf-



THOMAS A. EDISON,
The world's greatest inventor, to whom the world owes applied electricity.

All-Alive-O!

SIX electric eels have lately arrived at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, and the superintendent says that they are literally the most shocking creatures that have ever come under his care.

The creatures are about six feet long and about five feet of their length contains an electric current generating apparatus, which generates enough electricity to bowl over a horse.

It is inadvisable, therefore, unless properly insulated, to handle them from the wrong end. Other tricks that they can do include lighting an electric bulb, running toy trains, or work an egg-beater, provided, of course, that they are properly attached. In their natural state in Trinidad, after they have exhausted their batteries, they retire in a rock and rest-up while the electrical equipment is being renewed. The matter of recharging remains a mystery, and it is for the purpose of investigating their sources of energy and their method of storing it, that they have been sent to the Philadelphia Zoo.

Electricity in the Home



R. DANA in his address said: "Hullo, New Zealand! When I said good-bye to you last night I thought it was for ever, but here I am back again. Although I cannot see your faces, I have the newspaper man's imagination and I can see people in city and country, on river and on seashore, tuning-in again to hear the voice of a friend from America. This morning I have had a most interesting conversation with one of the professors of your college. He is a man who believes that Horace Mencken and Sinclair Lewis are writing the current history of America, and doubtless if he were queried would say that Professor James and Woodrow Wilson must incorrectly, if at all, reflect the status of the American movement and the progress of the American nation.

"That, however, is not the matter from an interesting conversation with this gentleman upon which I wish to deal. He told me this morning that New Zealand must be content to go along about as she is now; that this urgency for progress, this irritation for improvement, really means very little in the life of this Dominion, and that there were some things which it would be far better if they had been left as they were—let us say a century ago, or perhaps he meant two or three centuries ago. I frequently hear people talking about the good old days, and I wonder whether they mean the time when a man was hung if he stole a sheep or a lamb; or the time when the favourite form of punishment was to hitch your man between two powerful horses and pull his body apart; the time when wealth and power and greed were rulers of the earth, and nobles splashed their mud upon the peasants, who, though they might hate and were

AN unexpected treat was accorded listeners just before Christmas by a particularly interesting talk on "Electricity in the Home," being given by Mr. Marshall N. Dana, Associate-Editor of the "Oregon Journal," Portland, U.S.A. Mr. Dana is one of the most interesting and breezy radio personalities that has appeared before the microphone at 2YA. This is explained in part by the fact that he is no stranger to the microphone, being a regular talker from the radio station in his home city, where he gives a weekly feature on modern topics. Mr. Dana has a special interest in electricity, both from the business and social side, as he is president of a power and irrigation corporation, with a capital of 50,000,000 dollars. He is, however, specially attracted to electricity by its possibilities for service to the human race, and his address had for its keynote that thought.

bitter, dared not make response or utter resentment. I would like to suggest to the gentleman who has no optimism about the progress of New Zealand, particularly at this Christmas season of brightness, happiness and joy—and let me say that in my judgment, brightness, happiness and joy are worth far more than a merely pessimistic analysis of the source and impulse that lie back of a smile—I would like to suggest to him that at this Christmas season he take his joy out of it by reading Christmas stories again, and that he dwell upon the character of Mr. Scrooge, for, despite the fact that some of the things they had in the long-ago were good and will remain, like their literature and their poetry and some of their fiction, I would not trade this electric-lighted day for the candle twilight of that day. I would not trade the brightened opportunity for the satisfaction of human interest and comfort and luxury for the time when self-repression was ruling and limitation of opportunity the law. I would not trade this day, when we are beginning to learn man's possible control of the resources of nature, and hence multiplication of man power by the use of the powers of nature, for that long-ago when to speak of the powers

of nature in any other than the supernatural sense was to be called a witch. You remember the day when Aladdin rubbed the lamp and the genius came at his summons, and opened to his astonished gaze visions of the caves that were glittering with lights and with gems. You remember the day when Benjamin Franklin tapped the heavens with a key and drew forth a spark, as though it were the might of a distant star. You remember that that day was an omen of the day in which we live, "We talk to-day about the "pacific era." Let me say to you that we of the Pacific area, citizens of the Pacific, and brethren and pioneers of the day that is just dawning, would have none of the accomplishments of which we dream unless we remember that day. We owe all of the means of accomplishment to the wizard powers of electricity.

"I WANT to say to you that there are waiting upon the steps of New Zealand a great and marvellous company of bright, alert, swift, beautiful servants of man; and not only servants of man, but servants of woman. They have manufactured a name for these little folk, these peculiar folk that are waiting in intelligent company upon the steps of New Zealand. They are called robots. One of these robots at Washington, D.C., opens a door at the command "Open Sesame," and no hand touches the knob. One of these robots reports by telephone at stated intervals the depth of water in one of the main reservoirs to the city office scores of miles away. One of these robots, called "Metal Mike," guides your good ship Aorangi across the Pacific Ocean with such skill and fidelity that there is no variation in its course.

YOU have these electrical robots in small number in New Zealand at the present time. I have seen them at work on your dairy farms, milking your cows, and carrying that milk, without the touch of a human hand, to the cans for transfer to the dairy factory. And I have seen them, in somewhat limited degree, at your dairy factories; but I think I must confess that to my mind the New Zealand dairy farmer is more progressive in his use of mechanical and electrical device than are some of the factories. The time is going to come when these robots will enter in great number into your life, and you will find that they carry no national brand and bring no national prejudices; that they are international in their character, universal in their service, and belong to the present day of progress. Let me add in this brief moment that these robots will enter not

only the dairy, but they will enter the dairy homes. They will not only lift the burden from the backs of men, who would be animals of drought without them; but they will lift the burdens out of the hands of your housewives.

I want to say to you that if your dairy farmers are entitled to electric milking machines, your housewives are entitled to electrify their homes.

THE day when the greater use of the electrical robots will come is when the New Zealand Government has completed its present power programme, when it has extended the amortisation basis to the cost of those installations over a longer period, for after all it is not nearly as important to pay quickly for those installations as it is important to give the people in the greatest possible degree the largest quantity of power at the smallest cost, so that they can use it for their interests, their comforts, and their luxuries. In my home in Portland, a country home overlooking a beautiful river—where also the roses bloom, but not at this season of the year—we have a furnace that heats our house, and it is controlled by an electric robot. It turns on the heat in the morning, and keeps it at 70 degrees throughout the day, and at 10.30 in the evening it turns it off. I do not have to shovel coal, I do not have to light the gas. All I have to do is to wind the clock every Saturday night, and the genius of electricity does the rest of it for me. In the kitchen of our home is an electric range, and Mrs. Dana may set a clock, put the roast in the oven, and all the vegetables and other things, and when the time comes this electric robot will turn on the current and the food will be prepared to that very choicest brown which we men most enjoy; and all the time she can go out and play golf or enjoy a "pink tea." Further, in our home electrical current sweeps the floor, it dusts the ceiling and walls, it does the washing and ironing, and even dries and curls our hair! Further, it not only cooks our food, but it refrigerates it to keep it sweet and wholesome and in healthy condition. We use electricity for everything that we possibly can. We do not drink as much tea as you good people do here. We drink coffee. But if we wish to have a cup of coffee, we plug the percolator into the wall, and in a very few minutes that coffee is streaming forth, which, mixed with your good cream, would taste vastly better than much of the coffee which we have encountered in your country.

