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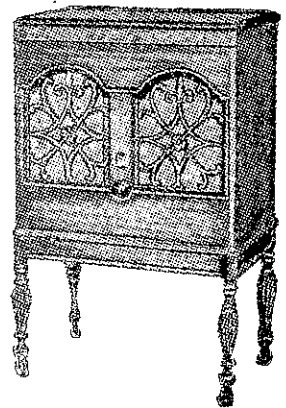
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**"The RADIO RECORD & ELECTRIC HOME JOURNAL"**

G.P.O. Box 1032, WELLINGTON

# New Zealand Aviator Broadcasts Experience

## Thrilling Solo Flight from England to Australia



**A**FTER a long and strenuous flight, fraught with much hardship and danger, Mr. Chichester, the well-known New Zealand aviator, landed at the Mascot aerodrome, Sydney, on January 30, thus concluding the last hop of his splendid solo flight from England. Mr. Chichester has thereby achieved the distinction of being the first New Zealand aviator to fly to Australia over this route.

On the airman's arrival in Sydney, he was promptly approached by representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Company, who desired him to give a broadcast account of his adventurous flight. This was consented to, and at 10.22 p.m. on the evening of January 31, an interesting interview between the aviator and Mr. Charlton, the announcer of 2BL, Sydney, was broadcast.

Realising the great interest manifested by the New Zealand public in this daring flight, the R.B. was also prompt in making arrangements for a rebroadcast of the event; and at 10.22 p.m. the voice of 2BL's announcer, who incidentally is a New Zealander, was heard calling: "Hullo, New Zealand—hullo, 2YA, Wellington—We are pleased to have here for an interview tonight Mr. Chichester, one of your most daring aviators, who has just concluded his wonderful solo flight from England to Australia. Though this route has been flown by several Australian airmen, Mr. Chichester holds the honoured distinction of being the first New Zealander to accomplish the same long and dangerous flight." Mr. Chichester was then introduced, and the interview commenced.

### Mr. Chichester Interviewed.

**A**T the commencement Mr. Chichester, in reply to a question concerning his "wonderful flight," very generously remarked that any New Zealand or Australian aviator, if afforded the chance that he had been given, would have eagerly seized the opportunity to make the flight.

Unfortunately at this juncture the rebroadcast from 2YA was badly marred by fading and heavy static. After a period of a few minutes, however, reception brightened and the conversation became audible while the aviator was describing his crash at Tripoli. One wing and the tail of his plane were badly damaged, and but for the kindness and assistance of the Italian aviators there he would have been delayed much longer.

In response to a question concerning the weather experienced during the flight, Mr. Chichester stated that the crossing of the Java Straits was by far the stormiest portion of his journey. "The weather from Darwin across Queensland was extremely hot and dusty," continued the airman, "and visibility was so poor that I could see only about half a mile ahead. Naviga-

tion was very confusing, as there were no rivers where I expected to see them, and the roads in the backblocks were obliterated by heavy rains. I was unfortunate in striking the latter conditions," continued the aviator, "as I understand they have rain in that district only once in nine years."

While accomplishing this portion of the flight Mr. Chichester had a very exciting experience. One evening at dusk he was constantly on the look-out for the landing lights of an aerodrome he

### Much Hard Work.

**A**LL arrangements for the flight had taken five weeks of hard work, stated Mr. Chichester. Much had to be done. Provision had to be made for refuelling along the route, and passports for the different countries he flew over had to be secured. The latter part was, however, arranged for him by the authorities in England. "I hope I won't have to return to Egypt," remarked the aviator humour-

Chichester expressed the opinion that as the Dutch were about to institute an aeroplane service between the East Indies and Holland, there was no reason why a service should not be conducted between Australia and England. In any event, he thought the latter service was bound to come, and if the Australian Government would give its support, regular air communication between the two countries could be inaugurated within 18 months.

"The best type of machine for the service is undoubtedly a flying-boat," stated Mr. Chichester. "It should have a cruising speed of about 100 miles per hour, and should be designed to carry enough fuel for an eight-hour flight each day of the journey. The trip would then be completed in about three weeks."

The airman remarked that he was feeling exceedingly fit, and he hoped to be leaving for Wellington during the coming week.

"Hear that, New Zealand?" said 2BL's announcer. The latter continued by saying what a splendid reception the airman had been afforded in Sydney, and that Australia was looking to New Zealand to provide an equally elaborate welcome.

### Two-way Communication.

**A**t the conclusion of the interview Mr. Charlton, 2BL's announcer, called: "Hullo! New Zealand. Hullo! 2YA, Wellington," and he inquired about the success of the rebroadcast. At this, Mr. Drummond, the announcer at 2YA, called back: "Hullo, 2BL, Sydney. We would like to thank you for affording us this opportunity of hearing Mr. Chichester relate his unique experiences during his history-making flight. He is regarded by New Zealand as 'the hero of the hour.' We also hope that he will not have to return to Egypt—at least, not until he has visited us and received the wonderful welcome that is awaiting him."

This conversation between the two announcers is unique, inasmuch as it is the first two-way communication ever established between two broadcasting stations, one of them in New Zealand.

### A River Concert

### Unique Broadcast by 1YA

**A** UNIQUE broadcast will be carried out by 1YA on Wednesday, February 12. On a previous occasion 1YA relayed a concert performed in the Waitomo Caves; on this occasion it will be a concert to be given on a steamer moored in the Waikato River, at Hamilton. The concert is being organised by the Hamilton Orchestral Society, and an excellent programme may be anticipated.



Mr. Chichester, whose graphic broadcast account of his solo flight was greatly appreciated by listeners throughout New Zealand and Australia.

—Robson and Boyer, photo.



Chichester's plane fuelling for the flight. This is the Gypsy Moth in which he achieved his lone flight from England to Australia.

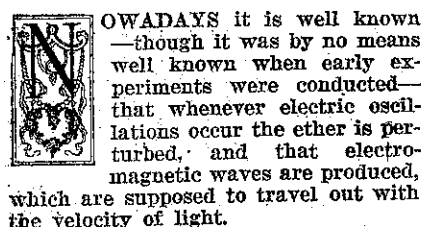
—By courtesy Shell Motor Spirit.

knew to be close handy. Finally, after an anxious period of watching, he sighted what he took to be the lights for which he was searching. He circled down and landed—in a lake. This, however, was fortunately only a few inches deep.

ously, "for I flew over that country without being passed by their Customs."

**W**HEN questioned about the possibility of a regular air service between England and Australia, Mr.

*A New Article by Sir Oliver Lodge*



This fact was predicted by G. F. Fitzgerald mathematically on the basis of Clerk Maxwell's theory, and was experimentally verified by Hertz, and indeed by the writer also. But Hertz did it better and more completely, and moreover gave a very complete explanation of the detailed process by which the waves were emitted.

The discovery was made public by FitzGerald at the British Association meeting in Bath in the year 1888, before anything like wireless communication was thought of, and before there was any proper means of detecting the waves.

Hertz could only detect them by the surging which they produced in properly attuned receiving circuits, those surging being demonstrated by the overflow or spark which they caused. The surprising thing was that the waves were strong enough to produce sparks, even when the receiver was separated by a fair distance from the emitter. And thus Clerk Maxwell's theory was qualitatively verified.

Theory stated that if any such electro-magnetic waves were produced they must travel through space with the velocity of light; and it is now universally assumed that wireless waves do travel with the velocity of light.

But even advanced experimenters may sometimes wonder whether this is exactly true, and whether any experimental proof has been given that the velocity of electric waves, of the considerable length used in wireless practice, really do travel at the same rate as the utterly minute waves which are able to affect the eye.

### Velocity never Properly Measured.

THE velocity of light has been measured with great accuracy: but I

By the courtesy of "Modern Wireless," we are able to republish this fascinating article by Sir Oliver Lodge, in which he gives readers a peep behind the scenes in the Cavendish Laboratory, which is world-famed for the scientific discoveries made there. He tells just how, by means of photographic plates, and in collaboration with Sir Richard Glazebrook, he was able experimentally to verify an important theory about the speed of radio waves.

am not aware that the velocity of wireless waves has ever been really measured at all. Being waves in the ether, it is natural to assume that, whether long or short, they all go at the same rate, just as sound waves do in air. The rate of transmission of bass notes and treble notes must be the same, otherwise, as Sir Isaac Newton said, we could not listen to the music of a band at a distance. There would be hopeless confusion if the notes travelled at different rates.

### Obtaining Proof.

**S**TILL we ought not to be content with the mere assumption that the same will be true for other waves, and we may properly ask what proof has been given that electric oscillations of a few hundred or a few thousand a second emit waves which travel at the same speed as those of optical frequency, which in the case of yellow light are 500 million-million per second, and for all colours have to be expressed in hundreds of millions of millions.

The proof was really given by the present writer and Sir Richard Glazebrook working in collaboration in the Cavendish Laboratory in the last century. The method was to generate oscillations with high voltage, such as would cause sparks in a circuit containing a great capacity, made of interleaved glass plates and tinfoil, and a great coil of wire of about four henries inductance.

The rate of oscillation could be calculated for such a circuit on Maxwell's principles, in accordance with the theory first formulated by Lord Kelvin so long ago as the year 1853. He it was that worked out the rate of oscillations as dependent on capacity and inductance.

ance; though the term "inductance" was never then used; it was invented later.

Kelvin (then Professor William Thomson) called the one "electrostatic capacity," and the other "electrodynamic capacity." That which he called electro-dynamic capacity was afterwards called self-induction by Clerk Maxwell, and much later was called inductance by Heaviside.

It is a magnetic phenomenon, due to the magnetic qualities of a current, as opposed to the purely electric phenomenon of charge. The oscillations are due to the interaction of magnetism and electricity; and so are the waves which Hertz found were emitted by the oscillations. Hence the waves are called electro-magnetic. Linear aërials collect the one form of oscillation. Frame aërials collect the other—the magnetic—kind of oscillation.

### An Ingenious Method.

**B**UT although the complete theory had been given, there had been no verification. The rate of oscillation had been calculated, but not observed. Glazebrook and I proceeded to observe it, on the supposition that the velocity of light was involved. To do this we photographed the spark on a rapidly revolving photographic plate. The plate revolved in its own plane at a carefully measured rate of about 60 revolutions per second.

The spark was focussed on the plate, not at the middle but near the edge, so that if it were drawn out it would form a circular band instead of a sharp line; and if the spark were an oscillating one the band would be beaded, that is to say, would consist of smears of light separated by minute intervals of darkness.

The plate so obtained when developed could be subsequently micrometrically examined and measured; and from the recorded image of the oscillations, knowing the rate of revolution of the plate, the rate of vibration could be accurately checked. The whole investigation is published in a volume of contributions by a number of different writers, as a Memorial to Sir George Stokes, one of the leading mathematical physicists of the last century—the teacher one might say of both Kelvin and Maxwell, as well as of the rest of the smaller fry.

## Maxwell's Theory Proved

THE result may be expressed thus: Lay off a length corresponding to the magnetic units of inductance in the coil employed; for on the magnetic system of measure inductance is a length. End to end with this line lay off another length as a continuation of the first, to correspond with the electric measure of the capacity of the con-

denser employed; for on the electric system of units capacity is a length.

Having those two lengths end to end, draw a semi-circle upon them; so that the two lengths together form a diameter. Then from the junction of the two lengths draw a perpendicular to meet the semi-circle. Measure the length of that perpendicular. With that length as radius let a wheel be constructed, or rather imagine to be constructed, with that length as any one of the spokes. In other words, take a wheel with that length as radius.

We now suppose that wheels to be employed like the wheel of a locomotive running along a line of rails, or on a flat surface, so that its rate of revolution shall correspond with the observed rate of oscillation as measured from the spark record on the photographic plate.

Maxwell's theory says that the rate at which that wheel would travel along as it rolls like a coach wheel would be the velocity of the waves emitted. The size of the wheel was known, the rate of revolution was known—both known from the conditions of the circuit.

The question then is, at what rate that wheel would advance; for that would be the velocity of the waves. Was it the velocity of light? It was.

What we actually did was to assume, that it would travel forward with the velocity of light, and on that supposition calculated how fast a wheel of that size would have to revolve. Did the rate of revolution correspond exactly with the rate of electric oscillation?

### Exact Correspondence Achieved.

THE answer given by experiment, that is, by measuring up a great number of the spark records on a number of revolving plates, was that it did correspond. The correspondence was exact: the theory was verified; the proof was established that electric waves of great length, corresponding to comparatively slow oscillations, travelled at precisely the same rate as the short waves that affect the eye. In other words, that the velocity of the waves used in wireless telegraphy, and the velocity of waves used in optics, whose speed had been actually measured, were identical.

The speed of ether waves is independent of the size of those waves, just as the speed of sound waves is independent. The ether transmits waves at one rate, and at one rate only, wherever it is free and not incommoded by matter, and not perturbed by other disturbances, such as the ionised air which occurs in the upper regions of the atmosphere.

### **Tonisation Complications.**

WHEN space is not free, but is electrified, further complications occur, which (as everyone knows) have been worked out by the genius of Dr. Eccles and Sir Joseph Larmor; who showed that ionisation complications in the upper atmosphere enable the waves to travel round the earth in surprising fashion. The fact that they do so was first experimentally established or ascertained on a large scale by Marconi and his co-workers.

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# The First Radio Wedding



EVER since the inception of Station 2YA there has been an "Aunt Gwen" who has gladdened the hearts of thousands of children through the medium of the microphone. There was probably no personality better known to the children of New Zealand than "Aunt Gwen" of 2YA, and it is not surprising then that her wedding and the consequent departure from her post was filled with interest. Realising the widespread interest of this event, the Broadcasting Company wisely suggested a broadcast of the wedding. Such a broadcast had not been attempted before, with the result that the interest in Wednesday's event was twofold.

The ceremony was scheduled to take place in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Wellington, at 3 p.m., Wednesday, but long before that time a great crowd had collected, and by 2 p.m. there was scarcely standing room in the large cathedral. Just before the ceremony there were collected outside the church a crowd that stretched from the doors right across and down the wide street. There were probably 2000 spectators.

A mighty cheer went up as the bride approached, and the interested spectators crowded forward to catch a glimpse of one many knew only through 2YA.

THE broadcast from the cathedral commenced with the strains of the organ, at which Mr. Robert Parker officiated. This part of the broadcast was not the least interesting of the afternoon's relay, for it was one of the very rare occasions when Mr. Parker, who is probably the most noted musician in the Southern Hemisphere, has broadcast. Listeners who are musically inclined would appreciate the feeling and technique which characterises Mr. Parker's renderings.

THE wave of excitement that was set up with "Aunt Gwen's" approach to the church ran through the church as she moved up to the altar on the arm of her father. Interest was not solely on "Aunt Gwen," for there was a very large number of visitors who were anxious to see Mr. Stennett, the bridegroom, who was attended by Mr. R. S. Allright (of the Melodie Four) in the capacity of best man.

The service, performed by Archdeacon Innes-Jones, came over the air perfectly, and listeners were for the first time in broadcasting history able to hear the decisive words "I will."

At the conclusion, the Archdeacon gave a short address, adjuring the newly-wedded to keep their faith in and to practice prayer, and to neglect no opportunity that may occur to join God's people in praise and worship.

THE bridal pair left the church to the strains of the Wedding March from "Lohengrin," and the chatter of the vast concourse gathered outside was distinctly audible.

The bridal party looked very beautiful as they left the church, and it

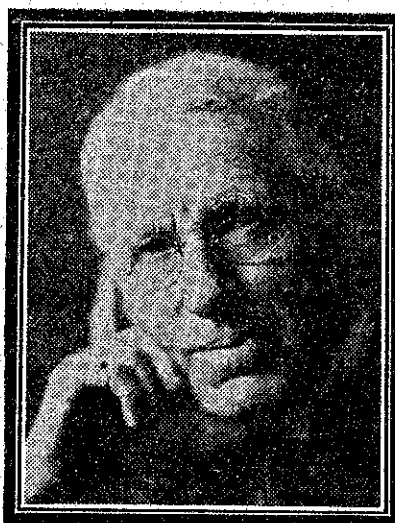
The widespread influence of radio broadcasting was evident by the interest centering round the wedding of Miss Gwen Shepherd, "Aunt Gwen," of 2YA, which event took place Wednesday last, when some two thousand interested spectators assembled in and about the Pro-cathedral, Wellington, to witness what proved to be the largest public wedding for very many years. It is estimated that the vast audience to that event numbered over 30,000.

needed a television equipment to convey to listeners the colourful scene.

The bride was wearing a gown of ivory net and Honiton lace over georgette. The long skirt of the net reached in deep points nearly to the ground. The gown was finished with a large bow of shell pink and white satin on the left side. Her veil of ivory net was lightly embroidered in silver and fell

caped, and the vast crowd melted far more quickly than it had collected.

Here a kindly and considerate thought on the part of the bride and bridegroom must be noted. Although Wednesday is normally a silent day at 2YA, Mr. Collins, the operator, was perforce in attendance, and "Aunt Gwen" performed a characteristically gracious and kindly act in stopping at the



MR. ROBERT PARKER, C.M.G.

One of the most distinguished musicians in New Zealand: His rendering of the Wedding March will long be remembered by those privileged to listen in to Aunt Gwen's wedding.

from a coronet of pearls. She wore a string of pearls and carried a beautiful bouquet presented by Mr. R. A. Nicol.

Mrs. Claude C. Moss ("Aunt Huia," sister of the bride) was matron of honour and wore a frock in a deep shade of pink silk net over crepe de chine. French flowers in pastel shades decorated the frock, and she wore a wide hat of crinoline straw. She carried a bouquet of rose pink sweet peas. Three small bridesmaids, Ailsa Woodward, Sonia Findlay, and Patricia Luke, attended, wearing frocks of frilled pink taffetas all in the same shade, wide pink crinoline hats finished with band and long ends of blue ribbon. They carried Victorian posies of pink sweet peas.

ONCE outside the church the whole scene was one of great animation. Photographers with their tall unwieldy cameras seemed to be everywhere, and confetti covered far more than the bride and bridegroom. On all sides there was a pressing crowd, and there was great difficulty in negotiating the car through it. The car finally es-

caped, and the vast crowd melted far more quickly than it had collected.

THE reception at the home of the parents of the bride was another feature of the unique broadcast, and while the host and hostess were receiving the guests, Mr. Drummond, announcer of 2YA, described very ably the brilliant scene as the visitors moved to and fro on the lawn, meeting the bride and bridegroom.

Hosts of congratulatory telegrams were now being received and read out from all over the Dominion, from Sydney, Melbourne and other parts of Australia, and one pathetic one, complaining, "We kids don't like that naughty man who is taking you away, Aunt Gwen."

Another from Taranaki read: "Please convey to Aunt Gwen heartiest congratulations and best wishes from all Taranaki listeners. All sets will be in tune with 2YA this afternoon."

On behalf of the Radio Broadcasting Company, Mr. W. R. Harris, wired: "Members of the staff of the Radio Broadcasting Company in Christchurch

are very interested guests at yours, the first radio wedding in New Zealand, and join with me extending to you best wishes for a very happy future."

The guests then assembled and honoured the toasts of the day. There were a number of speeches, and these were all broadcast. Archdeacon Innes-Jones was chairman. The toast of the "Bride and Bridegroom" was proposed by Captain A. V. Hale Monro, and replied to by Mr. Stennett. Mr. Guy Monro proposed the toast of "The Bridesmaids," and Mr. R. S. Allright replied. Mr. H. A. Huggins proposed the toast of "The Bride's Parents," which was endorsed by Major Eric Reeves and replied to by Mr. Shepherd.

ON behalf of my wife, said Mr.

Bruce Stennett, and myself I want to thank you for the cordial manner in which you have honoured the toast to our health and future happiness. We seek happiness in our new life and I feel that the good wishes you have expressed will contribute in a large measure towards accomplishing that end. You have all helped to make this occasion one to be long remembered and cherished by us and, indeed, it will form part of the basis of our future.

I want to thank those Radio listeners who have bestowed so many kind acts and who have sent messages of kindly thought. Particularly do I want the children to hear my words of thanks. All those boys and girls who have listened to the Children's Hour with much interest and who have made Aunt Gwen's work at 2YA such a pleasure. We give them our best wishes and hope they shall be very happy always.

I also want to express my appreciation of Mr. Allwright for the excellent manner in which he has carried out the responsibilities of best man. His assistance has been invaluable in helping to bring this event to such a happy conclusion.

Above all we extend our grateful thanks to you for the delightful presents. We accept these gifts with the good wishes accompanying them. We look forward to the future with high hopes and the graciousness of all will be cherished as a lasting memory.

THE station director, Mr. J. Davies, addressed a few appreciative words on behalf of 2YA:—

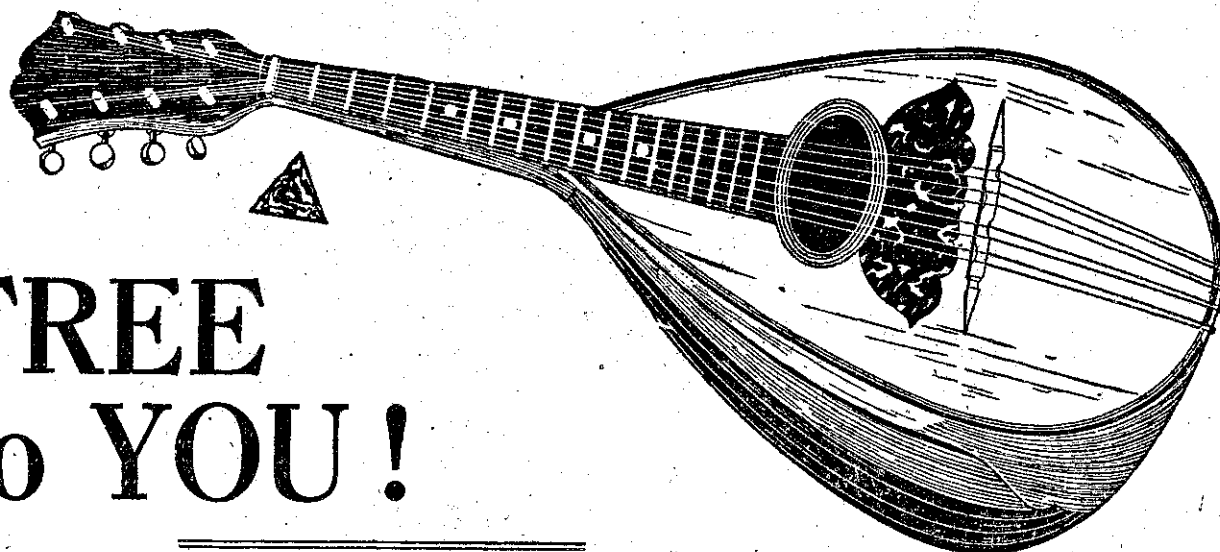
"It gives me very much pleasure, as station director of 2YA, with which Aunt Gwen has been associated for nearly two years, to convey to her the heartiest good wishes for her future happiness and prosperity from the staff of the station and myself.

"In her position of organiser of the children's session, Aunt Gwen speedily attained a high standard of efficiency and established through the microphone a wonderful intimacy with her youthful listeners. Thousands of letters regularly received convey the appreciation evoked by her sincerity and sustained enthusiasm.

"A very remarkable expression of interest in her was afforded at the Radio Exhibition last winter, when, at short notice, it was announced that Aunt Gwen would be available to meet the children and parents, and on the two afternoons she was the centre of

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## The First Radio Wedding



"Aunt" Gwen and "Uncle Bruce" photographed in the picturesque grounds of the home of the former's parents during the reception.

—Photo, Crown Studios.

casions when they have not spared their staff or their equipment to give service, even "All through the night."

**R**ESPONDING on behalf of the Radio Broadcasting Company, Mr. J. Ball said:—"I desire, first of all, to gratefully acknowledge the kindly and appreciative sentiments which have been so nicely expressed by Mr. Moss and so enthusiastically endorsed by this happy company."

"This is neither the time nor the place for a representative of the company to speak at any length of the service which we are striving to render to the community. Suffice it to say that by all who have the honour to be associated with it—from the directors and general manager down to the youngest recruit—it is looked upon as a service fraught with almost illimitable possibilities and grave responsibilities, and that back of every feature there is on the part of all concerned a sincere and lofty ambition to make this most wonderful, potent and intimate medium for the communication of pleasure and enlightenment of the utmost use and benefit to the people of this Dominion."

"At the moment, however, we are concerned with the broadcast service only insofar as it has served to make the name of Aunt Gwen a household word throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand. Our thoughts this afternoon are all for that winsome lady, and I esteem it a privilege to be permitted to join with you in the felicitations and good wishes of which she is the happy and worthy recipient."

"The Radio Fairies never fail. Night after night for months and years they have been faithfully doing her bidding, flitting here and there, north, south, east, and west, with innumerable gifts for countless Radio Cousins. They have, as it were, followed her much-loved voice into the listening homes, and crowned her ever-welcome messages of cheer and good-will with their loving tokens."

"And now, when in response to the  
(Concluded on page 38.)



The bride and bridegroom leaving St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral after the ceremony.

—Photo, Crown Studios.

a very happy throng that was delighted to make personal acquaintance of a real true Aunt.

"The time has now arrived when that charming personality, which has been diffused over a wide field through the microphone, is to be concentrated upon one happy individual, and I can assure Mr. Stennett that we think him a very lucky man."

"In conclusion, I would like to take the opportunity of thanking Aunt Gwen for the unfailing courtesy and concentration she brought to her work, and wish her and her husband the very, very best for the future."

**MR. MOSS**, proposing the toast of the Radio Broadcasting Company, said: "It is my privilege to ask you to honour the toast of the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand, Limited, and as I have been asked to make my remarks brief I will only ask to have your interest for about three-quarters of an hour or perhaps a little less. We all know what a wonderful service the Radio Broadcasting Company gives to all its listeners, far and near. Their service to the community is a unique one, inasmuch as it reaches all corners of the Dominion and beyond. Your radio audience is composite and cosmopolitan. It contains thousands of people representing as many interests as all kinds of theatre audiences combined, and it is no small task to please such an audience as the Radio Broadcasting Company certainly has done."

"What a wonderful gift from God to humanity is broadcasting, particularly to those who are not well enough to leave their homes and those in hospitals!"

"Referring again to the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand, I think of the Rotarian motto 'Service before self.' The Broadcasting Company must have a great amount of Rotarian spirit in its organisation and staff, for it certainly gives us 'Service before self,' as we know of many oc-

# The New Zealand Radio Record

—AND—

## Electric Home Journal

(Incorporating the "Canterbury Radio Journal.")

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

WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1930.

RADIO PUBLICITY FOR NEW ZEALAND.

ON Sunday, January 26, the first of a series of short-wave broadcasts, from America, for the benefit of New Zealand listeners, was given by 3YA. This emanated from station WENR in Chicago. There certainly is an attraction about rebroadcasts of short-wave transmissions from another country. This was shown by the intense interest taken in the recent broadcast of the opening of the Naval Conference. That, of course, was a special occasion, but experience has shown that whenever conditions have warranted the rebroadcast of overseas short-wave programmes, listeners have greatly appreciated the favour. Opportunity was, therefore, taken to cater for this demand by the Broadcasting Company, who have arranged a special series of programmes. While conditions on the night in question were not perfect, they were still sufficiently satisfactory to give not only a technical thrill, but a large degree of satisfaction to a wide circle of listeners.

THE special value of the arrangement, however, lay not so much in New Zealand, but in America. In addition to distributing the programme on short wave, the station also broadcast on long wave for domestic American consumption. The announcer, it is recorded, had been at special pains to familiarise himself with facts about New Zealand and its history, and took full advantage of the opportunity presented to intersperse informative chat with his announcements. The value of this as an advertisement for the Dominion can hardly be excelled. It will undoubtedly serve to acquaint tens of thousands of people with information concerning New Zealand, and stimulate their curiosity. As the series of special programmes is carried to finality, the result cannot but be that that lack of knowledge of the Dominion, which is so frequently a subject of complaint on the part of visitors to the United States, will tend to disappear.

WITH the same thought of advertising the Dominion to the world outside, the suggestion has at times been made that a short-wave broadcasting station in the Dominion should be created and main-

tained. We think the time is not ripe for this development. It may be granted that if such a station were established it would be listened to by a number of short-wave enthusiasts in overseas countries. It would be impossible, however, to form any opinion as to that number or their importance. The probability is that the audience would be at any rate relatively small, and hardly commensurate with the cost involved. In the meantime, at all events, we think very much greater service is being rendered to the country by the method now being applied by the Broadcasting Company, viz., the arranging of a special programme for New Zealand consumption to be given by an American station for rebroadcasting in this Dominion. Dual transmission of long and short-wave serves the purpose of reaching a very much wider audience than would be possible if the programme emanated from this country, and moreover reaches the foreign audience desired at a minimum of cost.

### Band Contest

### Hearing by Electricity

### To be Broadcast by 2YA Demonstration in New York

WITH commendable public-spiritedness and enterprise, the committee controlling the band contest which is to be held in Eltham has accepted the offer of the Radio Broadcasting Company to broadcast the proceedings on the evening of Thursday, March 13. The evening's concert will be relayed to 2YA.

### After-Church Concert on February 16

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed for the broadcasting by 2YA of a concert which is to be given by the choir of the Aramoho Methodist Church on the evening of Sunday, February 16. An excellent programme has been arranged.

### Mechanical Broadcast Programmes

### Specially Recorded

SEVERAL American organisations are now providing special broadcast programmes which are recorded on gramophone records or on sound films. As a result of recent improvements made in recording and reproducing apparatus, the main objection to the use of mechanical entertainment devices by broadcasting stations is largely obviated.

In fact, it is reported that some of these new programme records are far superior, from the point of view of loud-speaker reproduction, to programmes provided by less mechanical but greatly inferior entertainers. It is very likely that just as at the present motion-picture films are circulated among theatres all over the world, so within a few years specially recorded broadcast programmes will be passed on from station to station; and the frequent appearance of artists in person will be unknown.

BY hearing with an eardrum vibrated by electricity, instead of by sound waves, a man in New York recently listened to music inaudible to other members of the audience witnessing the demonstration. The inventor was electrically connected to a powerful audio-frequency amplifier, and when he placed a finger tip against one ear of a member of the audience, using a sheet of paper as insulation, the effect was to produce a condenser type loudspeaker with the finger tip as one pole and the eardrum and surrounding flesh as the other. This vibrated the drum of the stopped-up ear just as though sound waves were reaching it.

The experiment, which appears to have no practical value at present, demonstrated a novel way in which sound may be directly transmitted to the eardrums other than by ordinary sound waves. Every sound ordinarily heard, from the humming of a gnat to the crashing of thunder, reaches the ear through vibrations of gases or solid substances. Light, heat, and radio waves pass through the ether. Sound waves cannot travel through a vacuum. They require gases or solid substances as a medium of travel.

Vibrations that create sound are produced mechanically in several ways. In the phonograph, the needle, following the up-and-down or the side-to-side waves in the groove on the record, moves the diaphragm of the instrument. In the telephone the diaphragm of the receiver is vibrated by electrical impulses coming over the wire. In talking pictures, light and dark bands on the film allow varying amounts of light to reach a photo-electric cell. This transforms the variations of light intensity into electrical impulses which move a diaphragm as in a telephone.

One of the latest uses for the last method was also demonstrated recently in the form of an instrument that makes audible the numbers called on a dial telephone. When a number is dialed the operator hears it announced vocally. Small reels of talking film contain a voice record of the numerical units from zero to ten. These reels turn automatically to the numbers corresponding to those dialed by the caller. By a mechanism similar to that used in talking movies the numbers are made audible.

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S-O-S

TRAVEL IN COMFORT BY  
CAR

WELLINGTON - PALMERSTON  
NEW PLYMOUTH

It's not what you read, but what you remember that is of benefit to you. Try to remember that if you get chapped hands, rough hands, stiff hands, or almost anything wrong with your hands, your troubles will generally cease if you rub Sydal well into them. Sydal's use would have saved these troubles.



**The Late Dr. Ferranti****An Untimely Death**

BY the recent untimely death of Dr. S. Z. Ferranti, the famous pioneer in the science of electricity, England lost one of her foremost inventors. Dr. Ferranti was born at Liverpool in 1880, and even as a child showed phenomenal promise in mechanical construction. He completed his education at the age of sixteen, and immediately joined Messrs. Siemens Bros., a well-known electrical engineering firm. Ferranti's main work was the design and construction of the apparatus for town-lighting schemes, and his ideas and inventions, though completely successful, were so original that for years his contemporaries were antagonistic towards him. At the beginning of 1884 the Hammond Company, which owned numerous patents on Ferranti's inventions, went into liquidation. Ferranti, however, succeeded in buying back the patents, and, having purchased a few tools, started manufacturing on his own account, and practically founded the extensive concern which exists to-day as S. Z. de Ferranti, Limited.

Having founded this, one of the best known radio firms in the world, Dr. Ferranti continued his experiments, paying great attention to radio. At the time of his death he was still experimenting, but the theme of these experiments is not known, and it is very doubtful whether a successor can pick up the thread.

**News Items**

A NEW station at Kosice, in Czechoslovakia, transmits a curious collection of programmes in Russian, Hungarian, and Polish in an attempt to cater for its extraordinarily cosmopolitan population. From time to time services from the Polish synagogues are transmitted.

IN music-loving Munich, every telephone owner can listen to the opera performances each evening by telephone on payment of a fee. Apart from that, there are listening-rooms in a special building open to the general public where one may listen to the opera for sixpence an hour with headphones.

**AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY OF WELLINGTON.**

THE Monthly General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Cambridge Terrace Congregational Church Hall on Tuesday, February 11, at 8 p.m.

MR. L. H. WRIGHT

will deliver a short address on

**"THE SERVICING OF SETS,"**

after which members are invited to ask questions on this topic or to bring along their defective sets, when Mr. Wright will demonstrate methods of testing.

All listeners are cordially invited to be present.

A. G. H. LAWS,  
Hon. Secretary.

# Opening of Dunedin's Town Hall

## To Be Relayed Through 4YA

THE official opening ceremony in connection with Dunedin's new Town Hall and its magnificent organ will take place on Saturday, February 15. The celebrations will continue the following week and will be broadcast by both 4YA and 8YA. The occasion is an epoch-marking one in the history of Dunedin. The complete block of new buildings occupies a space 222 feet long by 128 feet wide and the edifice is a credit to the city. The contract price was £86,041 and the work has taken three years to complete.

The total seating capacity of the main hall is 3000. The architects felt that a hall of this size would probably appear rather cold and formal if finished in the usual manner, particularly on such occasions when it was not filled to capacity. They have, therefore, in conjunction with the decorators, devised a scheme of decoration which has the effect of giving a warm and comfortable glow throughout the whole interior, and this appearance is further enhanced when illuminated with the electric lighting. The soft terracotta shades of the ceilings, the richness of the panelling and parquet flooring of the platform and brown upholstery on the seating all combine in giving the interior this effect.

The concert hall has seating accommodation for 900. The building of the Town Hall was financed on a scheme outlined by the Town Clerk (Mr. G. A. Lewin) and it is tantamount to being a gift to the city from the city trading departments, which are profitable concerns.

**Wembley Exhibition Organ.**

INSTALLED in the Town Hall is the finest organ in Australasia. It cost £30,000 and was a gift to the city. The organ is the one that was built for the Wembley Exhibition, adapted to the Town Hall, with alterations and additions to the tonal construction. It is now an entirely modern organ. It occupies a floor space of 7000 square feet and is built on three levels, rising to a height of 50 feet. There are approximately 1500 miles of wire used in the electrical actions and 18,000 contacts and soldered connections. There are roughly 3500 pipes, the largest being 38 feet in length and weighing half a ton.

The whole organ from keyboard to pipe is operated electrically, which means that the only connection between the console and the organ is an electric cable containing some hundreds of wires but only about two inches in diameter. In the olden days every connection between key and organ was mechanical, and it can be safely left to the imagination to picture the complications and amount of space such an action involved.

**Opening Ceremonial.**

THE official opening will be impressively carried out. From 7.30 to 7.50, Dr. W. G. Price (Mus. Doc.) will give an organ recital. At 8 o'clock a procession consisting of the Mayor, Town Clerk, Councillors, Past Mayors of the City, the architects and the builders, will be formed in the main foyer and march to the stage.

The programme to be carried through will be:—

1. National Anthem (arranged by Sir Edward Elgar for chorus, soprano solo, orchestra and organ).

Soloist: Miss Meda Paine.

Conductor: Dr. V. E. Galway.

2. Address by His Worship the Mayor (R. S. Black, Esq.).

3. Festival "Te Deum."

Chorus, orchestra of stringed instruments, brass and organ.

Conductor: Dr. V. E. Galway.

4. Vote of thanks to the donors of the organ.

Cr. H. L. Tapley, C.M.G.

5. Organ solo ..... Dr. W. G. Price

6. Vote of thanks to the Bristol Piano Co. and Messrs. Charles Begg and Co., Ltd., for gifts of Concert Grand Pianos for Main Hall and Concert Chamber.... Cr. J. J. Clark.

7. Chorus..... "Worthy is the Lamb" and "Amen" (Handel)  
Conductor: Dr. V. E. Galway.

8. National Anthem.

Note.—Brass instruments in Sullivan's "Te Deum" played by members of the St. Kilda Band.

Conductor: Mr. J. Dixon.

**Trade Personals**

MR. E. R. BOUCHER, director of Speddings Ltd., Auckland, is spending a few days away from that city on vacation.

MR. W. LYALL-WILLIS, export representative of A. C. Cossor Ltd., has been on a business tour throughout New Zealand, and at present is staying at the Grand Hotel, Auckland.

MR. A. C. JOHNS, of Johns Ltd., Auckland, has returned after a short holiday in Wellington.

MR. D. LEWIS, former assistant-manager of Radio Ltd., is now acting in the capacity of manager.

MR. C. O. K. FEAR has recently returned to his business in Wellington after an extended tour throughout New Zealand, where he paid special regard to radio conditions existing in the various districts through which he passed.

MR. G. G. MACQUARRIE, accompanied by his daughter, is spending a holiday at Rotorua.

MR. C. M. ABEL, director of Abel, Smeeton Ltd., Auckland, is at present on vacation.

THOS. BALLINGER AND CO. LTD. advise that they have received the latest Peerless Courier models, equipped with the Kylelectron speaker.

HARRINGTONS, LTD., of Wellington, are now handling Crosley Sets.

The agents for His Master's Voice instruments announce the introduction of the new model of "His Master's Voice" Combination Gramophone and Radio.

MR. GEO. HOWES, of G. Howes and Co., Dunedin, who was in Wellington last week, has returned to Dunedin.

DR. VLADIMIR ZWORYKIN, a research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Company, is stated to have claimed the ability to make television a practical and commercial proposition by means of the Zworykin Cathode Ray tube. The usual statements about moving pictures, sets being marketed shortly, and synchronisation with radio sound broadcasts, are not lacking. An appropriate motto for those who live in expectation of seeing in New Zealand a cricket match being played in England would be, "He that lives the longest sees the most."

## The Government Tourist Dept's.

## Booking System

Considered by Experts

## The Best in the World

Offices in all Main Centres



# With GRAMOPHONE and RADIO

BY "B NATURAL"

## Why the Electric Gramophone is Superior



THE past season saw the introduction of the radio and gramophone combination and this coming season will see its firm establishment. It has and will be the means of diffusion of music into homes that have until now been silent. But in many cases this has been so through the use of the gramophone and the problem faces many who are desirous of introducing music "Shall I have a gramophone or a combination?" Of course, there is the extra cost of the combination or the question would need no solving, and so, before deciding, it is necessary to see what are the salient features of the combination and how they compare with the ordinary gramophone.

WE shall only briefly refer to the radio part of the combination for the virtues of this instrument have been oft told and consider the gramophone aspect. "Why use a gramophone when there is a radio?" I can almost hear someone say, "Surely one is in opposition to the other?" No! music to be enjoyed must be had when wanted and the taste of the individual changes from time to time. We could diverge into the realms of psychology to further this argument, but lines of thought other than those ostensibly covered by the title of this page must be left. "Then why the radio?" And now we have arrived at the basic argument. Music at will, and any class of entertainment for the evening. One could go on elaborating these two arguments, to show how the news and views of the world are brought to the home faster than the proverbial Mercury, the messenger of the Gods, how the world's best music is introduced where it might never have been heard, how it is possible to have a Kreisler or a Jazz Band to entertain one's friends, and how all this can be had merely by a rotation of a knob or the simple movement of transferring a record to the and from the turntable. These achievements sound hardly possible, but they are being accomplished in thousands of New Zealand homes to-day.

BUT now to facts. "How does a 'wireless gramophone' compare with an ordinary gramophone?" They do not compare, they contrast. Let us then examine the facts a little more closely and see why.

At a future date we shall see how a record is made and of what it consists, but for the present it can be assumed that the marvel of the gramophone is the result of an impression in wax made by the waves set up by the voice or instrument being recorded. Further, it has been shown that sound

consists of waves in the ether (space) and that each note is a definite number of waves per second. The lower the note the fewer the waves. The range is from about 16 to 15,000 per second, but the notes of the piano fall within the band 28 to 8192. The upper "frequencies" are overtones that must be reproduced if absolute fidelity is required. Each voice and instrument is characterised by certain peculiarities, and these are variations in the number of "overtones." For the present we shall consider an overtone a note set up by the original or "fundamental" note. It can be seen then that faithful reproduction entails two achievements, the reproduction of both fundamental and overtone, and this is where the electric gramophone scores.

To impress these notes on the wax recording discs, a diaphragm is made to vibrate by the impulses arising through the voice or an instrument. The movement of the diaphragm is transferred to the record by a needle—almost the reverse of the reproduction. Before the advent of the electric amplifier (part of the radio receiver) all the power imparted to the recording needle was that supplied by the voice so that the impressions were very weak and the deep notes which need to be strengthened to record were lost. The same thing happens when an ordinary gramophone is played there is no power in the reproduction and the needle moving in the sound grooves vibrated a diaphragm and this moves a column of air, which causes the notes to be audible.

The function of the electric amplifier, which is part and parcel of both recording and reproducing outfits, is to strengthen the otherwise weak vibrations. It is a combination of valves, transformers, resistance and condensers that strengthen weak vibrations. It is employed in the recording to strengthen up the sounds produced by the voices or instruments to be recorded and this impresses a stronger and more balanced signal on the record. This gives the reproducer a "flying start," and with an amplifier at this end each little variation can be reproduced and our sensitive ear can detect the variation that classes the reproduction and the recording in a superior class.

Beside these little variations that make or mar the quality there is the bass. This constitutes the body of all music and unless a very expensive gramophone is used it cannot be reproduced without an amplifier. The comparative costs are very much in the favour of the electric amplifier.

Because of size and cost the popularity of the electric combination is

**R**EALIZING the growing popularity of the gramophone and radio "Symphony" combination we are this week commencing a section devoted to the gramophone side of the combination. It is hoped to discuss in non-technical language some of the oft-asked questions, "Do pick-ups shorten the life of records?" "What type of needles should be used?" "How do pick-ups vary?" "Why is the Pick-up superior to the ordinary gramophone?" and a host of other interesting and important points that concern the owner and the prospective owner of the combination or the electric gramophone. Further, the most important releases of the week will be reviewed in brief and from time to time short biographies of the better known composers and artists will be published.

### New Recordings

#### Galli-Curci singing in English.

ALL who listen in during the afternoon sessions cannot fail to remark upon the recordings of the world's greatest soprano, Amelita Galli-Curci. Usually these are in Italian, and can be appreciated by those who are musically inclined, and to whom the words matter little, but she has a few songs in English.

Another delightful recording has been added to this category, "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark" (Bishop), and "Chanson Solveig" ("Peer Gynt") (Grieg). H.M.V. DB1278. The words are as English as can be, and though the melody is in the Italian coloratura manner, it is English in spirit, too. Shakespeare wrote the words, and Sir Henry Bishop the music; and Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian to the core, sings it in English, in a style to make anyone stop and listen with delight. Those who appreciate vocal gems should endeavour to hear this record as it comes over the air, and judge for themselves whether or no it deserves a place in the record album.