While the aroma of coffee from the percolator fills the morning air with fragrance, toast is crisping in the toaster and bacon and eggs are giving a savoury promise of pleasure on the burner which acquired ruby heat at the touch of a button.

And if we want a little more heat round the house, we take a portable radiator.

At the end of the day when the good man returns from his work, he sits down before his radio and draws upon the ether and the talent of distant cities for music and entertainment that bring to him both rest and recrea-

"TELLUS" Vacuum Cleaners

Over 20,000 sold in England in 10 Months at £15.

Special Introductory Price Offer to New Zealand Public:

£10/10/- Terms: 30/- deposit and 12 Monthly Payments of 16/8

Equal to Competitive Machines selling at £18. The greatest value ever offered in High-grade Electric Vacuum Cleaners. Incorporating every exclusive feature, including metal container for dust instead of usual "bag." Cleans under furniture without stooping. Possesses exceptionally powerful suction. Handsomely nickel-plated. Sold complete with four detachable heads, brushes, and electric cable at special introductory price of £10/10/-.

Full particulars and details of Easy Payment Plan to any address. Write TO-DAY to—

ABEL, SMEETON LTD.,

CUSTOMS STREET E., AUCKLAND

All done by electricity! The lovely comforts that keep life on the upward side! The radio of which there ought to be one in every home! The outlook of infinite variety and allure which raises the ironies and disappointments of bare existence into realisation that happiness need not be reserved for a life to come but with all its zest and sparkle belongs to the great Now!

Or if we want to show our friends, even at night time, our ponds and outside walks and the landscaping of our garden, we simply switch on the lights.

So we find that electricity in the home does away with all the trouble, and puts in its place powers for increased happiness, greater leisure and more time for those beautiful associations which come between father and mother and children, and bind them together in those bonds that know no breaking. Sweet, delicate, everlasting bonds of home association and fellowship! And when I speak on behalf of the greater use of electricity in the home, when I urge that when the time comes when you use it to the limits possible, I am not urging anything particularly for the aggrandisement of commercial interests; but I am urging merely the use of this servant, who will make the home brighter, happier, broader, healthier and richer. After all, you remember that we once, in a moment of inspired declaration, asserted that it was the inalienable right of man to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and in this electrical age of the Pacific era we of the Pacific area are entitled to enter into a greater, finer and more beautiful life by enjoying life, liberty and the pur-

Modern Aladdin's Lamp

(Concluded from page 27.)

their utility, but it has taken a long while to break down the prejudice in favour of the glow of a coal or wood fire. This psychological preference has been overcome by the adoption of combined electrical heat with flickering coal fire effect.

The electric vacuum cleaner has its place in every home. It is more than a labour saver and a time saver, for the vacuum cleaner cleans better than any broom or sweeper. It saves health too. It is adaptable inasmuch as it can be used for cleaning carpets, rugs, chairs, hangings, upholstery, bedding and clothing, and, in fact, when purchased complete with its attachments, it becomes a complete house-cleaning plant.

With the rapid growth of electricity in the home, and the cheapening of the cost to the user of electricity, it is only to be expected that manufacturers would turn their attention to larger appliances, the foremost of which today is the electric range, which in itself could easily be made the sole subject of an article much longer than this. In its entire elimination of soot, ash and fumes it is a health bringer as well as a labour saver, and its enamel finish inside and out makes it so easily kept clean.

The supply authorities in New Zealand have proved their progressiveness by the institution of charges which make the electric range the cheapest form of cooking. Add to this the elimination of loss of shrinkage in the cooking of joints—the beautiful appearance, and you have that most to be desired of all electrical appliances—the electric range.

IN a country like New Zealand, where most housewives do their own housework, it has taken them a long time to realise that a very large amount of their lives is spent in the kitchen. Out of this awakening has come the desire for better and brighter kitchens, and to meet this demand electric ranges are now available in a variety of beautifully finished enamelled colours.

The adoption of the electric range in place of the old coal range and its water boiler brought the need for some means of heating water electrically. This problem was very quickly overcome by means of placing electric elements in water cylinders, and, with the provision of very cheap rates, all the hot water necessary for the household can now be provided electrically at a very economical cost.

THE development of the electric refrigerator for household purposes has been phenomenal and it is rapidly superseding the use of ice-chests for the preservation of food. These refrigerators are automatic in control, thus ensuring a constant temperature. The main purpose of the electric refrigerator is to preserve food from decay, so that from the aspect of good health alone it is worthy of consideration.

suit of happiness through the ministrations of electricity."

Mr. Dana concluded by saying "Au Revoir, but not good-bye" to his New Zealand friends, and expressing the hope that it would be possible to some day return.

tion, for good food means good health.

Probably the greatest drudgery in the home arose out of the preparing and cooking of meals, since meal time comes round with painful regularity, and, having eliminated the most objectionable features from cooking, it is only natural that the electrical industry should set itself to the removal of the slavery of the wash-tub. This has been achieved by the production of the electrically-driven clothes-washer, which is being sold in huge numbers in the older countries, and the benefits of which are now being made available in New Zealand homes. Many ladies may doubt the statement that the electric clothes-washer will actually wash clothes, but this fact can be easily proved by actual demonstrations which can be arranged in their homes.

Electric washing machines are of two main types, namely, those equipped with an electrically-driven wringer and those equipped with a hydro-extractor, or commonly known as the "spinner" type. Of these the spinner type is the later and more popular development. Apart from the labour-saving feature of the washing machine, consideration must also be given to the fact that not only is no harm done to the clothes but it actually preserves them from the hard wear and tear experienced from the old-fashioned washing-board.

The next twelve months will see a very rapid development in the use of electric washing machines throughout New Zealand, and it is predicted that in the next few years it will be as popular as the electric range and the electric vacuum cleaner.

IN watching the development and progress of the electrical appliances for the home, it is interesting to note how a need is met almost as soon as it has arisen, and the development in one piece of apparatus has rapidly led to the manufacturing of its adjuncts. This has already been demonstrated in the foregoing remarks, and is further shown by the manufacture of the electric ironing machine as an adjunct to the washing machine; and the cake-mixing machine and egg-beater and also the vegetable peeler as an adjunct to electrical cooking.

Another appliance which is destined to achieve popularity is the dish-washing machine which, in time, will eliminate one of the most hateful of all household tasks—"washing-up."

Many of these appliances are already to be found in every home in New Zealand served by electricity, but one of the greatest mistakes made by the user of electricity is lack of foresight in providing ample outlet points to which can be connected various appliances which are purchased as and when circumstances permit.

In conclusion, it cannot be too strongly urged on every home-builder in New Zealand the absolute necessity of making adequate provision in this respect when the electrical installation is being made at the time when the home is being built. Not only will it save money in the long run, but it makes it so much easier to procure and use other appliances as and when one is in a position to do so.

Have you obtained your copy of the

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

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

Available everywhere.

Electric Water Heaters

A SUBJECT of some interest to the trade and the public is the acceptability or otherwise of a certain type of instantaneous water heater. The electrical department of the Wellington City Council has hitherto advised against the adoption of this type of heater, on the ground that the sudden load at certain hours of the day would prove very disturbing to the installation, and would involve in practice a good deal of extra expense. This decision has not been fully acceptable to some members of the City Council, who desired that further evidence should be made available from the city where the device was invented. In order to secure this information, Mr. M. Cable, tramways manager and electrical engineer for the City Council, is now paying a visit to Sydney.

Educated Egyptian: "You have no wonderful hieroglyphics in America, no mysterious inscriptions, no indecipherable relics of an ancient literature whose secrets the wise men have tried in vain to discover."

American Tourist (humbly): "No, we haven't any of those things, I admit. But" (brightening up) "we have our railway timetables."

The COATES Water Heater

THERE are many forward planning minds who would like the electrically-heated water supply. Some, too, have installed systems where troubles arise acting adversely on the element and the heating unit has to be necessarily, if inconveniently, replaced.

To all, the Guaranteed COATES Water Heater is offered with the knowledge that no failure has occurred under fair working conditions.

Made to fit any electric water heating system, the COATES WATER-HEATER is anxious to prove its strength and economy, confident that the workshop tests which it withstands are more severe than normal water heating circumstances. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Stocked in standard wattages (special sizes at short notice).

The Coates Water-Heater is obtainable through your Electrician, Plumber and Hardware Merchant or Power Board.

Manufactured by—

R. F. McCartney,
34 Wright Street,
Wellington.

A Safety Device has been patented to avoid damage should the water tank empty with the current on. This thermal cut-out is an extra that may be added if desired.



A Cooking Hint.

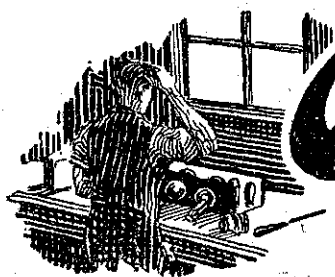
—One that means lighter, fluffier, more delicious scones and cakes—with higher food value and a much longer period of freshness.

Add a few spoonfuls of ANCHOR SKIM MILK POWDER to every mixture.

Ask your grocer for "ANCHOR" TODAY.

PRICE 1/2 PER TIN.

Free Recipe Folder—write to "Anchor," Box 844, Auckland.



Questions and Answers



Tone Harsh.

THE tone of my factory-built receiver is very harsh, writes "Sonora" (Wellington). I find on removing the grid leak that it makes very little difference to the functioning of the set.

A.: Harshness is usually caused through faults in the audio amplifier. Is the correct of grid bias applied to the last valve? Has this valve lost some of its emission so that the grid bias is disproportionate to the plate current. A dealer can test the valve, and if this is perfectly good, we should advise you to get in touch with the agent for this receiver, as we do not recommend the amateur listener to interfere with a commercial receiver. The fact that the grid leak can be removed, and the set yet work, is not altogether unusual, but its removal has a tendency to spoil it.

2. The radio frequency side is known as the balanced bridge. Can this be adapted to take two screen grid valves in the R.F. stages.

A.: Adapting a tuned R.F. receiver to take the screen grid is by no means a simple task. It is certainly not economical, and we would not advise you to attempt it, and if you are not prepared for a great expense, we should not advise you to have it done.

A.C. Short-wave Adapter.

IS there any likelihood of your publishing details of an A.C. short-wave adapter? asks "Dynamic" (Lower Hutt).

A.: There is every likelihood. We shall do so either in the "Radio Record" or in the 1930-31 "Radio Listeners' Guide." We shall not, however, promise any particular dates, but will do so as soon as possible.

2. Do adapters give as good results as, say, "Round-the-World" Two?

A.: There is no reason why an adapter used with a good amplifier should not give better results, but more trouble is encountered with the adapter than with the set.

3. Could you inform me where I could get the D.X. clock?

A.: It was published in the "Radio Record" dated January 6, 1928.

Converting a Gramophone to Panatrop.

WILL you supply me with the details, including a diagram, of the method of converting a gramophone to a panatrop? I wish to retain the clock-work motor and the 10in. horn in the machine if possible, asks "Brandes" (Petone).

A.: We should not advise you to attempt a conversion. Your best plan would be to obtain or build an amplifier and a dynamic cone speaker, and attach a pick-up to the gramophone and work through this. It does not seem reasonably possible to retain the horn in the gramophone.

Speaker from a Crystal Set.

I WISH to try to operate a loudspeaker from my crystal set. What type of instrument would I use, and what would be the price? asks "T.G." (Wellington).

A.: A very sensitive speaker such as Amplion in the horns, and Spheravox in the cones, should give results where signals come very loudly through the phones. This type of speaker is priced usually between £3 and £4. It must be understood that a cheap speaker cannot be used directly following the crystal except under unusual conditions.

Unanswered Questions.

"P.R.S." (Glenmore) sends us a little note asking us if we have overlooked certain questions about the time of the Auckland Exhibition, or whether there are so many in ahead of his, his turn has not yet come.

A.: If "P.R.S." will look at the last two issues of the "Radio Record," he will see that "Cathode" is devoting a special article to the explanation of his problems.

A Hard Detector.

I HAVE constructed the Short-wave Adapter in the "Listener's Guide," writes "J.W." (Bay of Islands), but although it will work with a transformer coupled audio amplifier using a PM5, it will not work with a resistance coupled amplifier using a 201A as detector.

A.: There are two factors to be considered here. The 201A is a much harder valve than PM5; in other words, it will require higher voltage on the plate, the grid return to the positive, and more tickler turns. The 201A may have lost a great deal of its emission, and consequently reacts very tardily. Have it tested.

Power Noise.

I HAVE a five-valve receiver in which a great deal of noise is present when I operate a generator for the house supply, states "W.C.W." (Geraldine).

A.: This can be stopped by the use of two 2 mfd. condensers, with the centre point earthed. See an article in the "Radio Record" dated September 13, 1929.

Resistance Value.

WHAT is the value of the resistances to be used in connection with a centre tapped push-pull transformer for Osram P625 and P625A valve and how are they calculated?

A.: Consult the valve curves, and it will be seen that at 250 volts the grid

bias required is about 24 volts negative. With this bias, the output is about 23 milliamps., so that the resistance is obtained by Ohm's law from this. $R = E/I = 23/24 \times 1000 = \text{approximately } 1000 \text{ ohms}$. For two valves in push-pull using the centre point for bias, the equation resolves itself into $46/24 = 1900 \text{ approximately}$. Applying this to P625A

Questions and Answers

READERS of the "Radio Record" who are in difficulties about reception or set construction are invited to write to our "Questions and Answers" department for help. We particularly wish to assist those who know little about radio, as very often there is some very slight trouble which spoils completely one's enjoyment of the programmes.