#### "The Cocoanuts."

GIL DECH, one of Columbia's younger pianists, gives us his own private version of "When My Dreams Come True." It is doubtful whether the talking picture, "The Cocoanuts," made this such a success, or whether the theme song made the picture. Probably the latter. Anyhow, together with "Old Timer" theme song of the picture "Noah's Ark" it will be found on Columbia 01687.

#### Gladys Moncrieff.

Australia's glorious Gladys also sings "When My Dreams Come True." On the reverse is "Heart o' Mine" (Columbia 01688). "Smiling Irish Eyes" is another Gladys Moncrieff success, paired with "A Wee Bit of Love" (Columbia 01779). During her sojourn in Wellington, where she appeared in "Rio Rita," Gladys Moncrieff broadcast from 2YA to the delight of all listeners. Several selections from "Rio Rita" are regularly broadcast from the YA stations.

fairly restricted, but modern small and portable machines do much to fill the gap. When used with electrically produced records little can be desired when everything is considered.

From all angles, then, the advantages are with the electric combination and in a future article we shall discuss the work of the pick-up and how this may be attached to any receiver and used with any cheap gramophone.

### Celebrities

#### The Songs of Schubert

"YOU have my heart, but Schubert has my soul," said the dying Beethoven to his closest friend, and truly that soul sang its sweetest in the songs that Franz Schubert left behind him. At thirty years of age, but ten months after his adorned Beethoven, Schubert was to pass the same way to dust, but not to silence and oblivion. His 700 songs remain to testify that no composer in the whole history of music even nearly approached him in song writing. Necessarily but a fraction of this glorious treasury has been recorded, but even that fraction is sufficient to prove that not Mozart, nor Haydn or Bach, not even Beethoven himself could match him in the lovely art of wedding a ballad to music.

Perhaps the best known of all is the wild "Erl King," written when Schubert was only 19 years of age. Sophie Braslau, the famous contralto, gives a thrilling reading of this, changing her voice to suit the three protagonists in the dialogue with a vivid sense of the dramatic. This is paired with "Death and the Maiden," a tune of which Schubert was so fond that he based a quartet upon it. (Columbia 04161.)

"Der Lindenbaum," as lovely and spontaneous as a folk-song, is paired with "Am Meer" (By the Sea) by the great German basso, Alexander Kipais (Columbia 04115). Another of his pairings is "Der Wegweiser" (The Signpost) a song with a sad but haunting and appealing melody, and the dark, gruesome "Der Doppelgänger" (The Phantom Double). (Columbia 04195.)

One of the most charming of all the song records is sung by Sir George Henschel, accompanying himself at the piano. The songs are "Das Wandern" and "Der Leiermann" (The Hurdy Gurdy Man). Sir George sings them with great artistry and feeling on Columbia 03594.

Elsa Alsen, the famous American soprano, has chosen the exquisite "Du Bist Die Ruh" (Thou Art My Peace), the loveliest of all Schubert songs, and sings it with incomparable sweetness, paired with "Greutchen and Spinnrade," on Columbia 04194.

Can you solve a difficult problem?

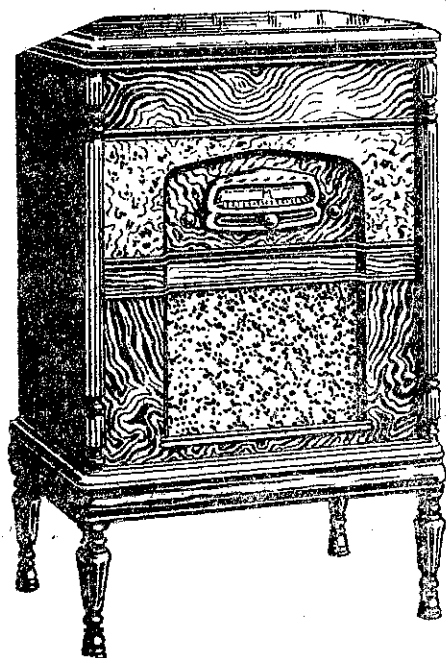
See

"TRIALS IN TACT"

(on page 33 of this issue).



# FROM RADIO TO GRAMOPHONE FROM GRAMOPHONE TO RADIO AT A TOUCH OF A SWITCH



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE and RADIO" Model RE-45. To-day's most modern musical instrument. Reproduces both broadcast and recorded music electrically, utilising exactly the same New "His Master's Voice" reproduction unit the whole world is talking about. All in an exquisite, compact cabinet.

## Outstanding Advantages

1. Micro - synchronous balance : Every element always in resonance, an exclusive feature.
2. Instant micro-exact, full - vision tuning : You get the station you want *surely*—with one motion.
3. Improved circuit developed by "His Master's Voice"—of unique sensitivity and selectivity, stabilized to the highest degree.
4. Newly developed electro-dynamic re-producer, (exclusive to "His Master's Voice"), duplicates quality of voice or instrument in all its life-like realism and colour.
5. Push - pull amplification, introducing new R.C.A. Power Radiotrons No. 245 : greater undistorted volume throughout the entire musical scale.
6. Three separate and distinct units—inter-changeable, accessible. All parts shielded with scientific thoroughness.
7. (Exclusive to "His Master's Voice"). Harmonic Modulator enables bass to be adjusted exactly to suit the special acoustical properties of the room.
8. The amazing new improved Radio. Reproduces both broadcast and recorded music with incredible new brilliance and power, literally duplicates the personal performance.

Go to Your Nearest "His Master's Voice" Dealer for the Thrill of Your Life.

Easy Terms Available.

# HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE AND RADIO IN COMBINATION

## Foreign Vocal Selections.

**I** HESITATE to be among the grumblers concerning programmes, but the Sunday afternoon session from 2YA always causes grumbling in my home. Is there any reason why vocal items for the whole of the first hour of that session should be given in languages of which not one single word can be understood by the average listener? At the time of writing (4.10 p.m.) on the above date, there has not been one single vocal item in English. Doubtless there will be one or two; I hope so, being heartily sick of having "Music Without Words." Orchestral, etc., is not included in this category, for that is really what it amounts to.—"Plain English" (Wellington).

## The Majority Rules.

**Y**OUR correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" says he noticed "with some disgust" the many listeners protesting against the partial discontinuance of the announcing of racing results, and goes on to call these listeners "so-called sports." Does P.B.P. consider himself a sport in airing his own particular grouch? Surely if he objects to listening to sporting results he can switch off his set for the few minutes necessary to give these. I am not a follower of racing (it is eleven years since my last race meeting), but surely it would be a selfish point of view to object merely because I was not interested. So far as the musical items are concerned, there are a number that do not appeal to me at all, but I quite realise that there are many other listeners who no doubt do appreciate them and one cannot please everyone. Doubtless the items that appeal to me do not appeal to others. Cannot P.B.P. take the good with the bad and try and see the other fellow's point of view? Sports results seem to appeal to the majority, and, after all, it is the majority who should be considered.—"Marama" (New Plymouth).

## Silent Day at 2YA.

**M**AY I ask Mr. P.B.P., of Petone, why we are not entitled to sports results. He objects to a race result being given after Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata." Well, Mr. Pro Bono, you will get murders and music all in one issue of any newspaper you like to read, so be a sport and let us listen to our "Beethoven," we listen to yours.

Now, Mr. P.H., of P.N., you make some really unkind remarks about the dinner music, race results, and silent day at 2YA. Well, tune in on this. You have a very fine station called



Will correspondents please practice brevity, as heavy demands are now made on space. All letters must be signed and address given as proof of genuineness; nouns de plume for publication are permitted. Address correspondence Editor, "Radio Record," P.O. Box 1032, Wellington.

2ZF. right on your roof every night when 2YA is having his day of rest, but then I don't suppose you would give your local station credit for being there. When you say that it would be impossible to discard a wireless, may I refer you to the Ten Commandments: you will find one that fits your case.—"Sparton Six" (Dannevirke).

## Short-Wave Rebroadcasts.

**T**HE Radio Broadcasting Co. has to endure such a variety of criticism, most of it thoroughly unjustified, that I do not wish this letter to be inferred as coming from a confirmed radio grouser. Not being a highbrow in musical matters or anything else, I suppose I am easily pleased (at least, that is what some doubtless would say) with what seems to me to be the general excellence of the way the Broadcasting Company serves the large and ever-growing number of listeners, but there is one little matter that appears to me to require explanation, and that concerns 2YA's re-broadcast of the opening speeches at the London Naval Conference. I had the opportunity of hearing the speeches direct from 5SW on a short-wave set, and I can honestly say that it was remarkable with what clarity they were received in this way. 2YA, on the other hand, was picking up noise from somewhere, according to what I heard at times, when we switched on to this station to hear how it was re-broadcasting the speeches. Several listeners have told me that they were disappointed at not hearing the speeches more clearly from 2YA, although everyone acknowledges that the re-broadcast of 5SW was far more suc-

cessful than anything previously attempted. If more of these re-broadcasts are to be carried out, is there anything in the contention advanced by some people that the receiving set for the purpose should be located out in the country somewhere away from high-tension power lines, so as to minimise the risk of undue interference? Perhaps the engineers can advise on this point. Now, for something non-controversial. You have been publishing paragraphs about direct crystal reception of 2YA on the loudspeaker. That is quite possible with me, and I often listen to the local station by that method in preference to the valve set. My masts are 36ft. high, and the aerial 120ft. long. The volume is sufficient for the station to be heard all over the house.—K. Swiney (Northland).

## "Running 2YA."

**T**HERE is no doubt that correspondents writing in the "Radio Record" are sincere in what they say, but I would like to suggest that it is far from the mark when they suggest that the racing "sports" are trying to run the 2YA station.

I think 2YA is to be congratulated on its enterprise in endeavouring to supply the public with the very latest items of interest, in the prompt and thorough manner as was done during last week, when relays were successfully conducted for the benefit of racing, cricket, and tennis sports and enthusiasts. Your correspondents are no doubt aware that 2YA was on the air from 12 noon on Saturday and Monday of the Wellington races, and opened specially on Wednesday, January 22, its silent day. The racing results and announcements take up a comparatively small proportion of the time of transmission, so surely "P.H." and others were on a "win," for they had at least two hours' extra transmission of musical items each day. Also, 2YA was on the air at 2 p.m., Friday, January 24 (cricket): 12 noon, Saturday, January 25 (cricket, tennis, trots), and is opening 2 p.m., Monday, January 27 (cricket): 1 p.m., January 28 (Harbour Board jubilee): 2 p.m., Friday, January 31 (tennis): 2 p.m., Saturday, February 1 (tennis), so surely it proves that all sports fixtures are catered for alike by the B.B.C. And we must not overlook the fine boxing and football relays in season. On the Wednesday afternoon, a long relay was made of the Early Settlers' reunion during the afternoon, so it cannot be truly argued that the racing "sports" get preference to any other broadcast. And the

station can be relied upon to continue to treat all classes of sport on the same level.

Just a line about the dinner music. All the wireless enthusiasts I know consider the dinner music session, as at present conducted, the brightest hour of the day, and would not like to see the fine musical selections displaced by an orchestra. We get all the orchestra we want during the evening session.—"Fair Go."

## Wireless Telegraphy

## An Interesting Record

**D**URING the last 20 years the growth of wireless has been more rapid than that of any other means of communication. In this connection the following very interesting paragraph from the first issue of the "Dominion" newspaper (Thursday, September 26, 1907) is noteworthy. The paragraph was headed "Wireless Telegraphy," and was a cable from Quebec, dated September 24. It stated: "Mr. Marconi states that he will shortly inaugurate commercial wireless telegrams from Nova Scotia to Europe at fivepence a word. He will be able to transmit 20 words a minute." That is just 22½ years ago, and during that time great changes have taken place. Wireless telegrams are now sent round the world every day, and the rate is as great as 600 words and more a minute.

It will be remembered that it was only six years prior to this that Marconi had transmitted signals across the Atlantic for the first time. These signals were those comprising the letter S, that is . . . Within those few short years between 1900 and 1907 Marconi had improved the science to such an extent that he was able to open the first commercial service in that year.

## Broadcasting News

**F**EW broadcast artists deserve to be suffocated in the studio. Yet this fate nearly overtook a well-known performer at the Savoy Hill broadcasting studio in London recently when he strayed too near a ventilating tube which had been cleaned with paraffin. He is only just recovering from an illness which has lasted for weeks. The problem of studio ventilation will be one of the first considerations of the designers of Broadcasting House, Portland Place. Entirely new methods are to be tried, as it is realised that the present system at Savoy Hill is hopelessly inadequate.

**T**HERE appears to be no sign of a decrease in the amount of radio advertising in America. The American Department of Commerce announces that during the months January to July (inclusive) this year advertisers "bought time" on the Columbia and National Broadcasting Companies' stations to the tune of £1,994,800, an increase of £968,200 over that spent during the same period of 1928. What other tune was involved is not reported. However, the method seems to suit the U.S.A. advertisers and listeners.

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## Children's Sessions

### AT 1YA.

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.**—A happy hour will be spent with Uncle Barney and Cinderella this evening, so be prepared for puzzles and more of Uncle Barney's funny songs.

**WEDNESDAY**—This is the evening that Uncle Tom cheers us on our way with stories and songs, and Cousin Rena will sing.

**THURSDAY**—Peter Pan at the "mike," and perhaps Boz, his Alsatian dog, so well-known in Radioland. Birthday greetings and cousins with sketches.

**FRIDAY**—Nod and Aunt Jean with their usual store of good things for the kiddies.

**SATURDAY**—Cousins assisting Cinderella with piano solos, duets and recitations, and Cinderella with stories, jokes and conundrums.

**SUNDAY**—Children's Song Service conducted by Uncle Leo, assisted by cousins from Mount Eden Sunday School.

### AT 2YA.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.**—Uncle Jeff will send birthday greetings. Cousin Eva will play on the piano, and Jumbo will tell another lovely story. Cousins Audrey, Betty, Hilda and Mavis are working hard to give a very good programme to-night.

**TUESDAY**—This night another Cousin Eva will sing, and several cousins will recite. Then there's Cousin Joyce playing on the vibraphone.

**THURSDAY**—Uncle George will be here to greet you with cheerful birthdays, and Cousin Marjorie will tell you a story and sing. Cousin Betty will recite a special little poem.

**FRIDAY**—Big Brother Jack will be here again to-night, and Cousins Margery, Joan and Maureen will give delightful items. Cousin Beatrice has a special little treat prepared.

**SATURDAY**—Uncle Toby to-night, with his pilot and aeroplane, and he is bringing the Revellers' Band with him.

**SUNDAY**—The Children's Song Service, conducted by Uncle George, assisted by the Island Bay Baptist Sunday School Choir under Mr. Eyres.

### AT 3YA.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.**—"Scatterjoy" keeping an engagement at the microphone to-night, and telling you all about the intelligence of birds, particularly the Little Humming Birds. Bird songs by Kathleen.

**WEDNESDAY**—"Uncle John" has some interesting stories to tell you to-night, and Cousins Victor, Jack and Joyce are helping the hour along with songs and recitations.

**THURSDAY**—"Uncle Frank" is here and has a host of new ditties and stories for you—so we are sure to enjoy this hour.

**FRIDAY**—This is the night "Storyman" delights you all with the stories that only he knows how to tell. Cousins Gwen and Marjory, helping with songs and little tales for you.

## THE D.X. CLUB

### Views and News.

### Identification Wanted

**HAS** any reader heard a station on about 45.5 metres which works another station on about 45 metres? They are on most nights, and to-night (Sunday) at 7.30 p.m. I heard a call from the 45.5 metre station which sounded like 2BF. Most of the talking is done by a lady, who is undoubtedly American. I also heard a station at 4.30 p.m. on about 23 metres, saying "Write down 'notation'; write down 'invasion'; etc. Would this be 2XG, New Jersey?—H. F. Adcock (Master-ton).

**ON** Thursday (23/1/30) I heard a station operating on 420 metres (715 k.c.) at 7.15 p.m. It was just above 2YA, Wellington, which was broadcasting its news session. In between the various news items announced, music and speech came through plainly.—V.W.G. (Eketahuna).

### Stations Identified

**MR. ELLIS** asks whether anyone has logged the new station, 4ZI, Invercargill. Last night (January 27) I had this station on the speaker at about 10.30 to 11 p.m. Good strength and call sign distinctly heard. At about the same time on the same night I heard 4YA testing on about 285 metres (1050 k.c.). I hope this means that this station may broadcast on this wavelength in future, for on its present wavelength 4YA is a most distinct failure, in spite of its new 500-watt transmitter.—G.H.A. (Auckland).

**IN** reply to the inquiry by Mr. S. Ellis in issue of January 24, I heard 1ZC, Auckland, testing on Monday, January 20, about 7.45 p.m. The different wavelengths used were between 280 and 300 metres (1070 and 1000 k.c.). Re 1FP, Hamilton: This station, which is situated in Radio House, Victoria Street, operates on a wavelength of about 550 metres (545 k.c.), and is licensed to operate only before noon. I am only about 25 miles distant from 1FP, but cannot get this station very loudly. Sometimes it is hardly audible. I do not know the

**SATURDAY**—To-night there is a treat in store for you, as we are going to hear something more about the Scouts Jamboree from Rev. J. Rich, who visited England with the Scouts last year. So listen and hear of the adventures they all had.

**SUNDAY**—The Children's Song Service is held to-night, and conducted by the Anglican Sunday School.

power used, but it cannot be very great. In reply to "J.T.S.," Napier, I get station KTM, Santa Monica, California, on about 386 metres (775 k.c.). This may be the station about which he is inquiring. However, I once received a station on the same wavelength with a call sign which I took to be KTM until I heard the announcer say "KGM, Los Angeles." Perhaps this station is KGM, Los Angeles.—"New (Hum)" (Morrinsville).

**WOULD** you kindly inform Mr. Bilton (Cromwell) that WTIC is in the "Radio Listeners' Guide" as 280 metres (1060 k.c.). I heard this station to-night at 2 p.m. (January 25) with fair volume on the loudspeaker.—M.B.S. (Palmerston North).

**IN** the DX notes of January 24 "J.T.S.," Napier, inquires of an American station on 386 metres (775 k.c.), of which he believes the call-sign to be KGM. No such station appears in the latest American call-books. It is almost certain that "J.T.S." heard KTM, which is on a wavelength of 385 metres (776 k.c.). This station is at Santa Monica, about 15 miles from Los Angeles, and sometimes announces itself of the latter city. It comes in fairly strongly considering the season. Looking up my notebook I find I received a station which sounded exactly like KGM on June 14, giving a Columbia record transmission. Reception in other respects was quite clear, but I came to the conclusion that the announcer had bungled the pronunciation of the call-sign. Re Mr. J. T. Bilton's inquiry concerning the wavelength of WTIC. Given as 500 metres (600 k.c.) in a recent issue of the "Radio Record," it was not there stated that this station also has a permit to transmit on 283 metres (1000 k.c.) with a power of 50 k.w. It would not be easy to receive this station on the 500-metre wavelength with a power of only 250 watts. WTIC was particularly clear on the 9th inst. on the 'phones. On the loudspeaker it was rather weak, but quite audible. Static was almost absent.—"R.H.C." (Tokanu).

## Amateur Transmitters

### Wellington Branch

**THE** general meeting of the Wellington Branch of the New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters was held in the local club-room on Tuesday evening, January 28. The meeting was well attended and the election of officers for the current year resulted as follows:—Chairman, Mr. C. Brown, 2GG; hon. secretary, Mr. W. S. Green, 2GR; hon. treasurer, Mr. Taylor, 2DG. Committee: Mr. D. L. Beddingfield, 2DH; Mr. H. Dixon, 2BO; Mr. V. Parmenter, 2AJ; Mr. F. D. Bittossi, 2AY; Dr. B. G. Thompson, 1BG.

The prospects for another successful and interesting year are exceptionally bright, much scientific and research work having been arranged for. It has been decided to extend the social activities of the branch, a start having been made by challenging the Amateur Radio Society to a cricket match.

### Special Transmissions from America

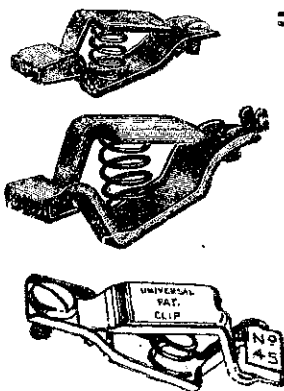
### For N.Z. Short-Wave Amateurs

**I** HAVE been advised by W9GHE, Baldwin, Kansas, U.S.A., that he will call New Zealand on both 'phone and c.w. between 7-8 p.m., N.Z. time, every Sunday night. He will be on a frequency of 3575 k.c. or about 84 metres. After 8 p.m. he will listen for any N.Z. amateurs calling him, and he will call anyone he hears. There is no reason why he should not be heard here, as I have been getting Californian amateurs at speaker strength lately—W6ABF, W6BJQ, W6KT, W6EPD. Of these, W6BJQ is by far the loudest, and can be heard almost any night.—Mark H. Churton (Auckland).

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## Wireless for Hospitals

### Taumarunui Appeal

**A** LREADY very many hospitals in New Zealand are equipped with wireless installations, and a visit to any one of these institutions will convince one that such an installation is one of the finest tonics in that hospital. Not only can a wireless receiver while away many otherwise long and dreary hours, but it has been proved beyond a doubt that the material good arising from the music is considerable. There is no doubt that every hospital in New Zealand should have its own installation, yet we find in many cases that the public are not only apathetic towards this urgent need, but in some cases they are even opposed. This is a selfish view to take, for those who are in health do not stop to realise the amount of good a very little sacrifice on their part can do for those who are less fortunate.