Correspondents are asked to observe the following courtesies:

1. Write legibly.
2. Make your questions brief and to the point; do not make apologies for writing, and, where possible, tabulate.
3. Do not ask for a reply by post unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Even in these circumstances, we reserve the right to answer any question through our columns.
4. Do not ask us to design circuits or send detailed lay-out diagrams; but we can offer advice regarding circuits.
5. Address all technical correspondence: "The Technical Editor, P.O. Box 1032, Wellington."

valve, and the bias resistor for both push-pull and single can be determined.

Valve Outputs.

WHAT is the probable difference in output volume between 615 and 605? asks "R.H.F." (Brooklyn).

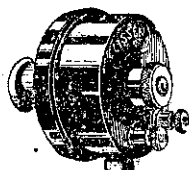
A.: Very much depends upon the circuit and the components used in it. It would probably be about twice in favour of 615, but of course, there is a great difference in the ability to handle volume, and to impart quality.

Useful Tips

PROVIDED it has low self-capacity, a large tuning coil makes a very good R.F. choke in most cases.

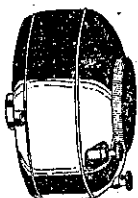
WHEN a blob of solder has been run over a joint, take the iron away, and hold the joint perfectly steady until it "sets." (This is indicated by a sudden crinkled appearance.)

VOLTMETER readings should be taken with a high-resistance instrument when the set is working if you want the true figures.



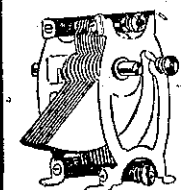
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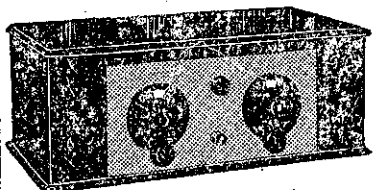
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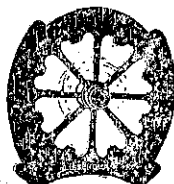
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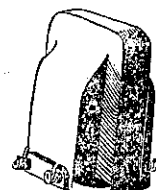
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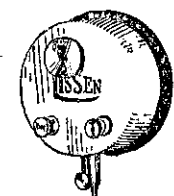


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Simple Polarity Indicators

Some Easily-applied Tests

WITH the present-day fairly general use of battery chargers and mains units a simple method of determining the correct polarity of mains becomes a necessity. An accumulator incorrectly connected to a charger and left in this way for a few hours may be permanently ruined. In the case of B battery eliminators operating from A.C. mains the output terminals are, in most cases, marked in some way. With certain commercial chargers the practice is to bring out flexible leads and stamp the connecting spade tags. Sooner or later these tags become corroded, and it is difficult to determine the positive and negative leads.

Some form of polarity indicator would therefore appear to be a necessity for every power-from-the-mains wireless user. It is extremely difficult to determine from inspection of twisted flex the relative polarity of the two leads. The easily-applied tests include (1) voltmeter; (2) water test; (3) potato test; (4) chemical test.

In the first type a voltmeter of the moving-coil type may be used, for with this class of meter a reading is only obtained when the positive of the supply is joined to the positive terminal on the meter. If the meter is incorrectly connected the needle will tend to move in the wrong direction.

The water test is quite simple, but it is apt to be misleading. The output leads of unknown polarity are placed in a slightly acidulated solution about one inch apart. Bubbles of gas will be given off from the ends of both wires, but at one end the gas is produced in much greater quantities. This lead is joined to the negative terminal of the supply. In practice the faults to be found with this test are: if is messy, and it is sometimes difficult to determine the lead from which the gas is liberated in the greatest quantity.

Should it be necessary to test polarity across two points between which a high voltage exists, a resistance, such as a lamp, must be inserted in series with one of the leads to prevent a possible short.

A freshly-cut potato with the two leads stuck a small distance apart is the third type of polarity indicator. The current passing through the potato between the two ends of the wire causes a green stain to be left on the wire connected to the positive of the supply. But as a certain amount of mark is also often left on the negative lead, this test does not give as definite an indication of the polarity as could be desired.

The last and most effective polarity indicator is the purely "chemical" type. Indicators of this type are extremely easy to construct, they are practically indestructible, and give a definite indication as to polarity. Obtain from a chemist some sodium sulphate and some phenolphthalein (about three-penny-worth of each). Half-fill an old tumbler or cup with warm water, and into this place as much of the former substance as will cover two pennies and sufficient phenolphthalein

to cover a sixpence (not six pennies), and stir.

It will be found that these two chemicals will not dissolve, but merely form a suspension. Test the solution by placing two leads from a 2, 4, or 6-volt accumulator into it (about 1 in. apart), and it will be seen that the negative lead turns the surrounding liquid a reddish colour. A slight shake causes the colour to disappear. By carefully adding very small quantities of each chemical in turn a point will be arrived at where the liquid is sensitive to 2 volts.

A suitable container for the liquid is the next consideration, and for this a length of glass tubing 2 in. long with a 1/4 in. bore, two small corks, and two terminals are required. To increase the surface contact, small pieces of sheet nickel, brass, or copper are soldered to the ends of the terminals.

After filling the tube with the solution, leaving a space so that the liquid can be shaken to disperse the colour, carefully seal the corks with paraffin wax or Chatterton's compound. The excess liquid should not be thrown away, for with this pole-finding paper can be made.

Obtain some good quality white blotting paper and cut into thin strips, immerse in the liquid until thoroughly impregnated, and then hang up to dry. Do not attempt to dry in front of a fire. To use, moisten the paper slightly and then place the wires about 1/4 in. apart on the wet portion, when the negative lead will leave a red mark.

Radio in 1909

Then in Infancy

IT is nearly thirty years since a small band of enthusiasts made a transportable receiver, writes a correspondent to "World Radio." It was wheeled round the streets on a barrow—there were no motor-cars to help.

It was like this. Marquis (then Senatore) Marconi had a mysterious house with a pole on the West Cliff at Bournemouth and was trying to call the Isle of Wight.

If a big man like that could communicate for miles, why should we not try a few yards?

So we started. First efforts—to get a throw of a galvo when a Rumkorff coil sparked; we had not much material and no great possessions.

The experiment worked across a table—good luck. Emboldened we constructed a Branly coherer; spent hours filing steel, nickel and silver; sifting the filings and mixing them in various proportions. Then brass rods had to be cut and filed to fit a glass tube—patience. Patience and bad words when sealing the glass!

But the coherer worked, and this made us arrange our transportable as we were getting beyond our neighbour's gardens. Components: A bar-

row, bamboo rods, some yards of aerial and earth wire and a spike to stick in the earth; two receivers. Receiver No. 1.—A tapping coherer of the Branly type, and No. 2, a Popoff automatic carbon coherer. The first worked like this. Morse signals worked at home by a six-inch spark coil, the sparks fattened by Leyden jars and bed-post brass knobs, were received on our improvised aerial; the oscillations passed to earth through the tube of filings which partially stuck together and conducted a current better. Across the coherer was a relay circuit, as delicate as our crude methods would allow. A few milliamps worked the oracle. The relay operated an electric bell and the back stroke of the hammer whacked the tube and decohered the filings—shook them up.

This was a poor arrangement for the spark at the bell contact itself cohered the filings and a mechanical spring tapper had to be arranged. The relay did heaps of things besides ringing a bell—exploded gunpowder, started a motor or anything else that could be started by an electric current. And many a practical joke did we play "at a distance" with this receiver. The other receiver was a Popoff carbon and steel arrangement and this required no tapping, but would do no tricks except receive Morse signals. It was connected just as the more recent crystal and carried a small current from a couple of dry cells. Buzzing signals were heard in 'phones

placed across it. We had no variable condensers or tuning coils. Even in high places in those days, tuning consisted of tapping a coil of wire on a wood frame.

So we trundled along, erecting the pole in some dark or deserted corner; we were not escaping a Post Office license, but avoided as far as possible the interference of youngsters. We progressed a little farther from home each trip and reached about a mile with our portable, and became of such importance that we were allowed to visit and photograph an early Marconi station—and spoke in Morse twenty miles across the ocean!

The lone operator was glad to receive visitors, but equally glad to come and have refreshment at the nearest country "house." Messages were scarce. When asked about lightning—"atmospherics" were not invented then—he said that when the sparks on the aerial reached more than an inch long he just cleared out. We took all this information in—in those days.

Hanging an aerial out of the window and listening to faint Morse was a slow job in 1900.

Cave-man Husband (sternly, to wife who has been shopping): "What do you want with a new frock?"

His Wife (happily): "How thoughtful of you, darling! Of course I'd like a new hat with it."

Something New . . . in Loud Speakers

Messrs. L. M. Silver & Co., Ltd., take pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed SOLE NEW ZEALAND AGENTS FOR THE

Inductor Dynamic Speaker

which is regarded by authorities as

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The Inductor Dynamic Speaker is constructed upon entirely new principles that enable it to respond faithfully to an extremely wide range of frequencies. It is extremely sensitive and has the great advantage that it requires NO SEPARATE FIELD EXCITATION with its attendant hum.

One of the Technical Magazines states:

"Many moving coil Speakers rely upon a mechanical resonance to give the impression that the Loudspeaker is producing the lower frequencies. The high efficiency of the Inductor Dynamic at these frequencies makes it unnecessary to depend upon any such 'false bass.' In fact, the resonance has been placed below sixty cycles"—and goes on to say—

"The Inductor Dynamic is so much more efficient that it will give the same output that may be obtained from a Moving Coil Dynamic using from ten to fifteen watts in the field. The Inductor does NOT add any additional hum to that of the set."

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Calculating Power Output

Single Triode Valve—Concluded

(Continued from last week.)

By "Cathode"

THE reader has already learnt how to insert a "load-line" or dynamic curve (corresponding to a given resistance in the plate circuit) across a family of plate-voltage plate-current curves. He is now faced with the converse proposition; a suitable load-line having been established by use of the distortion-rule or otherwise, it becomes necessary to find the load or resistance to which it corresponds. This can readily be done by reversing the process previously described. At least equally convenient, however, is the following formula:—

$$\text{Load resistance} = \frac{E \text{ max.} - E \text{ min.}}{I \text{ max.} - I \text{ min.}}$$

$E \text{ max.}$ and $I \text{ min.}$ have been previously defined; $E \text{ max.}$ is the instantaneous voltage at the plate when bias is twice its steady value (in Fig. 3, reading down from the termination of the heavy load line gives this as 628 volts), and $E \text{ min.}$ is the instantaneous voltage at the plate when bias is zero (176 volts in the instance quoted). It will be noted that, as previously explained, the maximum instantaneous voltage is substantially greater than that of the source.

Load resistance in the present instance is, then,

$$\frac{628 - 176}{0.059 - 0.003} = 8,060 \text{ ohms.}$$

This is the value of combined resistance and reactance (added vectorially, as will be explained shortly) which the speaker should possess if the maximum possible output is to be secured from the valve. Naturally, the condition can only be satisfied at certain fre-

quencies, since the speaker reactance varies with frequency.

The calculation of the actual power output presents no additional difficulty. The formula is:—

$$\text{Power output} = \frac{1}{2} (E \text{ max.} - E \text{ min.}) (I \text{ max.} - I \text{ min.})$$

Applying this to the instance previously given:—

$$\text{Power output} \frac{1}{2} (628-176) (0.059 - 0.003) = 3.16 \text{ watts.}$$

Where the plate voltage does not approach the maximum for which the particular valve in use is rated (so that one is not limited by considerations of plate dissipation) it may be helpful to remember that the optimum load in these circumstances will be twice the a.c. plate resistance at the point of maximum plate current. This condition must be emphasised, as it is one that is often overlooked, the statement being loosely made that the optimum load is twice the a.c. plate resistance of the valve; naturally the reader concludes that the plate resistance referred to is that taken under operating conditions, and is thus misled. Some valve manufacturers expressly state that the listed a.c. resistance is taken at zero grid bias, and this approximates to the point of maximum plate current. Most manufacturers, however, give the a.c. plate resistance under operating conditions. With a valve of sound design, the necessary condition is fulfilled when the load is approximately 1.6 times the a.c. plate resistance of the valve under operating conditions. It must be distinctly understood that it is permissible to make an assumption as to the optimum load only when the conditions are

such that the plate dissipation is not a determining factor.

The reader should now be in a position to ascertain with accuracy the maximum output of any power valve concerning which he has, or is prepared to obtain, sufficient information. This is a very valuable accomplishment. At the same time, it is not always necessary or convenient to determine the output with such great accuracy; for example, it is sometimes desired to make a rough comparison of the output of two valves, and to this end some simplified method of calculation is called for.

It seems to the writer that by far the best approximation of this kind lies in a simplified version of the foregoing process. Remembering that the optimum load for a power valve is twice its a.c. resistance at the point of maximum plate current, it can be

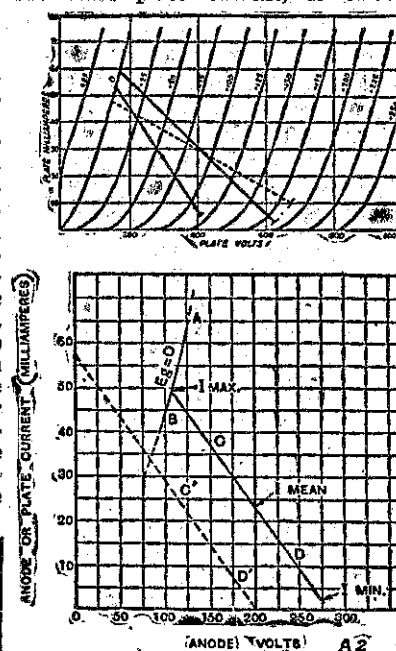


Fig. 3.—Plate voltage current family for 842 valve. Fig. 4, lower.

shown that, under these conditions, the output equals:—

$$\text{Output} = \frac{1}{2} (I \text{ max.} - I \text{ min.}) \times \frac{R_a}{4}$$

where R_a is the a.c. plate resistance of the valve, and the other terms have the same interpretation as heretofore.