Apropos this subject, we have received a communication from an Ohura listener who outlines the rather sad state of affairs in that district. It is desired to install wireless in the Taumarunui Hospital and each part of that district has been asked for help. The position is summarised by the secretary of the fund, Dr. E. Vivian, who writes: "Our aim is to collect a fund to supply a wireless set for the Taumarunui Hospital, and we would like to interest a few influential members of the district who would be able to interest their friends and perhaps form a local committee to assist us. It will require about £200. We wish to supply a pair of phones for each bed—loudspeakers cannot always be used in a hospital ward, the noise might disturb some seriously ill patients. There are at present 50 beds with 10 to be added shortly in an infectious disease block: 60 arphones at 12/6, £37/10/-; wiring at 20/- a pair, £90; 1 special set with amplifiers, £50; 3 loud speakers for verandahs. If funds permit, one gramophone pick-up to allow records to be played when wireless is not available. At present there is very little to amuse the patients in hospital, and such an installation would be a great asset, taking the patient's attention from his own trials and troubles and helping to pass the time.

"Unfortunately the Health Department looks on it as a luxury and we will have to find the whole of the fund—they will allow no subsidy. We have collected £80 in Taumarunui itself and if the rest of the hospital district helps

## Outside Broadcasting

### Some Interesting Situations

**I**N our outside broadcast work we, literally, reach the heights of broadcasting. Spectators of some of our more perilous ascents in search of suitable microphone positions (in the roofs of cathedrals and elsewhere) have asked how we manage to avoid accidents. Luck may have something to do with it; but, as a matter of fact, most of our O.B. engineers happen to have served at one time with the R.A.F., and are unaffected by dizzy heights. I have seen my engineering colleagues perform wire-walking feats which would have scared a music-hall audience.

**M**ANY novel and exciting experiences are encountered by the engineers the world over when engaged in presenting "outside broadcasts" to the public. One has only to listen in to a football match to hear a "little Eric of Berhampore," or to a boxing match to be amused by the advice of a spectator who is, and knows it, obviously too near the microphone. These and a thousand other little incidents are included in the routine of the O.B. engineer.

As we should have no trouble in obtaining the sum we need. We have drawn up a rough estimate of what seems a fair donation from each part of the district based on the number of wireless sets in the district.

There are 200 sets in the whole hospital district—57 in Taumarunui, 49 in Ohura, 11 in Matiere. We have already written to all owners of sets in Ohura and Matiere, but though we got £80 in Taumarunui, we have only so far received 30/- from both Ohura and Matiere.

If you could use this letter to stimulate interest we would be much obliged. I will be pleased to supply any information required."

At the meeting of the council, where the letter was first read, it was decided to make a donation toward the fund.

The cause is a good one, and we can only hope that the necessary interest will be stimulated to secure the installation. It will certainly be a boon to any of the distressed who may have need to use the hospital.

The following story from the "Radio Times," tells of the human element in the outside broadcasts of the B.B.C.

Our work in relaying excerpts from the London theatres frequently brings us up against the "human element." The public largely believes that the actors and actresses whom it sees performing their parts, night after night, with such composure and certainty, are quite without "nerves"; and that it is only the amateurs who "get the dithers" when performing "The Man from Toronto" in the village institute. On the contrary, professional actors are practically always "on edge."

The introduction of such an unusual element as the microphone into a theatre has on occasions proved most disconcerting to those on the stage. Some time ago a famous revue actress created quite a scene within a scene at a theatre performance which we were broadcasting. A slight change had been made, with her consent, in the volume of the orchestral accompaniment to one of her songs, in order to preserve microphone "balance." But when the change was made she stopped dead in her singing and rushed from the stage in a flood of tears. This was not a case of "microphone nerves," but a common instance of what may happen in the theatre when any change or contretemps occurs in the course of the play.

**L**ATTERLY—and maybe the success of the talkies has had something to do with it—the attitude of theatrical artists has swung over from indifference, and even distinct hauteur, to benevolent curiosity. When testing from a theatre on a "closed circuit" (and these relays require some testing!) we now use, instead of headphones, a loudspeaker installed in a room remote from the stage. During these tests we have always an interested, even excited, audience of actors who are not actually "on" at the time. We are only too pleased at this, because by listening they can pick up tips as to what is or is not "coming over," which help to improve the technical and artistic quality of the broadcast.

From the broadcasting point of view we divide the theatre-world into the sheep and the goats. Among the sheep

we unanimously include the musician who, when an over-energetic chorus lady kicked our microphone across the footlights and plumb on to his devoted head, continued to play with a smile and without a single imprecation.

The microphone takes its hard knocks. For the recent Thanksgiving Service for the recovery of His Majesty the King, at Westminster Abbey, we had one of the "key" microphones suspended, as we thought, well out of reach, above the chancel steps; but as the procession moved up to the altar the large cross at its head gave the microphone a violent bang—and that was nearly the end of that. An accident would have been tragic—for this important broadcast was going out to the Empire. As it happened, the engineer in charge foresaw the collision, and with great dexterity "faded out" that particular microphone temporarily, so that listeners were not aware that something untoward had happened.

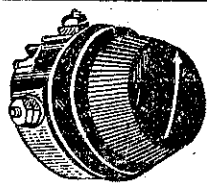
**T**HE human element in an O.B. is not confined either to ourselves or to those definitely participating. There are also the spectators. You may be sure that there is always an interested crowd around the O.B. van or observation hut. During an England v. Wales Rugby international at Twickenham, one of the Welsh spectators climbed our stand and bore excitedly down upon the hut, demanding the use of the microphone. He wanted to inform his mother in Penarth that he had reached Twickenham safely! I offered to send a wire for him, but he did not consider the frigid impersonality of a telegram a suitable substitute, and we had some difficulty in persuading him to give up his project.

Many curious applications are received for such personal use of the microphone. Private messages have been broadcast without our agreement—notably from the Savoy Hotel ballroom in the interval of dance music. Here let me call attention to a striking fact—that, although the world is full, not only of cranks, but of thoughtless and hilarious people, there has in seven years of broadcasting been practically no instance of an awkward, unrehearsed "scene" in front of the microphone.

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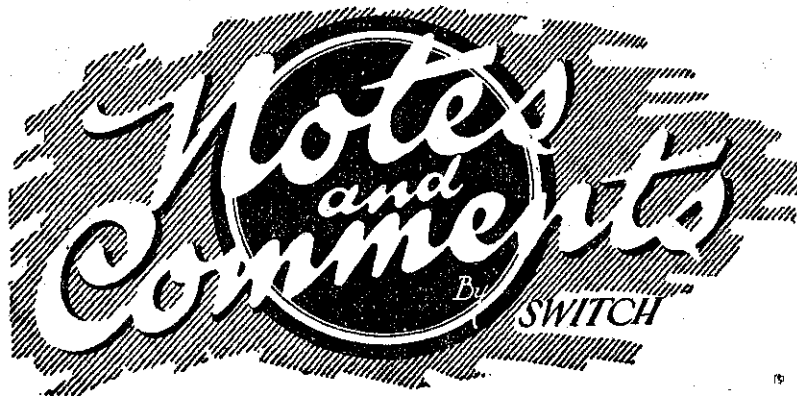
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A FRIEND has sent "Switch" the following news item: "A feature of the last radio show held in New York was the release of a large silver balloon from the roof of the building. A radio valve and a letter containing an open cheque for one hundred dollars were attached." He adds that a certain company proposed to release large silver balloons to which advertisements were to be attached simultaneously with the release of the radio show balloon, but they could not obtain delivery of their balloons in time. The writer suggests that such tactics would not meet with public approval in New Zealand. Still, America is a land of "stunts" and all's fair in business enterprise over there.

"SWITCH" has heard 4YA, Dunedin, testing on a much shorter wavelength than 463 metres (646 k.c.) utilised by the station for a considerable time. The wavelength on which 4YA was testing appeared to the writer to be about 296 metres (1010 k.c.), but this is only an approximation. Wellington listeners assessed the volume of 4YA on the shorter wavelength as fully double that on 463 metres.

IN New Zealand bush fires are not such a menace as in North America or in Australia. In the latter country the devastation wrought by bush fires every summer is appalling. The position is regarded as so serious that the assistance of the broadcast stations has been enlisted. Recently the Victorian Government's Forest Commissioner, Mr. W. W. Gay, broadcast a message from 3LO, Melbourne, warning people to exercise care in the use of fire in the forests and country districts generally. Broadcasting has thus once more proved its value to the community.

SOME comment has reached "Switch" regarding the relay of the Wellington Harbour Board's jubilee function on Somes Island. Complaint has been made of excessive parasitic noises in the broadcast and the difficulty in hearing some of the speakers. This is just another instance of the difficulties with which broadcast technicians have to contend, and for which many listeners make no allowances. Somes Island is in the centre of the land-locked waters of Wellington harbour, and is connected with the city by a submarine telephone cable, which has an "earth" return, instead of the circuit being completely metallic. Through the "earth" the commutator of the Murray automatic telegraph machine intruded on the broadcast transmission. The speakers at the function could not in a number of cases be reached by the microphone.

IN America some of the finest broadcast stations yet erected have been defied by "blind spots" and "distortion areas." The big broadcasting companies with untold finances have sent their scientists to investigate these places, and without exception have endorsed the complaints of those listeners located in the said areas. In Victoria the proprietors of station 3LO, Melbourne, spent a considerable sum of money investigating similar complaints, and the results of exhaustive tests confirmed them.

A PROMINENT New Zealander, often heard from 2FO, Sydney, is Mr. Frank Hutchens, a distinguished pianist. He was born in New Zealand, but received his tuition at the

Royal Academy of Music, London. He won many scholarships, and appeared as a recitalist with great success in London and on the Continent. During a brief visit to America he broadcast from WEAF, New York.

IN these hard times one comes across some regrettable cases where talent is unable to find employment. The other day "Switch" heard a man playing a piano-accordion on the edge of a city footpath while a friend went around with the ubiquitous hat. There was an excellent response on the part of the side-walk audience. But the point which appealed to "Switch" was that the performer would make a hit on the air, for he was a musician of marked ability.

Someone has posted the following clipping from a New Zealand paper: "There is no doubt that too much provision has been made in the past at our broadcasting stations for the pleasing of the frivolous, and that the more serious minded have received scant consideration. The frivolous form but a small percentage of the people, but their demands are generally the loudest, with the result that they have been catered for too much, and many people have refused to purchase receiving sets and take out licenses on this account." This is a perfect gem! Only a few days ago "Switch" saw letters in the daily Press complaining that there was far too little jazz. The writer does not know in which paper the above clipping appeared, but he would like five minutes' talk with the person responsible for it.

So the amateur transmitters of Wellington have challenged the members of the Amateur Radio Society of Wellington for a cricket match. At the moment "Switch" does not know whether the society can muster an eleven, and when he suggested the match to some of the members casually they had various alternative suggestions. One proposed a draughts tourney, another a bowling tournament, and the fourth suggested a debating contest. The subject for debate hinted on was, "Was Steinmetz correct in condemning the ether theory for the transmission of radio news, and did he establish proof of his own thesis that broadcasting was accomplished by the extension of the magnetic field generated by the transmitter?"

"THE great voice of the south," 2YA, Wellington, will shortly have its call letters showing at night time on the front of the transmitting building on the top of the Roseneath hill

overlooking the city. The illuminated characters are of gigantic proportions, and will be visible on clear nights for many miles. The station, with its towering masts, occupies a commanding position. It is the most striking object seen by passengers arriving by steamer in the harbour. Even travellers arriving by train can see the station from the carriage window before they reach the city.

A WIDELY-KNOWN radio enthusiast, Mr. Geoffrey Shrimpton, plays a prominent part at the Wellington dirt track speedway. He occupies the position of announcer, and his voice is heard by thousands of spectators who attend the meetings at the Stadium. In the centre of the grounds there is a 30ft. metal pole, at the top of which there are about a dozen loudspeakers pointed in every direction. Mr. Shrimpton sits at a table a few yards away, and with the aid of a microphone announces the starters and their colours, with their handicaps, and the results of each event. Various interesting announcements are also made from time to time, including the extent of the injuries, if any, when a rider falls. Mr. Shrimpton displays an apt and ready wit which frequently provokes roars of laughter, and keeps the spectators in a merry humour.

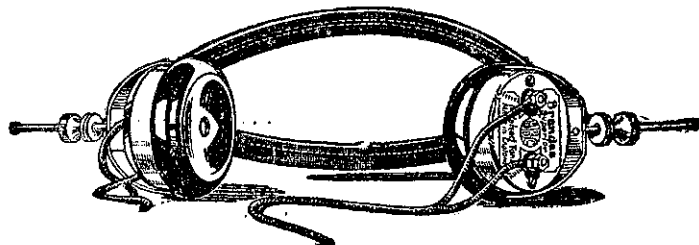
THAT Mr. Geoffrey Shrimpton, announcer at the Speedway, is one of New Zealand's leading amateur radio experts, is just what one would expect. He is a son of Mr. E. A. Shrimpton, formerly chief telegraph engineer of the P. and T. Department, who was the first man to officially control and regulate radio in New Zealand, and who is, himself, one of the pioneers of radio transmission and reception in the Dominion. His son, "Geoff," as he is popularly called by innumerable friends, is known as ZL2XA in the amateur transmitting world, and his Morse and phone work has been heard in many distant lands. Many a time in the prehistoric days of listening in New Zealand, "Switch" would hear "Geoff" transmitting on 'phone and broadcasting records from his studio at his suburban home at Rongotai. Those were the days before the amateur transmitters were banished to the ultra-short waves.

THE early days of broadcast listening in and around Wellington, before the advent of the "YA" stations, were blighted by interference from spark-transmission by the Government Morse station ZLW, located on the Tinakori hill overlooking the city. Spark transmission is inherently broad in tuning, and owing to the great power employed by ZLW its transmission crashed in at any point of the tuning dials of receiving sets for many miles around. There was no escaping it, and many a local programme was spoilt by it. When, however, ZLW was converted from spark to valve transmission this trouble was eliminated. Despite local electrical interference from power line leakages, which by the way do not interfere with reception of 2YA, present-day listeners in Wellington live in a paradise compared with six or seven years ago.

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# Next Week's Features

## 1YA Features

**DIVINE** service on Sunday evening will be relayed from St. David's Presbyterian Church, the preacher being the Rev. D. C. Herron, and the organist, Mr. E. S. Craston. Following the church service will be the relay of a concert to be given in Albert Park by the Auckland Municipal Band, under the conductorship of Mr. Christopher Smith.

**THE** Clarion Quartet—Miss Alma McGruer, Miss Beryl Smith, Mr. James Simpson and Mr. D. Black—will provide the vocal portion of Tuesday's programme, singing solos and concerted numbers from "Dorothy," "Going Up," "High Jinks," "Tonight's the Night" and "Rose Marie." The Studio Trio will be heard in selections from the works of Tchaikowsky, Wienlawski and Gounod. The last-mentioned item will be "Ave Maria," with dulcitone accompaniment. Solos will be played by Miss Ina Bosworth (violiniste) and Mr. Cyril Towsey (pianist). Mr. A. B. Chappell, M.A., will give another one of his popular topical talks. Special recordings will include the "Bridal Chorus" (from "Lohengrin"), the "Pilgrims' Chorus" (from "Tannhauser"), and selections from "Boris Godounov," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Tristan and Isolde."

**ON** Wednesday evening there will be a relay from Hamilton.

**AT** 7.40 on Thursday evening a talk will be given by Mr. N. M. Richardson, under the auspices of the League of Nations' Union on "The League and Economic Progress."

**TWO** new artists of outstanding merit will appear before the microphone on Thursday evening—Miss Alice Bennetto and Mr. Elton Black. Miss Bennetto started her professional career with Pollard's Opera

Company, and under that management she travelled through South Africa, India, China and America. Later she joined the J. C. Williamson Royal Comic Opera Company and played many important roles throughout Australia and New Zealand. Miss Bennetto has been appearing in England, and while there conducted her own

the Fuller management. Besides being a good baritone soloist he is a comedian of merit. Another new artist for Thursday evening is Mr. Ernest Wise, saxophonist, winner of many competitions. Miss M. Clouston will provide elocutionary items and the Orchestral Octet has selected some very fine numbers. The evening's ses-

of a concert to be given in His Majesty's Theatre by the Municipal Tramways Band under Mr. E. Franklin.

**ON** Monday evening at 7.40, Mr. Walter F. Dudson, dietician, will give a lecture on "Stomach Disorders."

Three Hungarian folk songs, composed by Korbay, will be sung by Mr. John Prouse on Monday evening. Miss Mavis Castle will sing "A Little Coon's Prayer" and "The Camel's Hump." Miss Mona Castle's items will be "On the Banks of Allan Water," "City Child," and "Dream o' Day Jill." A duet by the Misses Castle will be "Shepherds' Dance" (from "Henry VIII"). Mr. Stewart Nelson (tenor) will sing "Dream Tryst" and "Pale Moon." A feature of the evening will be the presentation of a one-act play, "A Marriage has been Arranged." The actors will be Miss Madge Freeman and Mr. Cedric Gardiner. During the evening also there will be a brief organ recital by Mr. H. Temple White.

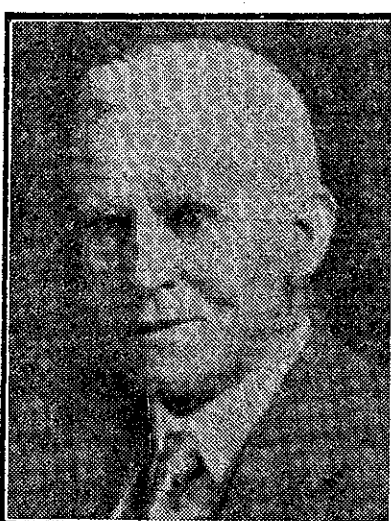
The programme to be played by the 2YA Orchestra under Signor A. P. Truda will comprise the overture "Oberon," Luigi's "Ballet Russe," Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1," Brahms' "Hungarian Dance No. 2," Plerne's "Serenade," Schubert's "Serenade," and Rubinstein's "Toreador et Andalouse." The orchestra's programme for Friday evening will also be of a very high standard, comprising: Overture to "Faust," a selection from "Lohengrin," a selection from the musical comedy "Katja the Dancer," Schubert's "Rosamunde Ballet," Tosti's "Serenade," and Ganne's "The Blondes."



MISS NORA GRAY.

An artistic soprano soloist, who appears regularly at 2YA. Also a versatile and accomplished pianist.

—S. P. Andrew, photo.



MR. DAN MCKENZIE.

A prominent authority on Rugby football and cricket, who has lectured frequently from 2YA.

—S. P. Andrew, photo.

revue company with great success. Mr. Elton Black is a native of Scotland and gained most of his professional experience there. He has, however, been a great traveller, and has appeared in most of the principal vaudeville theatres in England, America and Australia. He has a reputation as a producer of revue and musical comedy. Mr. Black has appeared in Auckland on several occasions under

sion will continue with the usual dance programme until 11 p.m.

The plays which have been produced under the direction of Mr. J. M. Clark at 1YA have always been given by a splendid combination of performers, and for Friday evening he has selected Noel Coward's three-act play "I'll Leave it to You" for presentation. Lovers of plays will look forward to this production.

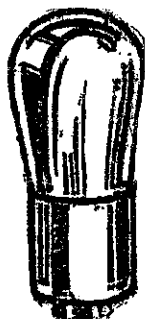
**A** PROGRAMME of miscellaneous items will be broadcast on Saturday evening. The Orchestral Octet under Mr. Eric Waters, has included in its programme the suite "Spanish Caprice," by Rimsky-Korsakov, and a selection from "Chu Chin Chow." A new soprano to 1YA, Miss Matty Youngson, will be singing. Miss Youngson has performed with great success in many leading city concerts. Other artists appearing on this programme are Mr. Hartley Warburton (baritone), Mr. Dan Flood (humorist) and Eric and Jack in piano and vocal novelties.

**TUESDAY** evening's "popular" programme will be provided by the Strollers Radio Party and the 2YA Salon Orchestra, under Mr. M. T. Dixon. The programme by the Strollers will comprise much diversity in entertainment—soprano and tenor solos, sourette items, humorous numbers, patter, and pianoforte solos. The orchestral items will include the overture "Three Heroes," the "Song of the Volga Boatmen," and Borch's "Two Country Dances." There will also be a violin solo, "Czardas," by Mr. W. Haydock, and a flute and clarinet duet, "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark," by Messrs. V. Brown and H. Langtry. Both items will have orchestral accompaniment.

**HARE HONGI** will give a further lecture on "Maori Pronunciation" on Thursday evening at 7.40.

The Boys' Institute Military Band (under Conductor A. Iremonger) and 2YA vocal artists will provide Thursday evening's programme. The band will give a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment. The vocalists will be Miss Nora Gray and the Lyric Four. Mr. Victor S. Lloyd will relate another of his experiences and a number of special records will be introduced into the programme.

**A** VERY attractive operatic programme has been arranged for Friday evening. The vocalists will be Miss Monica Malfroy, Mrs. Agnes Lewis, Mr. Harry Phipps, and Mr. Ernest Short. They will sing some very



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## 2YA Features

**THE** service in the Vivian Street Church of Christ will be broadcast on Sunday evening. Pastor W. G. Carpenter will be the preacher. This relay will be followed by the broadcast

popular solos from such favourites as "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Barber of Seville," "Lily of Killarney," "Faust," "Atalanta," "Country Girl," "Geisha," and "Maritana." There will be elocutionary items by Mr. Albert Davey, and the instrumental music will be supplied by the Orchestra.

ON Saturday evening Mr. W. M. Jackson will continue his talks on "Gladioli and Gardening Hints."

One of the popular variety programmes will be presented on Saturday evening. The Melodie Four will sing a number of new songs as well as old favourites, solo and concerted. Other artists will be Mrs. Gladys Eriam (one of whose songs will be the old-time ditty "Two Little Girls in Blue"), Mr. L. Beavis (steel guitar items), and Mr. A. C. Hammon (humour). The 2YA Salon Orchestra, under Mr. M. Dixon, will play appropriate music, among the items being "Italiana" (an overture by Thurban), a selection from "Poppy," and dance novelties. Mr. L. W. Probert will play a bell solo with orchestra accompaniment, "Eventide at the Convent." Messrs. W. Sneddon and H. Oakes (cornet and trombone respectively) will play a duet, "Excelsior."