$I \text{ max.}$ and $I \text{ min.}$ may be estimated by setting down on a separate piece of squared paper (as in Fig. 5) a skeleton anode-current anode-voltage curve derived from the curves published. In the figure, A and B are two points taken for E_g (grid-bias) = 0 from published curves of a power valve at plate voltages of 150 and 100. $I \text{ max.}$ is given by the point where the line CD, whose slope is $2R_a$, cuts the curve AB. The position of CD can be fixed because an anode current, or a grid bias, for maximum plate voltage, is always recommended by the manufacturer.

In this example the maximum plate voltage was 200 and the recommended

bias such that the plate current is 23 milliamps. (In practice, as previously explained, it is sometimes convenient to draw first any line C'D' of the required slope and move CD along parallel to C'D' until it cuts the vertical corresponding to maximum anode volts at the required point).

The permissible value of $I \text{ min.}$ will usually be between 0.5 milliamps and 5 milliamps. In any case this figure will be very small compared with $I \text{ max.}$, and for approximation will not greatly affect the result.

Thus, if we assume in the example of Fig. 5 that $I \text{ min.}$ is 1.5 milliamps, we have

$$\text{Output} = \frac{(0.0495 - 0.0015)^2 \times 1750}{4} = 1 \text{ watt approximately.}$$

It is, of course, necessary to satisfy oneself that the second-harmonic distortion does not exceed the permissible five per cent., but the method of doing this has already been explained.

There are certain formulae available for calculating power output without reference to the characteristic curves of the valve involved. Any such method, however, suffers from the disadvantage that one has no means of ascertaining the distortion under the particular conditions for which the output is calculated.

The most familiar of these formulae is:—

$$\text{Output} = \frac{m^2 E_g^2 R_L}{8 (R_L + R_a)^2}$$

Where m = amplification factor, R_a the a.c. resistance of the valve, R_L the impedance of the load at a given frequency, and E_g the peak grid swing.

It is, in some instances, permissible to assume that the optimum value of R_L is twice R_a . The familiar statement that E_g may be ascertained by doubling the grid-bias voltage is, however, very open to question, since, with most power valves read according to the maker's instructions, a peak grid-swing as great as this would result in far too great a second-harmonic distortion. There would, of course, be no danger of grid-current distortion with this grid-swing, but the reader who has properly grasped the foregoing explanation will appreciate the necessity of avoiding harmonic distortion as well.

American power valves are usually stated to have a certain "maximum undistorted output." The same information is not generally given with valves of English manufacture, so the following table for power valves of the Marconi and Osram series may be useful:—

VALVES OPERATED AT MAXIMUM PLATE VOLTAGE.

Type of valve	Plate volts	Optimum load impedance (ohms)	Output
D.E.P.240	150	7,000	0.36 watts
P.425	150	5,000	0.26 "
P.625A	180	2,600	0.90 "
P.625	250	4,800	0.96 "
L.S.5A	400	9,150	2.53 "
L.S.6A	400	4,600	5.14 "

This paper has already reached such a length as to render it inadvisable to treat push-pull, parallel, and pentode valves in the one series. These subjects, then, will be covered in a further paper, which will appear shortly, and which will contain, in addition, information regarding the load which different types of speaker may be expected to comprise.

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A French 5SW.

THE French authorities are determined to have a short-wave broadcasting station to reach their colonies, and the present idea is to convert the Eiffel Tower to that use, a million and a half francs having been reserved. In view of the attitude of the B.B.C. and the Government towards Empire broadcasting, it is worth noting that the French authorities say: "It is absolutely essential that a great French station of this description be established."

Beam Broadcast to Canada.

THE Marconi-Mathiew multiple beam service from Bodmin, operating at 16.57 metres, was used for relaying the broadcast of the Cenotaph service on Armistice Day to listeners in Canada, who heard the transmission from the broadcasting stations of the Canadian National Railways. On a previous occasion, when the beam station relayed the Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey, Canadian listeners reported that the quality was equal to a first-class local broadcast.

Naval Conference Broadcast.

REPORTS of reception of the opening of this conference are as varied as possible. Some found 5SW with a noisy background, gushy, and most troubles met with on short waves, while others found reception almost perfect from the same station. Several correspondents report PCK, Holland, on 16.3 metres, being the best station heard rebroadcasting the proceedings. Northland appeared to be the ideal spot for 5SW on this occasion. Just before 11 p.m. they were tuned in, the preliminary announcement being heard direct from Chelmsford before "going over to London." The London announcer gave the order in which the delegates would speak, and then switched over to the House of Lords.

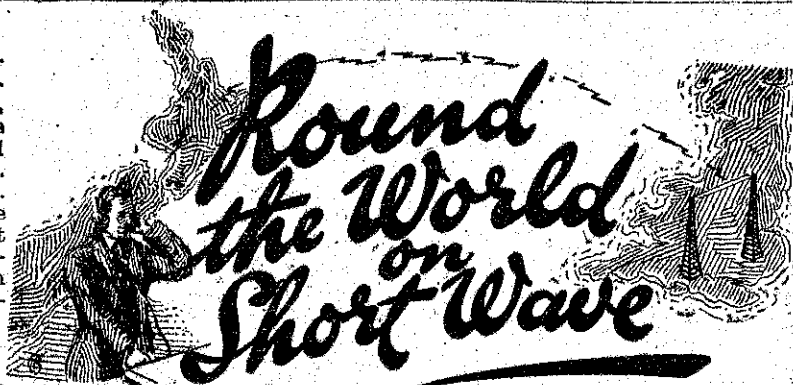
It then appeared that reception was going to be spoilt by a strong background of noises, but this proved to be hum of many voices, which ceased when the King entered the Royal Gallery.

Reception of the King's speech, though not quite 100 per cent. readable, was very clear at good loudspeaker strength. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was even better, except that he has a habit of dropping his voice at times, several words being missed as a result. Every other speaker was received perfectly till the conclusion at 1.18 a.m. From this time till 1.30 a.m. orchestral music was relayed from the Piccadilly Hotel. I have heard most of the early morning (N.Z. time) programmes from 5SW since they commenced operations, and several of the midnight sessions, but have never experienced such good conditions for reception, which, according to other reports, must have been confined to certain districts.

Reception during Week Ending January 25, 1930.

RA97, Siberia, 70 metres, has been very good on most evenings, with the usual static. On Monday at 9.19 p.m. bagpipes or similar music (?) was heard at R9 from Siberia.

W9XF, Chicago, 49.83 metres, is almost as good as a local station, coming in at good volume till 8 p.m. This station has been rebroadcast by 3YA, and a special "Chicago World Fair" programme for New Zealand has been announced during the week for Sunday (January 26) from 2 till 4 a.m.,



THIS page is conducted in the interests of shortwave enthusiasts. A weekly log comprising notes of reception and interesting topical events is contributed by Mr. F. W. Sellens, Northland, Wellington, but all listeners are invited to send in paragraphs of general interest.

Central Standard Time, which is equal to 8 till 10 p.m. here on the same day.

KZRM, Radio Manila, 48.8 metres. This station has changed its wavelength again back to 48.8 metres. This was noticed first on Tuesday at 10 p.m., when there was no sign of them on 26 metres, but were found, first, on 24.4 metres and then on 48.8 metres. My reception has been better on 24.4 metres, which is probably a harmonic, unless they are broadcasting on three wavelengths, broadcast band and two short waves. Volume is not so good as on 26 metres.

W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4 metres, is still late in reaching good volume. On Sunday and Saturday they were R8 by 5 p.m., while on Wednesday only R5 was reached at this time. Volume was fair when rebroadcasting the Naval Conference on Tuesday night, but noises were very bad during the few minutes I was listening to them.

PCJ, Holland, 31.4 metres, was not heard either Friday or Saturday during their regular hours. A letter received during the week from Mr. Edward Startz, their five-language announcer, states that improvements are being carried out and that improved reception should be the result early in the New Year.

Zeesen, Germany, 31.38 metres, has been extra weak except on Thursday. Gushiness and static spoilt reception on that morning.

7LO, Nairobi, 31 metres, is not troubled much with static just now, but is more or less gushy. Thursday morning was the best, when their musical programme was received at R6 with slight surge.

VK2ME, Sydney, 28.5 metres, has been heard twice daily on most days. On Wednesday evening they were telling GBX all about reception of the Naval Conference. PCK and PHH, both of Holland, were received in Sydney much better than 5SW. The speaker did not know which station New Zealand rebroadcast, but presumed it was either W2XAF or Montreal (taking it for granted, apparently, that 5SW was not well received in this country).

GBX, England, 27.5 metres, testing with 2ME as above. Good reception.

GLY, Dorchester, England, 26.27 metres. This is a beam station, it was on the air on Tuesday evening to transmit to Japan the speeches from the Naval Conference. Heard first about 10 p.m. calling "Hullo, Japan, here is GLY," etc. About 10.20 p.m. a religious service was broadcast, commenc-

ing with "O God Our Help in Ages Past." A Prayer for the success of the Conference followed. A passage of Scripture was read, the Lord's Prayer repeated, another hymn sung; the service then concluded with the Benediction.

During the next fifteen minutes, the weather forecast for various parts of the British Isles was given, followed by musical numbers till 11 p.m., when the Conference speeches were relayed. At intervals during this period GLY called Japan, giving their call. Reception was R3 at 10 p.m., increasing to R6 by 11 p.m. Readability was excellent all through.

G5SW, Chelmsford, 25.53 metres, has had a busy week. Besides the special transmission on Tuesday night reported earlier, they were on the air again on Wednesday morning at 5.45, when Mr. Stimson, American delegate, spoke to listeners in America. On Thursday morning at 6 a.m. Mr. Stimson introduced Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who spoke for about fifteen minutes to "his American friends." Again, on Friday morning, the French Premier was introduced by Mr. Stimson and spoke to America. The Japanese delegate is to speak on Tuesday morning at the same time (6 a.m.) These talks were received at about R7, but readability was poor in each instance on account of gushiness. The sessions commencing at 7 a.m. still continue to come in very weak.

KDKA, Pittsburg, 25.4 metres, is still weak at 5 p.m., when signing off strength has not been better than R5.

W6XN, California, 23.35 metres, was only heard once since last writing. On Sunday they were best at 4.30 p.m., when volume was R8.

W2XAD, Schenectady, 19.5 metres, was rebroadcasting all Ramsay Macdonald's speech from 5SW on Thursday morning. The talk was not readable, being too weak, but his voice was recognised.

PCK, Holland, 16.3 metres, and PLE, Java, 15.74 metres, were on duplex telephony at 9.15 p.m. on Friday. The Dutch station was R7, while the Java station was R4 at this time.

DGW, Nauen, 14.83 metres. At 9.20 p.m. on Monday records were heard at R3-9. Between items, "Hullo, Bandung, here is Berlin" was called.

Unidentified Stations.

ON 46 metres (about), a very weak voice was heard on Tuesday morning.

44.4 metres (about) on Wednesday morning at 6.45 some figures were being read out, with "Hullo, London," in an American voice at intervals. A conversation started later, but a howler commenced at this time and spoilt reception. Strength R4.

32 metres (about) was tuned in on Sunday at 8.29 p.m., first time to hear the speaker say that he was coming on again at 10 o'clock. No call was given. Volume R5.

A Special Broadcast from America

WHILE listening to W9XF, Chicago, to-night (Sunday, January 19), the announcer stated that instead of closing down next Saturday night, or rather next Sunday morning, at 2 a.m., they would put over a special New Zealand and Australian programme till 4 a.m. (8 p.m. to 12 midnight, Sunday, in New Zealand), from their station W9XF, on 49.83 metres, or 6020 k.c. The announcer evidently thought that no one would know where New Zealand was, as he said that it was off the S.E. coast of Australia (evidently Australia's locality is known).—H. F. Adcock (Masterton.)

News Items

A CURIOUS case was reported in the "Daily Express" recently of a bat seeking refuge from the sunlight by crawling between two condenser plates at the broadcasting station WEAJ. This refuge might have suited the bat, but it put the broadcasting station out of operation for about eight hours. The chief engineer noticed that the station began to lose power shortly before 10 a.m. The bat, of course, caused a short-circuit and eventually its fused body was found between the vanes.

A POLICE superintendent at Newcastle holds the opinion that wireless encourages drinking. For this reason he opposed the granting of a music license to a publican who wanted to install a loudspeaker in the bar. Luckily the Bench disagreed with the police superintendent and granted the necessary license. This is almost as bad as some people suggesting that wireless waves interfere with birds and

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The Greatest Broadcast

(Concluded from page 5.)

made an interesting summary. He said that a King's voice had been heard for the first time in America over the radio. In the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, London, a gathering met, and at 6 o'clock (American time) the people in America heard King George speaking. This was a history-making body of delegates attending the Naval Conference of the Five Powers—the British Empire, the United States of America, France, Italy and Japan. The National Broadcasting Company was very happy to have brought this opening of the Naval Conference before listeners in America. After His Majesty King George the Fifth had spoken, the next speaker was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, after his election as chairman of the Conference. The announcer then outlined the order of the speakers, and concluded by saying that the National Broadcasting Company had been able to bring this important Conference before American listeners through the co-operation of the Broadcasting Corporation, the official broadcasting authority in Great Britain. It was further their intention to continue giving listeners news of the Conference daily by a broadcast from 1 to 1.15 p.m., standard time. On Wednesday at 1.15 p.m., standard time, they would hear Sir John Reeth, Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation. In addition, the National Broadcasting Company had its own representative attending the Conference, and he would introduce various speakers to American listeners at certain times. Amongst these would be Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Announcements would be made from day to day, and a complete summary given of Conference proceedings.

Newspaper Comments.