## Features from 3YA

PASTOR A. E. TEBAY will be the preacher at the Church of Christ, Moorhouse Avenue, on Sunday evening, when the service is to be broadcast. The after-church concert will be relayed from 4YA.

ON Monday evening, at 7.30, Mr. N. M. Bell, M.A., will give a lecture on "Esperanto."

DERRY's Military Band, under Mr. J. Scott, will supply the programme of band music on Monday evening. Further instrumental music will be contributed by the Christchurch Broadcasting Trio. The assisting artists will be Miss Sylvia Marshall (mezzo-soprano), Miss Betty Hilliard (singing popular songs), Mrs. H. B. Naylor (contralto), Mr. F. Lovett (tenor), and Mr. Ronald Foster (humorous reciter).

THERE will be a delightful orchestral programme on Wednesday evening supplied by the Studio Octet under Mr. Harold Beck. Seven of McDowell's delightful "Woodland Sketches" will be played. The "Woodland Sketches" are among the happiest tokens of MacDowell's affection for the countryside. In these pieces we hear how his imagination responded to the legends and folklore of Europe (he spent some years in study and teaching in Germany), and to the beauties of the woodlands of his native America. The titles of the pieces to be played are: "To a Wild Rose," "Will o' the Wisp," "From an Indian Lodge," "A Deserted Farm," "By a Meadow Brook," and "Told at Sunset." Other numbers by the Octet will comprise the ballet music from "Le Cid," and selections from the works of Verdi, Chopin, Chaminade, and Saint-Saens.

SOME fine operatic solos will be heard on Wednesday evening. Mrs. B. Sins will sing "Mother, You Know the Story" (from "Cavalleria Rusticana"). A solo from "Faust," "Loving Smile of Sister Kind," will be sung by Mr. W. J. Richards. "Solveig's Song" (from

"Peer Gynt") will be sung by Miss Sylvia Angus. Mr. Arthur T. Couch will sing "The Flower Song" (from "Carmen"). Mr. Couch will also sing "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water," and "Ka Mate." Humorous elocutionary items will be given by Mr. Alan W. Brown.

AT 7.30 on Thursday evening there will be a lecture by Mr. R. E. Alexander (Director of Canterbury Agricultural College) on "Autumn Cultivation." This talk has been arranged for by the 3YA Primary Productions Committee.

A FEATURE of the classical programme on Thursday evening will be Somerville's beautiful song cycle "Wild Flowers." This will be sung by the Melodious Four, to instrumental accompaniment by the Broadcasting Trio. The supporting programme will also be mainly of a classical nature. Mr. T. D. Williams will sing "Glorious Devon" and "The Song of the Flea." Very interesting items on the programme will be three harp solos to be played by Mr. H. Glaysher, one of the finest harpists in New Zealand. Piano solos will be contributed by Miss Maud K. Stout and there will be recitations by Miss Florence Brewins.

FRIDAY evening's programme will again be of the popular type. Two of Miss Anita Graham's songs will be "Mayday at Islington" and "Buy My Strawberries." Mr. Sydney Andrews (tenor) will sing, among other songs, "Sally in Our Alley." Miss Kathleen Johns (mezzo-contralto) has chosen "Macushla," "Folk Song," and "I Know a Bank," as her items. Mr. Finlay Robb, whose bass voice always broadcasts well, will sing "Stonecracker John," "Beware of the Maidens," and "A Stave of Roving Tim." There will be humorous recitations by Mr. Jack Darragh. The dance music of the evening will be supplied by the popular Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra.

ON Saturday evening 3YA will relay from 4YA.

## 4YA Features

THE service in St. John's Anglican Church will be broadcast on Sunday evening. Archdeacon Fitchett will be the preacher. A concert will follow, to be given in the studio by the Kai-koral Band and assisting vocal artists—Miss Dorothy Skinner (contralto) and Mr. George Crawford (tenor). The band is to render in addition to other numbers, "Gloria," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and a Fugue by Renick. The "Gloria" is too well known to require any further detail, but the Fugue, which is quite a recent publication, is an excellent band item. Preceding the Fugue is a very fine introduction of heavy chords played by the full band. The subject is introduced by the basses and euphoniums, the answer being presented by the baritone, trombones, and tenor horns. By inversion, the counter subject is played by the other instruments of the band, the whole effect being a brilliant and Bach-like Fugue.

THE 4YA Harmonists, who regularly present programmes of light and comic opera, are this week singing excerpts from "The Geisha." This very popular comic opera by Sir Edward

German will occupy the first half of Monday evening's concert session. Miss Mae Matheson, Miss M. S. Green, and Mr. H. A. Johnson will sing solos on the supporting programme—"Waltz Song" (from "Merrie England"), "How Changed the Vision" and "Comfort Ye, Every Valley," respectively. An interesting instrumental programme will be played by the 4YA Broadcasting Trio, and there will be a cello solo by Mr. Phil Palmer.

THE Dunedin City Citadel Band, under Mr. A. Millard, will provide the instrumental portion of the musical programme on Tuesday evening. A splendid selection of items has been made. These will include a trombone solo, with band accompaniment, "Le Grande." The artists supplying the vocal portion of the musical programme, which will be of a very popular nature, will be: Mrs. Carly (soprano), Mrs. A. H. Ritchie (contralto), and Mr. G. M. Salmon. Miss Nellie Warren will give two humorous elocutionary numbers.

"THE School Lunch," one of the daily problems to the housewife in many a home, will be the subject for a talk at 3.15 on Wednesday. It will be given by the Home Science Extension Department of the Otago University, under the auspices of the 3YA Primary Productions Committee. Another talk arranged for by this committee will be given at 7.40, when Mr. R. B. Tennant will speak on "The Principles of Rotational Grazing."

WEDNESDAY evening's programme will be opened with a relay from the Empire Theatre, with Mr. Leslie Harvey at the keyboard. Mr. Harvey will be leaving Dunedin next month for Christchurch, where he has been appointed organist at the Civic Theatre. Wednesday evening's programme will be, as usual, of a bright and varied type. The contributing artists will be Miss Gwendal Burt (contralto solos), Miss Bertha Rawlinson, L.A.B. (songs at the piano), Miss Nellie Osborn (elocutionary items), Mr. J. Paterson (Scottish humour), and the Novelty Instrumental Trio.

AN excellent programme has been arranged by Mr. A. H. Pettitt for the Studio Orchestra on Friday evening. Among the numbers to be played will be a selection from "Aida," a suite by Ketelbey. "In a Fairy Realm" and the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." The vocalists will be Miss Irene Hornblow (contralto), Mr. A. Lungley (who will sing three songs b Keel, "Tally Ho," "Port of Many Ships," and "Trade Winds," the last two being salt water ballads, while elocutionary items will be given by Miss Ngata Buswell.

ON Saturday evening the official opening of the new Town Hall will take place. The programme will be relayed to 3YA.

### A Helpful Suggestion.

Dear Old Lady (to perspiring footballer): Isn't it rather too warm today for such a strenuous game?

Player: Yes, mum. It is rather.

Dear Old Lady: Why don't you use one of those little football fans I have read so much about?

Grace: So you married a barber! How long have you known him?

Maud: Ever since he was quite a little shaver.

## Across the Tasman

THE figures showing the number of wireless licenses in force in Australia as at December 31 have recently been released by the Postmaster-General. The grand total for the Commonwealth is now 309,981, an increase of 21,093 during 1929. The State of Queensland is the only one in which a decrease for the year is shown. The ratio of listeners to 1000 of population in relation to the whole population of Australia is now 48.60. This ratio, in comparison with those determined in other countries, places Australia fifth in the world.

ON February 26 an innovation will be introduced through 2BL, in the form of "National Nights." The Consuls of various countries will be approached to speak to listeners, first of all in their own languages, and then in English. The National Anthem of each particular country will be sung, and then a short foreword will be given introducing traditional folk-songs. The entertainments will conclude with the presentation of pianoforte solos composed by famous musicians of each country.

"THE Two Sad Sunbeams," a pair of popular comedians who have just returned from a tour of Queensland, where they frequently appeared from 4QG, will be heard from 2BL on February 6. Messrs. Sibley and Sayles are the gentlemen, and their patter runs along the lines of the well-known style of the famous "Two Black Crows." Mr. Sibley bears the name of "Aloysious," while his friend answers to the name of "Nicodemus." It is the quaint questions of Aloysious combined with the slow drawl and philosophical replies of Nicodemus that make these artists so popular.

ON February 8 Foster and Needham, the popular radio entertainers, will be heard from 2BL. As they are New Zealanders by birth, their programme should prove of special interest to listeners in this country.

THE New South Wales Railway Band, comprising thirty-five players, will broadcast a select programme of music from 2BL on February 7. This band, although it has only been formed during the last 18 months, has been highly commended by critics on the high standard of its performances.

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# Full Programmes for Next

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## 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 the Terrace Congregational Church. Preacher: Rev. W. H. Newell, M.A. Organist and Choirmaster: Mr. H. Brusey.  
8.0 : Relay from His Majesty's Theatre Concert, by the Wellington Municipal Tramways Band. Conductor Mr. E. Franklin.

### 3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 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 Kaikorai Band, under conductorship of Mr. Thos. J. Kirk-Burnand. (a) "Gloria" from Mozart's 12th Mass (Mozart); (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" (arrgd. 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—The Band, (a) "Fugue by Renick" (Renick); (b) "Two Hymns by Mendelssohn" (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" arrgd. Brown (H.M.V. B2727).  
9.19: Tenor—Mr. G. Crawford, (a) "Dona" (McGill); (b) "Requiem" (Homer).  
9.25: Selection—Band, (a) "Fifteenth Century Madrigal" (Anon.); hymn, "Lead Kindly Light."  
9.30: God Save the King.

## Monday, February 10

### 1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

SILENT DAY.

### 2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

- 3.0 : Chimes. Selected Items.  
3.30 and 4.30: Sporting results.  
4.55: Close down.  
5.0 : Children's Session.  
6.0 : Dinner Music Session, "H.M.V." Hour.

Suite—London Symphony Orchestra, "Czar Sultan" Suite, No. 3 (Rimsky-Korsakov) (D1491).

Waltz—International Concert Orchestra, "Waltz Dream" (Strauss).

6.12: Tacet.

6.15: Suite—New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Peer Gynt Suite No. 2" (Grieg) 1. Ingrid's Lament; 2. Arabian Dance. (C1571).

Instrumental—New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Prelude in G Minor" (Rachmaninoff) (Zonophone EF24).

6.27: Tacet.

6.30: Suite—Peer Gynt Suite No. 2 (Grieg) 1. Return of Peer Gynt; 2. Solweig's Song. (C1572).

Instrumental—New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Prelude in C Sharp Minor" (Rachmaninoff) (Zonophone EF24).

6.42: Tacet.

6.45: Instrumental—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Danse Orientale" (Glazounoff) (H.M.V. E521).

Waltz—International Concert Orchestra, "Sari" (Kalman).

March—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "March of the Caucasian Chief" (Ippolitoff-Iwanoff) (E521).

6.57: Tacet.

7.0 : News session, market reports and sports results.

7.40: Lecturette—Mr. Walter F. Dudson, "Stomach Disorders."

8.0 : Chimes.

Overture—2YA Orchestrina, Conductor Signor A. P. Truda, "Coriolanus" (Beethoven).

8.9 : Mezzo-soprano—Miss Mavis Castle, "A Little Coon's Prayer" (Melville Hope).

8.13: Baritone—Mr. John Prouse, Three Hungarian Folk Songs, (a) "Far and High the Cranes do Cry" (Korbay); (b) "Had a Horse" (Korbay); (c) "Shepherd, See Thy Horse's Foaming Mane" (Korbay).

8.23: Ballet Suite—2YA Orchestrina "Ballet Russe" (Luigini).

8.31: Special Radio presentation of the One-Act Play "A Marriage Has Been Arranged" (Sutro). Characters: Mr. Harrison Crockstead, Mr. Cerdie Gardiner, Lady Aline de Vaux, Miss Madge Freeman. The Scene is the Conservatory of No. 300 Grosvenor Square. The hour, close on midnight. A ball is in progress and dreamy waltz music can be heard in the distance.

9.11: Violin—Efreem Zimbalist, "The Zephyr" (Hubay) (Columbia 03623).

9.44: Contralto—Miss Mona Castle, "On the Banks of Allan Waters" (Trad.).

9.48: Tenor—Mr. Stewart Nelson, "Dream Tryst" (Cadman).

8.52: Rhapsody—2YA Orchestrina, "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" (Liszt).

9.0 : Weather report and announcements.

9.2 : Relay of Organ Recital by Mr. H. Temple White, (a) "Pastorale and Allegro" (Plumpton); (b) "Berceuse" (Kinder); (c) "Fanfare" (Lemmens).

9.17: Mezzo-Soprano—Miss Mavis Castle, "The Camel's Hump" (German).

9.21: Instrumental—2YA Orchestrina (a) "Serenade" (Strauss); (b) "Hungarian Dance No. 2" (Brahms).

9.29: Tenor—Mr. Stewart Nelson, "Pale Moon" (Logan).

9.33: Contralto—Miss Mona Castle—(a) "City Child" (Standford); (b) "Dream O'Day Jill" (German).

9.40: Cello—Gaspar Casado. (a) "Chanson Villageoise No. 2" (Popper); (b) Op. 62; (b) "Menuet" (Haydn, arrgd. Burmeister Moffatt).

9.46: Duo—Miss Mavis and Miss Mona Castle, "Shepherd's Dance" from Henry VIII (German).

9.50: Instrumental—2YA Orchestrina, (a) "Serenade" (Schubert); (b) "Toreador et Andalouse" (Rubenstein).

10.0 : God Save the King.

### 3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

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.

Instrumental—Ketelbey's Concert Orchestra, "In a Persian Market" (Ketelbey) (Columbia 02689).

Violin—Efreem Zimbalist, "Liebeslied—Old Vienna Waltz" (Kreisler).

6.12: Tacet.

6.15: Morceau—Plaza Theatre Orchestra, "The Busy Bee" (Bendix).

Dance—Plaza Theatre Orchestra, "My Lady Dainty" (Hesse).

Octet—J. H. Squire's Celeste Octet, "La Serenata" (Braga).

Kinema organ—G. T. Pattman, "Firefly" (Nicholls) (Col. 01348).

6.27: Tacet.

6.30: Orchestral—Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra, "Song of India" (Rimsky-Korsakov) (Columbia 07510).

Waltz—New Concert Orchestra, "Hydropaten" (Gungl) (02672).

Violin—Efreem Zimbalist, "Zapateado" (Sarasate) (Col. 04221).

6.42: Tacet.

6.45: Waltz—New Concert Orchestra, "Jolly Fellows" (Bruder) (02672).  
Octet—J. H. Squire's Celeste Octet, "Serenade" (Titl) (9116).



# Week-all Stations-to Feb. 16

[Copyright.—These programmes are copyright, but individual daily programmes may be published on day of performance.]

- Orchestral—Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra, "Liebestraum" (Liszt—arrgd. Barge) (07510).
- 6.56: Tacet.
- 7.0: News session.
- 7.30: Talk—Mr. N. M. Bell, M.A.B.D., "Esperanto."
- 8.0: Chimes.
- Band programme, featuring Derry's Military Band (Conductor, Mr. J. Scott) and assisted by 3YA artists.
- March—Band, "Namur" (Richards).
- Italian serenade, Band, "Lolo" (Friedman).
- 8.12: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Sylvia Marshall, (a) "Come, for it is June" (Dorothy Forster); (b) "But Why?" (Logan).
- 8.18: Instrumental—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, (a) "Berceuse de Jocelyn" (Godard); (b) "Serenata" (Toselli); (c) "Polka" No. 1 (Bendel).
- 8.28: Popular songs—Miss Betty Hilliard, "Pal of My Sweetheart Days" (Davis and Coats).
- 8.32: Overture—Band, "Spirit of Youth" (Sordillo).
- 8.39: Humour—Mr. Ronald Foster, "Listening In" (Rutherford).
- 9.44: Organ—Quentin MacLean, "Flower of Love" (Axt and Mendoza).
- 8.47: Tenor song—Mr. F. Lovett, "Megan" (Ivor Novello).
- 8.51: Contralto—Mrs. H. B. Naylor, (a) "The Auld Hoose" (Scottish); (b) "Four by the Clock" (English) (Mallinson).
- 8.57: Valse—Band, "Marie" (Berlin).
- 9.2: Weather report and announcements.
- 9.4: Orchestral—Debroy Comers Band, "Russian Fantasy" (arrgd. Lange Somers) (Columbia 02934).
- 9.8: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Sylvia Marshall, "All Roads Lead Home" (Tate).
- 9.12: Instrumental—Christchurch Broadcasting Trio, (a) "Canzonetta" (Mathias); (b) "Serenade" (Lange-Muller); (c) "Gavotte" (Gautier).
- 9.22: Popular songs—Miss Betty Hilliard, (a) "A Wee Bit o' Love" (Norman Spencer); (b) "Moonlit Waters" (Brown).
- 9.28: Selection—Band, "The Desert Song" (Romberg).
- 9.40: Humour—Mr. Ronald Foster, "A September Gale" (Oliver Wendel Holmes).
- 9.45: Xylophone duet—W. Byrne and W. W. Bennett, "The Two Imps" (Alford) (Columbia 02745).
- 9.49: Contralto—Mrs. H. B. Naylor, Lullaby, "Shepherds' Cradle Song" (Somervell).
- 9.52: Vocal foxtrot—Band, "I'm Just a Vagabond Lover" (Valee).
- 9.57: Tenor—Mr. F. Lovett, (a) "Fluerette" (McGeoch); (b) "I Pitch My Lonely Caravan" (Coates).
- 10.3: March—Band, "The Mad Major" (Alford).
- God Save the King.

## 4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected gramophone items.
- 4.25: Sporting results.
- 4.30: Close down.
- 5.0: Children's Hour, conducted by Uncle Allan.
- 6.0: Dinner session:
- Royal Albert Hall Orchestra, "Carmen" Prelude, Act. 1" (Bizet).
- National Symphony Orchestra, "Sylvia Ballet—Cortege de Bacchus" (Delibes) (EB24).
- Organ, Reginald Foort, "Schon Rosmarin" (Kreisler) (B2664).
- 6.12: Tacet.
- 6.15: Marek Weber's Orchestra, "La Tosca" Selection (Puccini) (C1413).
- National Symphony Orchestra, "La Traviata" Prelude (Verdi) (EB24).
- 6.27: Tacet.
- 6.30: Selection—National Symphony Orchestra, "Bohemian Girl" (Balfe) (Zonophone A340).
- Royal Albert Hall Orchestra, "Carmen" Prelude, Act 2" (Bizet).
- Organ—Reginald Foort, "A Brown Bird Singing" (Haydn Wood).
- 6.42: Tacet.
- 6.45: National Symphony Orchestra, "Aida" (Verdi) (Zonophone A340).
- Selection—H.M. Coldstream Guards, "H.M.S. Pinafore" (Sullivan).
- 6.57: Tacet.
- 7.0: News session.
- 8.0: Chimes. Presentation of the light opera, "The Geisha" (Jones), by the Harmonists Quartet:
- Soprano ..... Miss Mae Matheson
- Contralto ..... Miss M. S. Green
- Tenor ..... Mr. H. A. Johnson
- Baritone ..... Mr. F. M. Tuohy
- Selection—Regimental Band of H.M. Goldstream Guards, "The Geisha" (Jones) (H.M.V. C199).
- 8.9: "The Geisha."
- 8.29: Instrumental—4YA Broadcasting Trio, "Wohlfahrt Trio" (Wohlfahrt).
- 8.38: Continuation of presentation of opera "The Geisha."

- 9.6: Weather report.
- 9.2: Instrumental—4YA Broadcasting Trio, "Rosamunde" Ballet Music (Schubert).
- 9.14: Tenor—Mr. H. A. Johnson, "Comfort Ye Every Valley" (Handel).
- 9.19: Violin and organ—Chas. Williams, "Intermezzo" from "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) (Zonophone 5280).
- 9.22: Instrumental—4YA Broadcasting Trio, overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai).
- 9.26: Cello—Mr. Phil Palmer, "Consolation" (Squire).
- 9.31: Soprano—Miss Mae Matheson, "Waltz Song" from "Merrie England" (German).
- 9.35: Instrumental—4YA Broadcasting Trio, "Faust" Selection (Gounod).
- 9.47: Contralto—Miss M. S. Green, "How Changed the Vision" (Handel).
- 9.52: Selection—Kauffman's Orchestra, "The Gipsy Baron" (Strauss).
- 10.1: God Save the King.

## Tuesday, February 11

### 1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Selected items.
- 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.
- 4.30: Close down.
- 5.0: Children's session.
- 6.0: Dinner session—"H.M.V." Hour:
- Overture—National Symphony Orchestra, "Orpheus in Hades" (Offenbach) (Zonophone EF16).
- Instrumental—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, "Caprice Viennois" (Kreisler) (D1272).
- 6.12: Tacet.
- 6.15: Instrumental—New Light Symphony Orchestra, (a) "Spring Song" (Mendelssohn), (b) "Narcissus" (Nevin) (Zonophone EE111).
- Instrumental—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, "Coppelia Ballet" (Delibes) (D1272).
- Violin—Fritz Kreisler, "Tango Albeniz" (arrgd. Kreisler) (DA1009).
- 6.28: Tacet.
- 6.30: Instrumental—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Invitation to the Waltz" (Weber) (D1285).
- Instrumental—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, (a) "Serenade" (Moszkowski), (b) "Oriental" (Auber) (ED6).
- 6.42: Tacet.
- 6.45: Orchestral—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, "Valse de Concert" (Glazounov) (D1492).
- Instrumental—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, "Liebeslied" (Kreisler) (ED6).
- 6.57: Tacet.
- 7.0: News and market reports.
- 8.0: Chimes. Excerpts from the Talking Pictures will be introduced into this programme on relay from the Majestic Theatre.
- Record—H. Dallerand and Chorus, Prologue from "Boris Godounov" (Moussorgsky) (Columbia 02798).
- 8.8: Instrumental trio—Studio Trio, (a) "Excerpt from Second Movement, Pathetic Symphony" (Tschaiakowsky); (b) "Valse from Serenade for Strings" (Tschaiakowsky).
- 8.16: Quartet—Clarion Quartet, "Birthdays" (Parks).
- 8.20: Violin—Miss Ina Bosworth, "Dance Espagnole" (Granados).
- 8.26: Bass—Mr. Duncan Black, "Tho' Born a Man," from "Dorothy" (Cellier).
- 8.30: Organ—Quentin MacLean, "Merchant of Venice" Incidental Music: (1) Prelude (Rosse) (Columbia 02796).
- 8.34: Duet—Mr. J. Simpson and Miss A. McGruer, "Kiss Me," from "Going Up" (Hirsch).
- 8.38: Contralto—Miss Beryl Smith, "Jim," from "High Jinks" (Friml).
- 8.42: Orchestral—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin" (Wagner) (Columbia 02663).
- 8.46: Soprano—Miss Alma McGruer, "The Bubble," from "High Jinks" (Friml).
- 8.50: Talk—Mr. A. B. Chappell, M.A., "Topical Talk."
- 9.5: Weather forecast and announcements.
- 9.7: Quartet—Clarion Quartet, "Life is Very Jolly Down at Maidenhead" from To-night's the Night" (Rubens).
- 9.11: Piano—Mr. Cyril Towsey, (a) "Alt Wien" (Godowsky), (b) "An Through the Night" (Scott), (c) "Romance in D Flat" (Sibelius).
- 9.21: Tenor—Mr. J. Simpson, (a) "Rose Marie" (Friml); duet, Mr. J. Simpson and Miss A. McGruer, (b) "Indian Love Call" from "Rose Marie" (Friml).
- 9.28: Violin—Miss Ina Bosworth, "Poeme" (Fibich).
- 9.25: Theatre National de l'Opera Orchestra Paris, "Soldiers' Chorus" from "Faust" (Gounod) (Columbia 02895).



- 9.39: Duet—Mr. Duncan Black and Miss Beryl Smith, "Boots and Shoes," from "To-night's the Night" (Rubens).  
 9.43: Organ—G. T. Pattman, "Pilgrims' Chorus" (Wagner) (Columbia 9164).  
 9.47: Quartet—Clarion Quartet, "Finale" from "Going Up" (Hirsch).  
 9.51: Trio—Studio Trio, (a) "Ave Maria," with dulcitone accompaniment (Bach-Gounod); (b) "Alla Polacca" (Wieniawski).  
 9.59: Bass—Harold Williams and Chorus, (a) "Song of the Vagabonds" (Friml) (Columbia 01271); (b) "Only a Rose" (Friml).  
 10.5: God Save the King.

## 2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

- 3.0 : Chimes.  
 3.1 : Selected items.  
 3.30 and 4.30 : Sporting results.  
 4.55 Close down.  
 5.0 : Children's session.  
 6.0 : Dinner session—"Columbia" Hour:  
 Orchestral—Finck's Orchestra, "Gaiety Echoes" (Caryll-Monckton).  
 Orchestral—Sandler's Orchestra, "Las Lagarteranas" (Guerrero and Foulkes) (01634).  
 Violin—Lipschultz, "La Golondrina" (Sorraddell) (Regal G20489).  
 6.13: Tacet.  
 6.15: Instrumental—Squire's Celeste Octet, "Everybody's Melodies" (arrgd. J. H. Squire) (02896).  
 Organ—John Hassel, "By the Waters of Minnetonka" (Lieurance).  
 Orchestral—Sandler's Orchestra, "Raphaellito" (Guerrero and Foulkes) (01634).  
 6.28: Tacet.  
 6.30: Orchestral—Regal Cinema Orchestra, "Broadway Selection" (Gottler).  
 Violin—Lipschultz, "Estrellita" (Ludlow) (Regal G20489).  
 Orchestral—Romani and Italian Orchestra, "Old Comrades March" (Teike) (Regal G20488).  
 6.43: Tacet.  
 6.45: Orchestral—Berlin State Orchestra, "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).  
 Orchestral—Nullo Romani's Orchestra, "Canto al Inverno."  
 Orchestral Russian Novelty Orchestra, "Tesoro Mio" (Becucci).  
 6.58: Tacet.  
 7.0 : News session, market reports and sports results.  
 7.40: Lecturette—Representative Agricultural Department, "For the Man on the Land."

- 8.0 : Chimes.  
 A programme featuring "The Strollers Radio Party" and the 2YA Salon Orchestra.  
 8.1 : Overture—2YA Salon Orchestra, Conductor, Mr. Mat Dixon, "Three Heroes" (Carr).  
 8.9 : The Strollers will entertain:  
 Soprano solo, "Romance" from "The Desert Song" (Romberg).  
 Humorous sketch, "Three Acts" (Harris).  
 The Pianist in a popular song hit.  
 Soubrette, "Painting the Clouds with Sunshine" (Dubin-Burke).  
 8.25: Violin solo with orchestra—Mr. W. Haydock, "Czardas" (Monti).  
 Flute and clarinet duet with orchestra—Messrs. V. R. Brown and H. Langtry, "Lo Here the Gentle Lark" (Bishop).  
 8.35: The Strollers.  
 Tenor solo—"Red Devon by the Sea" (Clarke).  
 Patter.  
 The Pianist in a novelty piano number.  
 Soubrette, "If You Want the Rainbow" (Levant).  
 8.51: Instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, Request Item.  
 8.59: Weather report and announcements.  
 9.1 : Selection—2YA Salon Orchestra, "Song of the Volga Boatmen" (arrgd. Lake).  
 9.6 : The Strollers will again entertain.  
 Soprano solo—"Smiling Irish Eyes" (Ruby Perkins).  
 Humorous duo—"After All" (Hylton).  
 Tenor—"Sweet Miss Mary" (Neidlinger).  
 Piano solo by The Strollers—Pianist.  
 Comic song—"A Chinese Love Tale" (Kirby).  
 9.26: Instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, "Two Country Dances" (Borch).  
 9.30: Dance programme—"Columbia":  
 The Harmonians with vocal chorus—"I'm in Seventh Heaven" (de Sylva) (G20531).  
 The Knickerbockers with vocal refrain—"Song of Siberia" (Lewis).  
 The Harmonians with vocal chorus—"Used to You" (de Sylva, Brown and Henderson) (G20531).  
 Ernie Golden and his orchestra—"Satisfied" (Friend and Caesar).  
 9.42: Foxtrot—Eddie Walters, with piano and guitar accompaniment, "Goodness Gracious Gracie" (Abbott Casem and Wimbrow) (01680).  
 Stellar Dance Band, "Dancing Goblin Novelty Foxtrot" (Collins).  
 Harry Reser's Syncopators with vocal chorus by Tom Stacks, "The Flippity Flop" (Coslow Robin and Whiting) (01681).  
 Stellar Dance Band, "Giggling Golliwog" (Tisley and Evans).  
 Waltz Ben Selvin and his orchestra, "I've Waited a Lifetime for You" (Edwards and Goodwin) (01741).  
 9.57: Duet—Ford and Glenn with novelty accompaniment, "Where the Sweet Forget-me-Nots Remember" (G20578).  
 Foxtrot—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians, with vocal trio, "Then We Canoe-dle-o-dle Along" (Woods, Tobin and Bohr).  
 Ben Selvin and his orchestra, "Junior" (Donaldson) (01691).

The Midnight Revellers with vocal refrain, "True Blue Lou" (Whiting, Goslow and Robin) (G20602).

- Ipana Troubadours—"There was Nothing Else to Do" (Kalmar, Ruby and Warren) (01703).  
 Ipana Troubadours, with vocal refrain—"Just a Glimpse of Paradise" Kalmar, Ruby and Warren) (01699).  
 10.15: Duet—Pearce Brothers (Al and Cal), "If I Give up the Saxophone" Fain, Kahal and Raskin) (01680).  
 Foxtrot—Ben Selvin and his orchestra, "Am I Blue?" (Akst and Clarke) (01741).  
 The Midnight Revellers, "If I Had my Way" (Green and Waggoner).  
 Ted Florito and his Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra, "Candle Light Lane" (Lewis and Florito) (01755).  
 Waltz—Frank Ferera's Hawaiian Trio, with vocal chorus, "Pagan Love Song" (Brown and Freed) (G20560).  
 10.30: Vocal—Marie Burke, "The Song I Love" (de Sylva, Brown, Henderson and Conrad) (01557).  
 Foxtrot—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians, "You Want Lovin'" (Spier, Coslow and Osterman) (01672).  
 Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians, "Here We Are" (Kahn and Warren) (01691).  
 Ted Florito and his Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra, "You've Never Been Blue" (Lewis, Young and Florito) (01755).  
 Ted Lewis and his Band, with vocal refrain, "My Love Song" (Yoell and Lewis) (01699).  
 10.45: Duet—The Two Gilberts comedians with orchestra, "Smith's Crisp Crisps" (Weston, Lee and Weston) (G20578).  
 Foxtrot—Ray Starita and his Ambassadors Band, "Iz Izzy Azzy Wozz" (A. le Clerq) (01703).  
 Harry Rester's Syncopators with vocal refrain, "Piccolo Pete" (Baxter) (01756).  
 Waltz—Frank Ferera's Hawaiian Trio, with vocal chorus, "Ua Like a No a Like" (Everett) (G20560).  
 11.0 : Close down.

## 3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

SILENT DAY.

## 4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

- 3.0 : Chimes. Selected gramophone items.  
 4.25: Sports results.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0 : Children's Hour, conducted by Uncle George.  
 6.0 : Dinner Session, "Columbia" Hour:  
 Selection—H.M. Grenadier Guards, "Merry England" (German).  
 Instrumental—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, "Idylle Bretonne" (Gennin) (02809).  
 6.12: Tacet.  
 6.15: Waltz—Jacque Jacobs Ensemble, "Le'Estudiantina" (Waldtenfel).  
 Instrumental—Plaza Theatre Orchestra, (a) "A La Gavotte" (Finck); (b) "Minuet" (Finck) (01439).  
 March—H.M. Grenadier Guards' Band, "Old Panama" (Alford).  
 6.27: Tacet.  
 6.30: Instrumental—Ketelbey's Concert Orchestra, "The Sacred Hour" (Ketelbey) (01528).  
 Instrumental—Sandler's Orchestra, "Someday Somewhere" (Rapee).  
 Instrumental—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, "Fluttering Birds" (Gennin) (02809).  
 6.43: Tacet.  
 6.45: Quartet—Musical Art Quartet, (a) "Mighty Lak' a Rose" (Nevin); (b) "To a Wild Rose" (MacDowell) (01506).  
 Instrumental—Sandler's Orchestra, "Sonny Boy" (de Sylva) (01521).  
 March—H.M. Grenadier Guards, "Dunedin" (Alford) (01535).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0 : News session.  
 8.0 : Chimes.  
 Programme of music to be rendered by the Dunedin City Citadel Band, under the direction of Mr. Millard, assisted by 4YA Artists. March—The Band, (a) "Our Fighting Army" (Hall); (b) "Chorus—Lift Up Your Heads" (Handel).  
 8.14: Soprano—Mrs. D. Carty, "Bonnie Mary of Argyll" (Jeffreys).  
 8.18: Novelty guitar—Andy Sanella, "Sliding on the Frets" (Sanella).  
 8.21: Humorous recital—Miss Nellie Warren, "Public Conversation" (Anon).  
 8.26: Selection—The Band, "Echoes of Congress" (Goldsmith).  
 8.34: Bass-Baritone—Mr. G. M. Salmond, (a) "Hear Me, Ye Winds and Waves" (Handel); (b) "Bois Epais" (Lully).  
 8.41: Trombone, with band accompaniment—"Le Grande" (Haigh).  
 8.50: Novelty Tap Dance—Bill Robinson, "Doin the New Low Down."  
 8.53: Contralto—Mrs. A. H. Ritchie, (a) "Ring Bells Ring" (Claske Day); (b) "Whatever is Best" (Lohr).  
 9.0 : Weather report.  
 9.2 : Orchestral—Colonial Club Orchestra, "New Moon Medley" (Romberg).  
 9.6 : Soprano Mrs. D. Carty, (a) "Star of Robbie Burns" (Booth); (b) "Under the Deodar" (Monckton).  
 9.13: Selection—The Band, "Welsh Melodies" (Hill).  
 9.22: Humorous recital—Miss Nellie Warren, "It May Be Life" (Anon).  
 9.27: Male trio—Earl Burnett's Biltmore Trio, "This is Heaven" (Yellen).

- 9.30: The Band—Hymn Tunes, (a) "Pembroke" (arrgd. Hawkes); (b) "Old 23rd" (arrgd. Hawkes).  
 9.35: Bass-Baritone—G. M. Salmond, "The Border Ballad" (Cowan).  
 9.39: The Band, "Blessing Honour Glory and Power" (Spohr).  
 9.45: Orchestral—Colonial Club Orchestra, "Whoopee Medley" (Kahn Donaldson) (Brunswick 20089).  
 9.49: Contralto—Mrs. A. H. Ritchie, "Break, Break, Break" (Carey).  
 9.52: Novelty Tap Dance—Bill Robinson, "Ain't Misbehavin'" (Brun. 4535).  
 9.55: Cornet, with band accompaniment, "Come Unto Him" (Handel).  
 10.4: The King.

## Wednesday, February 12

### 1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Selected Items.  
 4.0: Literary Selection by the Announcer.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0: Children's session, conducted by "Uncle Tom."  
 6.0: Dinner session—"H.M.V." Hour.  
 Instrumental—Royal Opera Orchestra, "Praeludium" (Jarnfeldt).  
 Cello—Pablo Casals, "Melody in F" (Rubinstein) (DA828).  
 Waltz—Royal Opera Orchestra, "Eugénie Onegin" (Tchaikowsky).  
 Balalaika Orchestra, "Shining Moon" (Russian folk song) (EA48).  
 6.13: Tacet.  
 6.15: Suite—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "Suite of Serenades" (Herbert):  
 (1) Spanish; (2) Chinese; (3) Cuban; (4) Oriental (EB26).  
 Waltz—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Tales from the Vienna Woods" (Strauss) (ED2).  
 6.27: Tacet.  
 6.30: Instrumental—Royal Opera Orchestra, "Berceuse" (Jarnfeldt).  
 Cello—Pablo Casals, "Traumerei" (Schumann) (DA833).  
 Male quartet—The Rounders, "Chlo-e" (Kahn) (EA402).  
 Instrumental—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, (a) "Serenade" (Volkman); (b) "Flight of the Bumble Bee" (Rimsky-Korsakov).  
 6.42: Tacet.  
 6.45: Instrumental—Chicago Symphony Orchestra, (a) "Valse Triste" (Sibelius) (ED5); (b) "Funeral March of a Marionette" (Gounod).  
 March—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, "Marche Militaire" (Schubert) (ED9).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0: News and market reports.  
 8.0: Chimes.  
 8.1: Broadcast on relay from Hamilton of an open-air concert presented by the Hamilton Orchestral Society from the deck of a steamer on Waikato River.

### 2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

SILENT DAY.

### 3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Gramophone Recital.  
 4.25: Sports results.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0: Children's hour, "Scatterjoy."  
 6.0: Suite—Ketilbey's Concert Orchestra, "In a Fairy Realm" (Ketelbey):  
 (1) The Moonlight Glade; (2) The Queen Fairy Dances; (3) Gnomes March (02694/5).  
 6.12: Tacet.  
 6.15: Columbia Symphony Orchestra, "March of the Bojaren" (Halvorsen).  
 Cello solo—Gaspar Cassado, "Melodie Arabe" (Glazounov) (03579).  
 New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra, "Wood Nymphs" (Coates).  
 6.26: Tacet.  
 6.30: New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra, "Summer Days" Suite (Coates):  
 (1) In a Country Lane; (2) On the Edge of the Lake; (3) At the Dance (02590/1).  
 6.42: Tacet.  
 6.45: J. H. Squire Celeste Octet, "Memories of Mendelssohn" (arrgd. Sear).  
 Columbia Symphony Orchestra, "Bridal Procession" (Grieg) (02622).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0: News session.  
 7.30: Addington market report.  
 8.0: Chimes.  
 Instrumental—Studio Instrumental Octet (Conductor, Mr. Harold Beck), "Triumphal March" (Verdi); "Nocturne in E Flat" (Chopin).  
 8.9: Mezzo-soprano—Mrs. B. Sluis, "Mother, You Know the Story" ("Cavalleria Rusticana") (Mascagni).  
 8.13: Cello—Beatrice Harrison, "Harlequinade" (Popper) (H.M.V. C1626).  
 8.17: Bass—Mr. W. J. Richards, "Loving Smile of Sister Kind" ("Faust") (Gounod).  
 8.21: Instrumental—Studio Instrumental Octet, "Ballet Music from 'Le Cid': (1) Castillene; (2) Andalousse; (3) Oragonaise; (4) Aubade; (5) Catalene (Massenet).  
 8.33: Polite talks—Mr. Alan W. Brown, (a) "Luncheon"; (b) "At the Kinema" (Harry Graham).

- 8.38: Trumpet and organ—R. Arnold Grier, "Softly Awakes My Heart" (from "Samson and Delilah") (Saint Saens) (Zono. A309).  
 8.42: Soprano—Miss Sylvia Angus, "Solveig's Song" (from "Peer Gynt") (Grieg).  
 8.46: Instrumental—Studio Instrumental Octet, (a) "Pas des Amphores" (Chaminade); (b) "Mazurka" (Saint Saens).  
 8.53: Tenor—Mr. Arthur T. Couch, (a) "From the Land of the Sky-Blue Waters" (Cadman); (b) "Ka Mate" (Te Rangī Kīkīroa).  
 9.0: Weather report and announcements.  
 9.2: Violin, flute and harp—Neapolitan Trio, "Serenata" (Silvestri).  
 9.6: Mezzo-soprano—Mrs. B. Sluis, "Oh, My Beloved Daddy" (Puccini).  
 9.12: Instrumental—Studio Instrumental Octet, "Woodland Sketches": (1) To a Wild Rose; (2) Will o' the Wisp; (3) From an Indian Lodge; (4) To a Water Lily (Macdowell).  
 9.20: Bass—Mr. W. J. Richards, (a) "The Secret" (Scott); (b) "Mine Enemy" (Rudd).  
 9.27: Cello—Beatrice Harrison, "The Broken Melody" (Van Brère).  
 9.30: Humour for broadbrows—Mr. Alan W. Brown, "Mr. Lafferty Talks on the Wireless" (Herbert).  
 9.36: Violin, flute and harp—Neapolitan Trio, "Simpe Aven" (Thome).  
 9.40: Soprano—Miss Sylvia Angus, "To a Rose" (MacFadyen); (b) "The Chinese Dancer" (Rolt).  
 9.47: Trumpet and organ—R. Arnold Grier, "The Lost Chord" (Sullivan).  
 9.50: Tenor—Mr. Arthur T. Couch, "The Flower Song" (from "Carmen") (Bizet).  
 9.54: Concerted—Light Opera Company, "Gems from 'Cavalleria Rusticana'" (Mascagni) (H.M.V. EB27).  
 9.58: Instrumental—Studio Instrumental Octet, "Woodland Sketches": (1) A Deserted Farm; (2) By a Meadow Brook; (3) Told at Sunset (Macdowell).  
 God Save the King.

### 4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected gramophone items.  
 3.15: Lecturette on "The School Lunch" by Home Science Department of Otago University and under the auspices of 4YA Primary Productions Committee.  
 4.25: Sporting results.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0: Children's Hour, conducted by Big Brother Bill.  
 6.0: Dinner session—"Parlophone" Hour:  
 Overture—Grand Symphony Orchestra, "Zampa" (Herold) (A4020).  
 Waltz—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Morgenblatter" (Strauss) (A4038).  
 6.12: Tacet.  
 Instrumental—Orchestra of the Opera Comique, Paris, "Scenes Pittoresques" (Massenet) (A4057).  
 Waltz—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "Vienna Waltz" (Drdla) (E10531).  
 6.27: Tacet.  
 6.30: Waltz—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Marien Klänge" (Strauss) (A4038).  
 Instrumental—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Ideale" (Tosti) (A4015).  
 Waltz—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "Merry Vienna" (Zishrer) (E10531).  
 6.42: Tacet.  
 6.45: Waltz—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "Song of Autumn" (Waldteufel).  
 Waltz—Queenie and David Kaili, "Hawaiian March" (Ellis) (A2372).  
 Valse Intermezzo—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "The Flowers' Dream" (Translateur) (E10570).  
 Selection—H.M. Irish Guards, "The Desert Song" (Romberg) (A2438).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0: News session.  
 7.40: Lecturette on "The Principles of Rotational Grazing" by Mr. R. B. Tennent under the auspices of 4YA Primary Productions Committee.  
 8.0: Chimes. Relay from Empire Theatre de Luxe of Wurlitzer Organ played by Mr. L. V. Harvey.  
 8.16: Contralto—Miss Gwenda Burt, (a) "Summer, Don't Go" (Drummond); (b) "I Know a Lovely Garden" (D'Hardelot).  
 8.23: Recital—Miss Nellie Osborn, (a) "Marguerite" (Whittier); (b) "The King's Breakfast" (A. A. Milne).  
 8.29: Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, foxtrots, (a) "That's Her Now" (Yellen); (b) "Break Away" (Gottler); waltz, "Twelve o'Clock" (Rose).  
 8.41: Scotch comedian—Mr. J. Paterson, "Sailing up the Clyde" (Fyffe).  
 8.46: Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, foxtrots, "That's You, Baby" (Gottler); (b) "Walking with Susie" (Gottler).  
 8.53: Songs at the piano—Miss Bertha Rawlinson, L.A.B., (a) "From the Land of the Sky-Blue water" (Cadman); (b) "Just Because the Violets" (Russell).  
 9.0: Weather report.  
 9.2: Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, foxtrots, (a) "Moonlight March" (Lombardo); (b) "On Top of the World Alone" (Whiting); waltz, "A Wee Bit of Love" (Spencer).  
 9.10: Contralto—Miss Gwenda Burt, "The Valley of Laughter" (Sanderson).  
 9.13: Recital—Miss Nellie Osborn, "Spacially Jim" (Anon.).  
 9.17: Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, foxtrot, "Lovable and Sweet" (Levant).  
 9.21: Scotch comedian—Mr. J. Paterson, "Engineer" (Fyffe).  
 9.24: Instrumental—The Novelty Trio, foxtrot, "Um Tcha, Da, Da, Da" (Blight); valse, "My Song of the Nile" (Meyer).  
 9.28: Songs at the piano—Miss Bertha Rawlinson, "I Got a Robe" (arrgd. Thomas).