THE following extracts are taken from the reports published in the city newspapers:—

"Christchurch Times."—New Zealand scored heavily over Australia in the rebroadcast of the short-wave transmissions of the Naval Conference

speeches. Station 3YA was the first on the air with the rebroadcast, turning on the weather report for the British Isles from shortly after 10.30. At 10.43 4YA, Dunedin, came on, but struggling and static were heavy. At 10.59 all four New Zealand stations were on the rebroadcast of 5SW. Surging was very heavy, and strong Morse code transmission interfered with 3YA's reception. At 11.10, 4QG, Brisbane, announced that although arrangements had been made for a land line relay of Sydney's reception of 5SW, so far nothing had come through. From then on, the four New Zealand broadcast stations and 3ZU succeeded in receiving fairly clear reception of His Majesty's speech.

On the whole, reception was patchy, first one and then another station taking the palm for steadiness and clarity of rebroadcast. It was not until 11.26—after the King had concluded his speech—that 2FC and 4QG succeeded in picking up 5SW, and even then their rebroadcast was not as good as that of any of the New Zealand stations. Of the five New Zealand stations heard, 3YA must be credited with providing its listeners with the best rebroadcast of the speeches.

"Christchurch Sun."—As far as distance from the central broadcasting station at Chelmsford, England, is concerned, New Zealand is not well placed, being at the farthest point away from Great Britain on the opposite side of the globe. The difficulties in the way of good reception were therefore as great as it is possible for them to be, but notwithstanding these difficulties, the rebroadcast was very successful, probably the most successful rebroadcast in New Zealand of a short-wave station, distant many thousand miles away from this Dominion.

In common with all long-distance short-wave reception, high frequency fading was noticeable, but not to any serious extent. The worst interference came from static, and in a lesser degree from spark and continuous wave Morse signals. The voices of the various speakers who were delivering their addresses in London were loud, and considering the technical difficulties, they could be followed with a large amount of continuity. The King's voice was strong, without any suggestion of loss of vigour from his illness of last year.

"Christchurch Press."—From radio broadcasting station 3YA a "Press" reporter heard the reception of the speeches at the opening of the Naval Conference in the House of Lords, London, relayed from station GLY, Dorchester. It was probably one of the most remarkable examples of the annihilation of distance by wireless mankind has ever known, and at times it was almost unbelievable that the speeches were coming in from a point ten thousand miles away. Again at times, however, it seemed that they were coming from fully that distance. The King's speech came through moderately well, although there was a certain amount of distortion which robbed some of his statements of all meaning to the listeners. His Majesty spoke in a strong, clear voice, without hesitation, and his speech was very brief.

"Evening Post" (Wellington).—If the proceedings of the Naval Conference are in any way as successful in their ultimate result as the broadcast of the opening speeches from London last night, then considerable progress will have been made in the endeavour to limit competition in naval arma-

ments between the leading nations. This applies particularly, however, to the direct reception of the speeches by owners of short-wave sets, for the rebroadcast carried out by station 2YA was marred at times by a considerable amount of extraneous noise. Despite this unwelcome interruption, however, those people whose sets were tuned to 2YA's wave-length were able to follow the speeches, although His Majesty's voice was not heard to the best advantage. The concluding speakers, amongst whom were Mr. T. M. Wilford (High Commissioner for New Zealand) were heard very clearly.

"Evening Star" (Dunedin).—His Majesty the King literally spoke to the whole world in opening the Naval Conference, and then followed the speeches of the world's most eminent statesmen—truly a unique and historic radio performance. In New Zealand, as in many other countries, the remarkable possibilities of radio were strikingly exemplified by the reception of the broadcast.

"Otago Daily Times."—From a radio point of view the reception at station 4YA last evening was exceedingly interesting, and hundreds of listeners in the city must have been greatly impressed by the manner in which the voices of speakers 16,000 miles distant were transmitted; but it was impossible to secure a connected version of the speeches owing to the interruptions due to static. When His Majesty delivered his address conditions were at their worst so far as Dunedin was concerned, but shortly after 11.30 things improved considerably, until by the time the French and Italian delegates faced the microphone the reception was remarkably good. Local listeners, for the most part, would find these speeches unintelligible, as the speakers used their native tongues.

"New Zealand Herald."—The transmission was picked up and rebroadcast by all the principal Australian and New Zealand stations. The first part of it, including His Majesty's speech, unfortunately suffered a good deal of interference, and only isolated phrases could be made out. However, the King's concluding words were distinct. Reception improved as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was speaking, and the later addresses were almost word-perfect.

The ceremony was followed with interest by radio enthusiasts in Auckland. Many owners of valve sets listened in to rebroadcasts from the Australian stations, while splendid results were obtained on both valve sets and crystal sets tuned in to 1YA. The reception is one of the most successful rebroadcasts on short-wave ever received in New Zealand. The last rebroadcast of any importance from 5SW was that of the Armistice Day ceremony at the Cenotaph, London, on November 11. On that occasion, owing to the large amount of static, only fragments of the service were picked up in New Zealand. The local station and the Melbourne and Sydney stations did not rebroadcast the ceremony.

Listeners' Appreciation.

THE appreciation of listeners is well expressed in the following letter to 3YA from a Christchurch correspondent:—"Once again I congratulate you on your splendid rebroadcast of the proceedings in London yesterday in connection with the Naval Conference. There are from time to time people who complain of your programmes, and it always makes me feel sorry when I think of all the great and wonderful things we have been privileged to listen to through your efforts. Anything that is of interest in the world is put at our disposal, and I suppose most people take it as a matter of course. I, for one, am deeply grateful for the privilege of listening to wonderful events, and it seemed to me particularly wonderful to be able to hear the voice of the King and all those great men in London yesterday, and I thank you for the trouble in connection with it. It was quite the best rebroadcast I have listened to, particularly after midnight, when, I should say, reception became almost as perfect as possible. Hoping we may hear many more of these rebroadcasts, and wishing you every success in your efforts."

Radio in the Arctic

THE great value of radio in the Arctic was demonstrated by the discovery of the lost party of explorers, headed by Professor McAlpine, and is emphasised by Mr. A. M. Narraway, Assistant Surveyor-General of the Canadian Government, who had been assigned to assist in the search. All through the search for the lost men the radio communication kept open between the far northern points had been largely instrumental in bringing success to the search venture. Thousands of miles of communication were maintained through the vigilance of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Conditions at times were terrible, but there was never a complete break in the service. The stations were operated with a minimum of spare parts, which could be carried in only at widely separated periods. They were kept going with low power. In spite of this they had shown that, even up the Arctic Circle and beyond, the whole country could be held together by fast and certain means of communication. "This communication has been made possible largely through the devotion of Lieutenant-Commander C. P. Edwards, chief of the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. I am saying this," Mr. Narraway declared, "because I know that Commander Edwards has at times worked night and day personally to see that there was no breach in our communication with the north."

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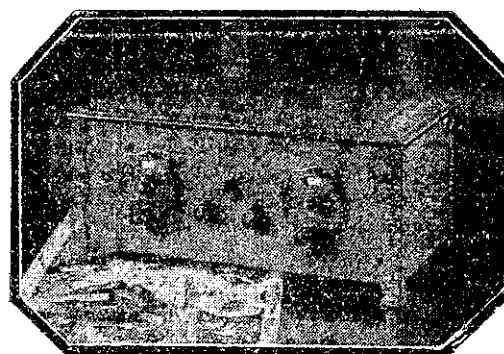
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