## 9.32: Dance session:

- 9.30: Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Paul Specht's Orchestra, "I Love You, I Love You, I Love You" (Firth) (Columbia 01459).  
Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Vern Buck's Orchestra, "What a Girl, What a Night" (Sanders) (Columbia 01469).  
9.39: Organ solo—Terence Casey, "I'm Lonely" (Coates) (Columbia 01501).  
Foxtrot—Stellar Dance Band, "In the Shadows" (Finck) (Regal).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Piccadilly Players, "Who Did? You Did" (Kalmar) (Columbia 01492).  
Waltz—Continental Novelty Quintette, "Sunlight" (Regal G20432).  
9.51: Vocal duet—The Trix Sisters, "My Rock-a-Bye Baby" (Leslie) (Col.).  
Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Jan Garner's Orchestra, "Weary River" (Silvers) (Columbia 01459).  
Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Ben Selvin's Orchestra, "If I Had You" (Shapiro) (Columbia 01492).  
10.0: Bass solo—Robert Easton, "If Ever I Meet the Sergeant" (Wright).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Stellar Dance Band, "The Song I Love" (De Sylva) (Regal G20451).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—The Piccadilly Players, "Happy-Go-Lucky Bird" (Kalmar) (Columbia 01492).  
10.9: Organ solo—Terence Casey, "Bird Songs at Eventide" (Coates) (Col.).  
Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Ben Selvin's Orchestra, "If You Want the Rainbow" (Rose) (Columbia 01401).  
Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Nine California Ramblers, "You're Just a Great Big Baby Doll" (Herscher) (Columbia 01365).  
Waltz—Continental Novelty Quintet, "On Board" (Regal).  
10.21: Vocal duet—The Trix Sisters, "I'm Crazy Over You" (Sherman) (Col.).  
Foxtrot with vocal refrain—California Ramblers, "Bless You, Sister" (Robinson) (Columbia 01365).  
Waltz with vocal refrain—The Cavaliers, "I Loved You Then As I Love You Now" (Axt) (Columbia 01401).  
10.30: Band—Garde Republicaine de France, "March Indienne" (Sellenick).  
Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Stellar Dance Band, "Heartbroken and Lonely" (Coslow) (Regal G20380).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Piccadilly Band, "A Room with a View" (Coward) (Columbia 01420).  
10.39: Baritone solo—Tom Barratt, "Happy Days and Lonely Nights" (Rose).  
Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Stellar Dance Band, "I Can't Make Her Happy" (Pollack) (Regal G20380).  
Waltz—Eddie Thomas's Collegians, "Moments With You" (Shilkret).  
Band—Garde Republicaine de France, "Le Bombardier" (Pares) (Col.).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Piccadilly Band, "Try to Learn to Love" (Coward) (Columbia 01420).  
Waltz—Eddie Thomas's Collegians, "Moonlight on the Danube" (Gay).  
Baritone solo—Tom Barratt, "Shout Hallelujah! 'Cause I'm Home" (Dixon) (Regal G20457).  
11.0: God Save the King.

## Thursday, February 13

### 1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Selected items.  
4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.  
4.30: Close down.  
5.0: Children's session.  
6.0: Dinner session—"H.M.V." Hour:  
Overture—Berlin State Opera Orchestra, "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).  
Instrumental—Royal Opera Orchestra, "Hungarian Dance No. 5 in F Sharp Minor" (Brahms) (C1415).  
Grand organ solo—Arthur Meale, "Simple Aveu" (Thome) (Zono.).  
6.13: Tacet.  
6.15: Orchestral—New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Peer Gynt Suite" No. 2 (Grieg): (1) Ingrid's Lament, (2) Arabian Dance (H.M.V. C1571).  
Violin—Erica Morini, "Romanza Andaluza" (Sarasate) (D1445).  
6.27: Tacet.  
6.30: Orchestral—New Light Symphony Orchestra, "Peer Gynt Suite" No. 2 (Grieg): (1) Return of Peer Gynt, (2) Solveig's Song (H.M.V.).  
Violin—Erica Morini, "Introduction and Tarantelle" (Sarasate).  
6.42: Tacet.  
6.45: Orchestral—Marek Weber's Orchestra, "Vienna by Night" (Komzak).  
Cello—Lauri Kennedy, "Hungarian Rhapsody" (Popper) (C1595).  
6.57: Tacet.  
7.0: News and market reports.  
7.40: Talk—Mr. N. M. Richmond, B.A., "The League and Economic Progress," given under the auspices of the League of Nations Union.  
8.0: Chimes. Orchestral and xylophone—1YA Orchestral Octet conducted by Eric Waters, xylophone by Mr. Roy Brinsden, "Medley Overture" (arrgd. Brinsden).  
8.10: Humour—Miss M. Clouston, "Er Upstairs" (Wish Wynne).  
8.14: Patter and song—Mr. Elton Black and Miss Alice Bennetto, "Honey-moon Bells" (Gregson).  
8.18: Saxophone—Mr. Ernest Wise, (a) "Minuet" (Beethoven), (b) "Valse Erica" (Wiedoeft).  
8.25: Comic song—Mr. Elton Black, "When Father Fixed the Wireless on the Roof" (Clarkson Rose).  
8.39: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, "Norwegian Rhapsody" No. 1 (Svendsen).  
8.57: Soprano—Miss Alice Bennetto, "My Hero" (Strange and Strauss).

- 8.41: Elocution—Miss M. Clouston, (a) "Swandalaya" (Ellis), (b) "The Country Squire" (Bentley).  
8.48: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, (a) "Sleepy Valley" Waltz (Harkley), (b) "Jericho" Foxtrot (Myers).  
8.56: Patter and song—Mr. Elton Black and Miss Alice Bennetto, "Down Kentucky Way" (Gillespie).  
9.0: Weather forecast and announcements.  
9.2: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, Interludes from "The Beggars' Opera" (Gay-Austin).  
9.10: Soprano—Miss Alice Bennetto, (a) "C'est Vous" (Silver), (b) "Roses of Yesterday" (Berlin).  
9.17: Saxophone—Mr. E. Wise, "Vale" (Russell).  
9.21: Comic songs—Mr. Elton Black, (a) "Scottish Mixtures" (traditional), (b) "Three Jolly Scotsmen" (traditional).  
9.28: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, (a) "Evening Song" (Schumann), (b) "Absent" (Metcalfe), (c) "Cowboy Capers" (Allen).  
9.30: Programme of dance music—"Brunswick":  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Hal Kemp's Orchestra, "You Wouldn't Fool Me, Would you?" (De Sylva) (4212).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Harold Stern's Orchestra, "From Sunrise to Sunset" (Miller) (4251).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Hal Kemp's Orchestra, "My Lucky Star" (De Sylva) (4212).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Arnold Johnson's Orchestra, "Tear Drops" (Davis) (4251).  
9.42: Comedienne with orchestra—Zelma O'Neal, "Button Up Your Overcoat" (De Sylva) (4207).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Eight Radio Stars, "My Annapolis" (Weinberg) (4272).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Colonial Club Orchestra, "Hittin' the Ceiling" (Gottler) (4349).  
Waltz with vocal chorus—Eight Radio Stars, "I Found Happiness" (Rapee) (4272).  
Waltz with vocal chorus—Ray Miller's Orchestra, "My Angeline" (Wayne) (4233).  
9.57: Old-time orchestra—Al Hopkin's Buckle Busters, "Polka Medley" (Lind) (321).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Red Nicholls and his Five Pennies, "On the Alamo" (Kahn) (4363).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Ray Miller's Orchestra, "Cradle of Love" (Wayne) (4233).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Hotel Ten Eyck Whispering Orchestra, "Then We Canoe-dle-oodle" (Woods) (4372).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Al Goodman's Orchestra, "I'm Still Caring" (Vallee) (4362).  
10.12: Vocal solo with novelty accompaniment—Frank Luther, "Peg-leg Jack" (Robison) (4371).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Hotel Ten Eyck Whispering Orchestra, "Jericho" (Robin) (4372).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Al Goodman's Orchestra, "I'm Just a Vagabond Lover" (Vallee) (4362).  
Waltz with vocal chorus—Regent Club Orchestra, "Sleepy Valley" (Sterling) (4370).  
10.24: Old-time orchestra—Al Hopkins's Buckle-Busters, "Marosovia" Waltz (Belcher) (321).  
Organ solo with vibraphone—Lew White, "Mean to Me" (Turk) (4361).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Colonial Club Orchestra, "Sing a Little Love Song" (Gottler) (4349).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Roy Ingraham's Orchestra, "That's Living" (Ryan) (4366).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Colonial Club Orchestra, "There's a Four-leaf Clover in My Pocket" (Colwell) (4247).  
10.39: Vocal solo with novelty accompaniment—Frank Luther, "Barnacle Bill the Sailor" (Robison) (4371).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Six Jumping Jacks, "Oh, Baby, What a Night!" (Brown) (4351).  
Waltz with vocal chorus—Regent Club Orchestra, "My Dear" (Kahn).  
Waltz with vocal chorus—Castlewood Marimba Band, "Wonderful You" (Medkill) (4379).  
10.51: Organ—Lew White, "Deep Night" (Henderson) (4361).  
Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Colonial Club Orchestra, "Oh! What a Night to Love!" (Herbert) (4247).  
Waltz with vocal chorus—Regent Club Orchestra, "Evangeline" (Rose).  
11.0: God Save the King.

### 2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected items.  
3.30 and 4.30: Sporting results.  
3.40: Lecturette—Miss Flora Cormack, "Marriage and Careers of Hollywood Stars".  
4.55: Close down.  
5.0: Children's Session.  
6.0: Dinner Music Session—"Parlophone" Hour.  
Selection—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "La Boheme" (Puccini).  
Waltz—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "La Serenade" (Metra) (E10522).  
Violin—Tosy Spiwakowsky, "Turkish March" (Beethoven) (A2561).  
6.12: Tacet.  
6.15: Waltz—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "Venetian Barcarolle" (Leoncavallo).  
Trio—Dajos Bela Trio, (a) "Traumerel" (Schumann); (b) "Chant D'Automne" (Tschakowsky) (E10573).  
Cello—Gregor Jiatigorsky "The Swan" (Saint-Saens) (A2628).

- 6.28: Tacet.  
 6.30: Fantasia—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "La Traviata" (Verdi) (A4027).  
 Waltzes—Royal Music Makers, (a) "Kiss Me Again" (Herbert); (b) "Ah Sweet Mystery of Life" (Herbert) (A2722).  
 6.44: Tacet.  
 6.45: Suite—Paris Opera, Comique Orchestra, "Ballet Egyptien" (Luigini).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0: News Session, market reports and sports results.  
 7.40: Lecturette—Hare Hongi, "Maori Pronunciation."  
 8.0: Chimes.  
 Studio Concert by the Boys' Institute Military Band. Conductor Mr. A. Iremonger, and 2YA Artists.  
 March—"Down Main Street" (Weidt) (Band).  
 Overture—"Light Cavalry" (Suppe).  
 8.11: Tenor—Mr. Chas. Williams, (a) "Maytime" (Rauckoff); (b) "The Rose and the Lily" (Schumann).  
 8.18: Organ—Reginald Foort, "Chanson" (In Love) (Friml) (H.M.V. 2988).  
 8.21: Baritone—Mr. Will Goudie, "The Curfew" (Gould).  
 8.25: Waltz—Band, "Sobre Las Olas" (Over the Waves) (Rosas).  
 8.34: Soprano—Miss Nora Gray, "A Little Brown Owl" (Sanderson).  
 8.38: Humorous Sketch—John Henry, assisted by Gladys Horridge, "Over the Garden Wall" (Henry) (H.M.V. 3085).  
 8.44: Quartet—The Lyric, "Night" (Schubert).  
 8.48: Foxtrot—Band, "The Toymaker's Dream" (Golden).  
 Descriptive March, "Jamie's Patrol" (Dacre).  
 8.57: Weather reports and announcements.  
 9.0: Mr. Victor S. Lloyd will relate another of his experiences.  
 9.12: Organ—Reginald Foort, "Love's Garden of Roses" (Haydn Wood).  
 9.15: Duet—Messrs. Chas. Williams and Will Goudie, "Farewell to Summer" (Johnston).  
 9.19: Meditation—Band, "The Sanctuary of the Heart" (Ketelbey).  
 9.25: Bass—Mr. W. Binet Brown, "The Farmer's Pride" (Russell).  
 9.29: Comedian—Johnny Marvin, "Same Old Moon, Same Old June" (Friend).  
 Male Trio—The Melody Three, "My Song of the Nile" (Bryan Meyer).  
 9.35: Overture—Band, "Patriotic" (Bowman).  
 9.42: Soprano—Miss Nora Gray, "Can't Remember" (Goatley).  
 9.46: Quartets—The Lyric, (a) "Tired" (Moore); (b) "I Miss Her" (Parks).  
 9.51: Foxtrot—Band, "Sweetheart of All My Dreams" (Fitch).  
 March—"The New Colonial" (Hall).  
 10.0: God Save the King.

### 3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13

- 3.0: Afternoon session, gramophone recital.  
 4.25: Sports results.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0: Children's hour, "Uncle Frank."  
 6.0: Dinner session, "Columbia" Hour:  
 Selection—Court Symphony Orchestra, "The Windmill Man" (02900).  
 J. H. Squire Celeste Octet, "Scene de Ballet" (de Beriot, arrgd. Sear).  
 Halle Orchestra—Hungarian Dance No. 5 in G Minor (Brahms).  
 6.13: Tacet.  
 6.15: Plaza Theatre Orchestra, "The Three Bears" Fantasy (Coates).  
 J. H. Squire Celeste Octet, "A Vision of Christmastide" (Harrison).  
 6.27: Tacet.  
 6.30: Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards, "La Benediction des Poignards" (Meyerbeer) (02931).  
 Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, "Echoes of the Valley" (Gennin).  
 J. H. Squire Celeste Octet, Second Movement from "Symphonie Pathetique" (Tschalkowsky, arrgd. Robertson) (02937).  
 Halle Orchestra, "Hungarian Dance" No. 6 in D (Brahms) (01677).  
 6.43: Tacet.  
 6.45: Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, "The Merry Brothers" (Gennin).  
 Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards, "Lo Here the Gentle Lark" (Bishop, arrgd. Godfrey) (02931).  
 Herman Finck's Orchestra, "Christmas Memories" (arrgd. Finck).  
 6.59: Tacet.  
 7.0: News session.  
 7.30: Lecturette—Mr. R. E. Alexander (Director Canterbury Agricultural College, Lincoln) "Autumn Cultivation" (arrgd. by 3YA Primary Productions Committee).  
 8.0: Chimes.  
 Presentation of the Song Cycle "Wind Flowers" (Arthur Somerville) by the Melodious Four.  
 Soprano—Miss Frances Hamerton; Contralto—Miss Belle Renaut; Tenor—Mr. Russell Sumner; Baritone—Mr. T. D. Williams.  
 Instrument accompaniment by the Christchurch Broadcasting Trio—Miss Irene Morris (violin); Mr. Harold Beck (Cello); Miss Dorothy Davies (piano).  
 The vocal items include:—  
 Quartet—"Twist Me a Crown of Wind Flowers" (Arthur Somerville).  
 Quartet—"Hilgh Over the Breakers" (Arthur Somerville).  
 Contralto—"The Wind Has Such a Rainy Sound" (Arthur Somerville).  
 Quartet—"Hope is Like a Harebell" (Arthur Somerville).  
 Duet—"Two Doves on the Self Same Branch" (Arthur Somerville).  
 Quartet—"Music When Soft Voices Die" (Arthur Somerville).  
 Tenor and quartet—"When a Mounting Skylark Sings" (Arthur Somerville).

- Quartet—"Going to Bed" (Arthur Somerville).  
 Baritone and quartet—"Windy Nights" (Arthur Somerville).  
 Finale.  
 8.22: Recitation—Miss Florence Brewins, (a) "The Singers" (Longfellow); (b) "The Day That I Have Loved" (Brooke).  
 8.28: Suite—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Nutcracker Suite" (Tschalkowsky) (H.M.V. D1214. 1, Miniature overture and march; 2, Dance of Sugar Plum Fairy (Trepak).  
 8.36: Soprano—Miss Frances Hamerton, (a) "The Reason" (Hickey); (b) "Ambition" (Hickey).  
 8.40: Baritone—Mr. T. D. Williams, "Glorious Devon" (German).  
 8.44: Violin—Miss Irene Morris, "Andantino" (Martini-Kreisler).  
 8.48: Contralto—Miss Belle Renaut, "Sun Above Me" (Pergolesi).  
 Tenor—Mr. Russell Sumner, "Beauty" (Herbert).  
 8.53: Piano—Miss Maud K. Stout, "Sonata in D, 3rd Movement" (Beethoven).  
 8.57: Male quartet—The Revellers, "Evening" (Moret) (H.M.V. B2972).  
 9.0: Weather report and announcements.  
 9.2: Suite—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Nutcracker Suite" (Tschalkowsky). 3, Arab Dance; 4, Chinese Dance; 5, Dance of the Flutes. (H.M.V. D1215).  
 9.10: Soprano—Miss Frances Hamerton, "The Shadow Song" (Dinorah) (Meyerbeer).  
 9.14: Harp—Mr. H. Glaysher, (a) "Reverie" (Thomas); (b) "Dermot Astore" (Chatterton).  
 9.19: Baritone—Mr. T. D. Williams, "The Song of the Flea" (from "Faust") (Moussorgsky).  
 9.23: Violin—Miss Irene Morris, "Cradle Song" (Cesar Cui).  
 9.28: Recitation—Miss Florence Brewins, "The Day is Done" (Longfellow).  
 9.31: Piano—Miss Maud K. Stout, (a) "Moment Musicale A Major" (Chaminade); (b) "Valse in E Minor" (Chopin).  
 9.38: Contralto—Miss Belle Renaut, "To My Fair Lady" (Austin).  
 9.42: Male quartet—The Revellers, "Comin' Home" (Deppen).  
 9.45: Harp—Mr. H. Glaysher, "Echoes of a Waterfall" (Thomas).  
 9.50: Tenor song—Mr. Russell Sumner, "Five Eyes" (Gibbs).  
 9.54: Suite—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Nutcracker Suite," "Waltz of the Flowers" (Tschalkowsky) (H.M.V. D1216).  
 God Save the King.

### 4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

SILENT DAY.

## Friday, February 14

### 1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

- 3.0: Afternoon session, selected 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—"Columbia."  
 Selection—B.B.C. Wireless Symphony Orchestra, "La Boutique Fantasque" (Respighi, arrgd. Carr) (Regal G30018).  
 Cello—W. H. Squire, "Humoresque" (Dunkler-Squire) (04192).  
 6.12: Tacet.  
 6.15: J. H. Squire's Celeste Octet, "Chant Sans Paroles" (Tschalkowsky).  
 Suite—Plaza Theatre Orchestra, "Gipsy Suite"—1, Valse, "Lonely Life"; 2, "Allegro," "The Dance" (German) (02537).  
 6.27: Tacet.  
 6.30: Suite—Plaza Theatre Orchestra, "Gipsy Suite"—1, "Mennetto, Love Duet"; 2, "Tarantella—The Revel" (German) (02538).  
 Madrid Symphony Orchestra, "Dance of the Neighbours" (De Falla).  
 6.42: Tacet.  
 6.45: Venetian Players String Quintet, (a) "Romanza" (Mozart) (Regal G20467); (b) "Allegro" (Mozart).  
 Pianoforte—Ignaz Friedman, "Romance in E Flat" (Rubinstein).  
 Basle Symphony Orchestra, "Rosamunde Entr'acte No. 2" (Schubert).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0: News and Market Reports.  
 8.0: Chimes.  
 Presentation of 3 Act Play, "I'll Leave It To You" (Coward). (French) by the Dramatic Players, under the direction of Mr. J. M. Clark.  
 Overture—Chicago Symphony Orchestra, "Roses of the South" (Strauss) (H.M.V. D1452).  
 8.5: Act 1 of "I'll Leave It To You."  
 Instrumental Quartet—Flonzaley Quartet, "Quartet in D Major Andante" (Mozart) (H.M.V. D2249).  
 Act 2 of "I'll Leave It To You."  
 Instrumental Quartet—Flonzaley Quartet, "Quartet in D Minor Scherzo" (Schumann).  
 Act 3 of "I'll Leave It To You."  
 9.56: (approx.) Waltz—Chicago Symphony Orchestra, "Wine, Women, and Song" (Strauss) (H.M.V. D1452).  
 10.0: God Save the King.

### 2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected items.  
 3.30 and 4.30: Sporting results.  
 4.55: Close down.

- 5.0 : Children's session.  
 6.0 : Dinner Music session—"H.M.V." Hour:  
 Selection—New Mayfair Orchestra, "Lilac Time" (Schubert-Clutsam).  
 Orchestral—Royal Opera Orchestra, "Carmen Ballet No. 1" (Bizet).  
 6.12: Tacet.  
 6.15: Orchestral—National Symphony Orchestra, "William Tell" Overture  
 (Rossini) (Zonophone 2969/70).  
 6.27: Tacet.  
 6.30: Instrumental—Royal Opera Orchestra, "Sylvia Ballet—Pizzicato and  
 Procession of Bacchus" (C1418).  
 Orchestral—Royal Opera Orchestra, "Carmen Ballet No. 2" (Bizet).  
 6.42: Tacet.  
 6.45: Instrumental—Detroit Symphony Orchestra, "Spanish Rhapsody" (Cha-  
 brier) (E512).  
 Instrumental—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, "Nocturne No. 2  
 Fetes" (Debussy) (E507).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0 : News session, market reports and sports results.  
 8.0 : Chimes.  
 Overture—2YA Orchestra (Conductor, Signor A. P. Truda), "Faust"  
 (Gounod).  
 8.9 : Soprano—Miss Monica Malfroy, "Aria Deh Vieni Non Tardor," from  
 "Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).  
 8.13: Piano—Miss Hazel Hardwicke, (a) "Aufschwung" (Schumann); (b)  
 "Polichinelle" (Rachmaninoff).  
 8.21: Baritone—Mr. Ernest Short, "Largo Al Factotum," from "Barber of  
 Seville" (Rossini).  
 8.25: Selection—2YA Orchestra, "Lohengrin" (Wagner).  
 8.35: Elocution—Mr. Albert Davey, "A Hard Case" (Thomas).  
 8.42: Violin—Efrem Zimbalist, "Zapateado" (Sarsate) (Col. 04221).  
 8.46: Contralto—Mrs. Agnes Lewis, "Sombre Woods" (Lully).  
 8.50: Tenor—Mr. Harry Phipps, "Elly Mavourneen," from "Lily of Killarney"  
 (Benedict).  
 8.54: Selection—2YA Orchestra, "Katja, the Dancer" (Gilbert).  
 9.2 : Soprano—Miss Monica Malfroy—"Care Selve," from "Atalanta"  
 (Handel).  
 9.6 : Baritone—Mr. Ernest Short, "The Calf of Gold," from "Faust"  
 (Gounod).  
 9.10: Violin—Efrem Zimbalist, "Liebeslied" (Kreisler) (Col. 0422).  
 9.14: Elocution—Mr. Albert Davey, "A Steak" (Thomas).  
 9.21: Ballet suite—2YA Orchestra, "Rosamunde Ballet" (Schubert).  
 9.29: Selection—Columbia Light Opera Company, Vocal Gems from "Lilac  
 Time" (Schubert-Clutsam) (Columbia 02823).  
 9.37: Contralto—Mrs. Agnes Lewis, "Coo," from "Country Girl" (Monckton).  
 9.41: Tenor—Mr. Harry Phipps, (a) "Star of My Soul," from "Geisha"  
 (Jones); (b) "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," from "Maritana"  
 (Wallace).  
 9.48: Duet—James Liddy and Elsie Gergley, "Deep in My Heart, Dear,"  
 from "Student Prince" (Romberg) (Columbia 02511).  
 9.52: Instrumental—2YA Orchestra, (a) "Serenade" (Tisti); (b) "The  
 Blondes" (Ganne).  
 10.1 : Close down.

### 3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (930 KILOCYCLES)—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

- 3.0 : Afternoon Session Gramophone Recital.  
 4.25: Sports results.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0 : Children's Hour, conducted by Storyman.  
 Selection—Kauffman's Orchestra, "The Gipsy Baron" (Strauss).  
 Waltz—La Vittoria Orchestra, "Wedding of the Winds" (Hall).  
 6.12: Tacet.  
 6.15: Piccadilly Orchestra, (a) "If Only I Had You" (Davies); (b) "Lolita"  
 (Ferrete) (B2713).  
 Hawaiian—Kolomoku's Honoluluans, "Aloha Oe" (Iliuokalani).  
 Piccadilly Orchestra, "Charmaine" (Rapee) (B2528).  
 6.27: Tacet.  
 6.30: New Mayfair Orchestra, "This Year of Grace" Selection (Coward).  
 Waring's Orchestra, "Ah Sweet Mystery of Life" (Herbert) (EB37).  
 Hawaiian—Kolomoku's Honoluluans, "Three O'clock in the Morning"  
 (Robledo) (Zonophone EF23).  
 6.42: Tacet.  
 6.45: Victor Concert Orchestra, (a) "Minuet in G" (Paderewski); (b)  
 "Amaryllis" (Ghys) (EA240).  
 Piccadilly Orchestra, "Bird Songs at Eventide" (Coates) (B2528).  
 Waltz—International Concert Orchestra, "Blue Danube" (Strauss).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0 : News session.  
 8.0 : Chimes.  
 8.1 : Overture—Ray Stanta's Ambassador's Band, "The Five O'clock Girl"  
 (Kalmay) (Columbia 02886).  
 8.9 : Mezzo-soprano—Miss Anita Graham, "Mayday at Islington" (Oliver).  
 8.13: Dance music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, (a) "Sweetheart of  
 My Dreams" (Lowe); (b) "My Sin is Loving You" (de Sylva).  
 8.21: Tenor—Mr. Sydney Andrews, (a) "Keep on Hopin'" (Heron-Max-  
 well); (b) "Just You" (Burleigh).  
 8.27: Organ—Nicholas Robins, "A Wee Bit of Love" (Ruby Spencer).  
 8.30: Humorous Recitation—Mr. Jack Darragh, "A Coster's Visit to a Lon-  
 don Theatre" (M.S.).  
 8.35: Dance Music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, (a) "One Alone";  
 (Romberg); (b) "I'll Get By" (Turk).

- 8.43: Mezzo-Contralto—Miss Kathleen Johns, (a) "Folk Song" (Clutsam);  
 (b) "I Know a Bank" (Shaw).  
 8.50: Bass—Mr. Finlay Robb—"Stonecracker John" (Coates).  
 8.54: Novelty—Male Chorus, "Y.M.C.A. Concert" (Merriman).  
 9.0 : Weather report and announcements.  
 9.2 : Dance Music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, (a) "Querida"  
 (Simon); (b) "Roses in June" (O'Hagan).  
 9.10: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Anita Graham, (a) "The Touch of Spring"  
 (Warren); (b) "Buy My Strawberries" (Oliver).  
 9.14: Organ—Nicholas Robins, "My Song of the Nile" (Bryan and Meyer).  
 9.17: Tenor—Mr. Sydney Andrews, "Sally in Our Alley" (Carey).  
 9.21: Dance Music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, (a) "Fascinating  
 Vamp" (Nausbaum); (b) "Umtcha Umtcha Da Da Da" (Hart).  
 9.29: Humorous Recitation—Mr. Jack Darragh, "Cohen at the Call Office"  
 (M.S.).  
 9.34: Novelty Whistling—Sybil S. Fagan, "Some Other Bird" (Fisher, Bryan  
 and Schafer) (Columbia 3901).  
 9.37: Mezzo-Contralto—Miss Kathleen Johns, "Macnushla" (Macmurrough).  
 9.41: Dance Music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, (a) "That's You  
 Baby" (Conrad); (b) "Honey" (Seymour Simons).  
 9.49: Bass—Mr. Finlay Robb, (a) "Beware of the Maidens" (Craske Day);  
 (b) "A Slave of Roving Tim" (Martin Shaw).  
 9.55: Male Quartet—The Diplomats, "From Sunrise to Sunset" (McLaugh-  
 lan-Miller) (01689).  
 9.59: Dance Music—Bailey-Marston Dance Orchestra, (a) "The One That I  
 Love Loves Me" (Turk); (b) "Louise" (Whiting).  
 10.5 : The following items of dance music will be played by the Bailey-Mar-  
 ston Orchestra, until 11 p.m.: "I'm Just a Vagabond Lover"  
 (Valee); "Shoo Shoo Boogie Boo" (Whiting); "The Desert Song"  
 (Romberg); "I've Never Seen a Smile Like Yours" (Frazier);  
 "The Toy-maker's Dream" (Golden); "Laughing Marionette" (Col-  
 lins); "Breakaway" (Conrad); "Jericho" (Meyers); "Walking  
 with Susie" (Conrad); "Wedding of the Painted Doll" (Turk);  
 "Mean to Me" (Turk); "Ten Little Miles From Town" (Kuhn).  
 11.0 : God Save the King.

### 4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14

- 3.0 : Chimes. Selected Gramophone Items.  
 4.25: Sporting results.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0 : Children's Hour, conducted by Aunt Sheila.  
 6.0 : Dinner Session—"H.M.V." and "Columbia" Hour.  
 Orchestral—Royal Albert Hall Orchestra, (a) "Song of Morning"; (b)  
 "Song of Night" (Elgar) (H.M.V. D1236).  
 Cello solo—Gaspar Cassado, "Menuet" (Haydn) (Columbia 03595).  
 6.11: Tacet.  
 6.15: Selection—La Scala Orchestra, "Song of the Nightingale" (Napraynik)  
 Instrumental—Kreisler, Kreisler and Raucheison, "Arlesienne-Inter-  
 mezzo" (Bizet, arrgd. Kreisler) (H.M.V. DB1166).  
 Male Choir—Sheffield Orpheus Male Choir, "Hymn Before Action"  
 (Kipling-Walford Davies) (Regal G30008).  
 6.27: Tacet.  
 6.30: Orchestral—Halle Orchestra, "Rosamunde Ballet Music" (Schubert).  
 1. Andantino; 2. Allegro Moderato; 3. Andante un poco assai.  
 Cello solo—Gaspar Cassado, "Chanson Villageoise No. 2" (Popper).  
 6.41: Tacet.  
 6.45: Instrumental trio—Kreisler, Kreisler and Raucheison, "Sanctissima"  
 (Corelli, arrgd. Kreisler) (H.M.V. DB1166).  
 Orchestral—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, "The Flatterer" (Chamin-  
 ade) (Columbia 01371).  
 Male Choir—Sheffield Orpheus Male Choir, "The Long Day Closes"  
 (Chorley) (Regal G30008).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0 : News session.  
 8.0 : Town Hall Chimes.  
 8.1 : Selection—Salon Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Pettitt,  
 "Aida" (Verdi).  
 8.11: Baritone—Mr. Arthur Langley, "Tally Ho" (Keel).  
 8.15: Cello—W. H. Squire, "Sicilienne" (Faure) (Columbia L1759).  
 8.19: Recital—Miss Ngata Buswell, "Pennarby Mine" (Conan Doyle).  
 8.24: Suite—Salon Orchestra, "In a Fairy Realm" (Ketelbey); (a) "The  
 Moonlit Glade"; (b) "The Queen Fairy Dance"; (c) "The Gnomes  
 March."  
 8.36: Contralto—Miss Irene Horniblow, (a) "Pages Road Song" (Novello);  
 (b) "Summer Rain" (Willeby).  
 8.43: Piano—Mrs. E. Drake, "Sonata op. 2, No. 2, 1st Movement" (Beeth-  
 oven).  
 8.48: Male Choir—Don Cossacks, "Serenade" (Abt.) (Columbia 02792).  
 8.52: Instrumental—Salon Orchestra, (a) Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rus-  
 ticana" (Mascagni); (b) "Valse from 'Faust'" (Gounod).  
 9.0 : Weather report.  
 9.2 : Suite—Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards, "Nell Gwynn Dances" (Ger-  
 man) No. 1 "Country Dance"; No. 2 "Pastoral Dance"; No. 3  
 "Merrymakers Dance" (Columbia 01329-30).  
 9.11: Baritone—Mr. Arthur Langley, Two Salt-Water Ballads, (a) "Port of  
 Many Ships" (Keel); (b) "Trade Winds" (Keel).  
 9.28: Morceau Caracteristique—Salon Orchestra, (a) "Liebesfreunde" (Ol-  
 sen); (b) "Concert Valse" ("Tout Paris") (Waldteufel).  
 9.29: Recital—Miss Ngata Buswell, (a) "The Victor of Marengo" (Anon.);  
 (b) "The Culprit" (Anon.).  
 9.35: Cello—W. H. Squire, "Slumber Song" (Squire) (Columbia L1759).



- 9.39: Instrumental—The Orchestra, (a) "Canzone Amorosa" (Nevin); (b) "Faust" Ballet Music Nos. 3 and 4 (Gounod).  
 9.48: Contralto—Miss Irene Hornblow, "Stars of Earth" (Raff).  
 9.55: Valse di Concert—Salon Orchestra, "Die Hydropaten" (Gungl).  
 10.0: God Save the King.

## Saturday, February 15

### 1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Selected Items.  
 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0: Children's session, conducted by "Cinderella."  
 6.0: Dinner session—"Brunswick."  
 Orchestral—Brunswick Concert Orchestra, "Dance of the Hours" (Ponchielli) (4515).  
 Orchestral—A. and P. Gypsies, "Herbertiana" (Stone) (4287).  
 Violin—Frederick Fradkin, "Le Cygne" (Saint Saens) (4528).  
 Orchestral—Brunswick Concert Orchestra, "Badinage" (Herbert).  
 Orchestral—A. and P. Gypsies, "The Far Away Bells" (Furber-Gordon).  
 6.14: Tacet.  
 6.15: Orchestral—Brunswick Concert Orchestra, "Wine, Women and Song" (Strauss) (20088).  
 Orchestral—Anglo-Persians, "Cossack Love Song" (Katzman) (4483).  
 Violin—Frederick Fradkin, "Nola" (Arndt) (4318).  
 Orchestral—Ray Miller and His Orchestra, "Iowa Corn Song" (Lockard) (4579).  
 6.28: Tacet.  
 6.30: Orchestral—A. and P. Gypsies, (a) "White Acacia"; (b) "Petite Causerie" (Stone) (4287).  
 Orchestral—Brunswick Concert Orchestra, "Thousand and One Nights" (Strauss) (20088).  
 Orchestral—A. and P. Gypsies, "Simple Confession" (4442).  
 Orchestral—Ray Miller and His Orchestra, "Go You Northwestern" (Van Eetten) (4579).  
 6.43: Tacet.  
 6.45: Orchestral—Brunswick Concert Orchestra, "La Danseuse" (Von Blon).  
 Orchestral—Brunswick Concert Orchestra, "Hungarian Lutspliel" (Keler) (4515).  
 Violin—Frederick Fradkin, "A Kiss in the Dark" (de Sylva) (4318).  
 Orchestral—Anglo-Persians, "Ragamuffin" (Greer) (4483).  
 6.58: Tacet.  
 7.0: News and market reports.  
 8.0: Chimes.  
 Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, conducted by Eric Waters, "Savoy American Medley" (arrgd. Somers).  
 8.10: Baritone—Mr. Hartley Warburton, (a) "Devon For Me" (Kahn); (b) "To a Militaire" (Brahe).  
 8.17: Record (accordeon and banjo)—P. Frosini, "Vision of Love" (Curtis).  
 8.20: Record (comic)—Sir Harry Lauder, "The Kilty Lads" (Lauder).  
 8.23: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, "Spanish Caprice": (1) Alborada (Rimsky-Korsakov); (2) "Variazioni"; (3) Alborada; (4) Scena e Cante Gitana; (5) Fandango Asturiana.  
 8.31: Humour—Mr. Dan Flood, (a) "Telephone Language" (Leo); (b) "Gimme a Little Kiss" (Smith).  
 8.38: Soprano—Miss Matty Youngson, (a) "Star Vicino al Bell'Idol" (Salvator-Rose); (b) "The Enchanted Forest" (Phillips).  
 8.45: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, (a) "La Rosita" (Dupont); (b) "Barcarolla" (arrgd. Hyde).  
 8.53: Humour—Ernest Hastings, (a) "And Yet I Don't Know"; (b) "Matilda" (H.M.V. C1052).  
 9.1: Weather forecast and announcements (evening).  
 9.3: Baritone—Mr. H. Warburton, "Sincerity" (Clarke).  
 9.7: Piano and vocal duo—Eric and Jack, (a) "Pagan Love Song" (Brown); (b) "Happy Days and Lonely Nights" (Fisher).  
 9.15: Whistling with orchestra—Charles Kellog, "Narcissus" (Nevin).  
 9.18: Soprano—Miss Matty Youngson, "Sing, Sing, Birds on the Wing" (Nutting).  
 9.22: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, "Waltz from the Bluebird" (O'Neill).  
 9.30: Humour—Mr. Dan Flood, "Masks and Faces" (Ellis).  
 9.34: Male chorus—The Rounders, "Dixie Vagabond" (EA223).  
 9.37: Piano and vocal—Eric and Jack, (a) "Walking with Susie" (Conrad); (b) "Tip Toe Through the Tulips" (Burke).  
 9.45: Comedian—Wish Wynne, "A Bedtime Story," Parts 1 and 2 (Wynne).  
 9.51: Orchestral—1YA Orchestral Octet, Selection from "Chu Chin Chow" (Norton).  
 10.1: Programme of dance music—"Columbia" Hour:  
 Foxtrot—Ipana Troubadours, "Building a Nest for Mary" (Greer).  
 Slow foxtrot—Piccadilly Players, "Bogey Walt" (Wallace) (01567).  
 Foxtrot—Ipana Troubadours, "I Used to Love Her in the Moonlight" (Florito) (01617).  
 Waltz—Rhythmic Troubadours, "My Irish Paradise" (Tilsley).  
 10.12: Vocal duet—Layton and Johnstone, "Lady Divine" (Shilkret).  
 Foxtrot—Piccadilly Players, "I'll Always be Mother's Boy" (Green).  
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "When My Dreams Come True" (Berlin) (07024).

- Foxtrot—Piccadilly Players, "There'll Be You and I" (Green).  
 Foxtrot—Piccadilly Players, "I'm Ticked to Death I'm Me" (Butler).  
 10.27: Kinema organ—Regal Kinema Organ, "Long Ago" (Elliot) (Regal).  
 Foxtrot—Lou Gold's Orchestra, "Walking with Susie" (Gottler).  
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "Reaching for Someone" (Leslie).  
 Foxtrot—Bert Lown's Loungers, "Big City Blues" (Gottler) (Regal).  
 Waltz—Cafe Royal Band, "Forever" (Yellen) (Regal G20551).  
 Waltz—The Cavaliers, "My Dear" (Kahn) (01646).  
 10.45: Vocal solo—Ruth Etting, "You're the Cream in My Coffee" (de Sylva).  
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "S'posin'" (Razaf) (07027).  
 Foxtrot—Piccadilly Players, "My Mother's Eyes" (Baer) (01646).  
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, "Laughing Marionette" (Collins).  
 Foxtrot—Lou Gold's Orchestra, "Breakaway" (Gottler) (Regal).  
 11.0: God Save the King.
- ### 2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.
- 12.0: Studio items, interspersed with results of the Wellington Trotting Club's Meeting at Hutt Park.  
 5.0: Evening session. Children's session.  
 6.0: Dinner session: Band—Band of the Garde Republicaine of France, "The Two Pigeons, (1) Entrance of Tziganes; (2) Scene and March of the Two Pigeons (Messenger) (02924).  
 Band—Band of the Garde Republicaine of France, "The Two Pigeons"; (3) Hungarian Dance; (4) Theme and Variations" (Messenger).  
 6.14: Tacet.  
 6.15: Orchestral—Modern Dance Players, "Over the Waves" (Rosas).  
 Orchestral—Modern Dance Players, "Amoretten Tanze" (Gungl).  
 Piano—Gil Dech, "Le Jet D'Eau" (Smith) (01719).  
 Band—B.B.C. Wireless Military Band, "Fourpence Halfpenny Farthing" (arrgd. Cecil J. Sharp) (01710).  
 Trio—Stellar Instrumental Trio, "The Maiden's Prayer" (Badarzewska).  
 6.28: Tacet.  
 6.30: Band—H.M. Grenadier Guards, "Fantasia on 17th Century Music, AD1664" (arrgd. Major George Miller) (02890).  
 Organ—Terence Casey, "Bird Songs at Eventide" (Coates) (01501).  
 Orchestral—Continental Novelty Orchestra, "Las Claveles de Sevilla" (Guerrero) (Regal G20552).  
 6.43: Tacet.  
 6.45: Orchestral—Continental Novelty Orchestra, "Las Lagarteranas" (Guerrero and Foulkes) (Regal G20552).  
 Instrumental—Squire Celeste Octet, "Come into the Garden, Maud" (Balfe—arrgd. Sear) (01103); "Killarney" (Balfe—arrgd. Sear).  
 Organ—Terence Casey, "I'm Lonely" (Coates) (01501).  
 Band—B.B.C. Wireless Military Band, "Lilli Burlero" (arrgd. Cecil J. Sharp) (01710).  
 6.59: Tacet.  
 7.0: News session, market reports and sports results.  
 7.40: Lecturette—Mr. W. M. Jackson, "Gladioli and Gardening Hints."  
 8.0: Chimes.  
 Overture—2YA Salon Orchestra (Conductor, Mr. Mat Dixon), "Italiana" (Thurban).  
 8.9: Quartet—Melodie Four, "The Battle Eve" (Bonhuer).  
 8.13: Steel guitar—Mr. L. Beavis, (a) "Aloha-oe" (Lilikalanani); (b) "Drowsy Waters" (Alan—arrgd. Awa).  
 8.20: Baritone—Mr. R. S. Allwright, "The Old Black Mare" (Squire).  
 8.24: Cornet and trombone duet—Messrs. W. Sneddon and H. Oakes, "Excelsior" (Balfe).  
 Bell solo—Mr. L. W. Probert, "Eventide at the Convent" (Pratt).  
 8.34: Humour—Mr. A. C. Hannon, "Advertisements" (Weston and Lee).  
 8.40: Soprano—Mrs. Gladys Erlam, "Let the Rest of the World Go By" (Ball).  
 8.44: Accordeon with banjo—P. Frosini, "Vision of Love" (Curtis).  
 8.47: Tenor—Mr. Sam Duncan, "Serenata" (Toselli).  
 8.51: Instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, request item.  
 8.59: Weather report and announcements.  
 9.1: Tenor—Mr. Frank Bryant, "In an Old-Fashioned Town" (Squire).  
 9.5: Duet—Winnie Melville and Derek Oldham, (a) "Trot Here and There"; (b) "The Swing Song," from "Veronique" (Messenger) (H.M.V.).  
 9.11: Selection—2YA Salon Orchestra, "Poppy" (Samuels).  
 9.19: Quartet—Melodie Four, request item.  
 9.23: Humour—Mr. A. C. Hannon, "The Trans-Continental Railway" (Chifford).  
 9.30: Steel guitar—Mr. L. Beavis, (a) "Home, Sweet Home" (arrgd. Awa); (b) "Pua Carnation" (Traditional).  
 9.36: Old-time song—Mrs. Gladys Erlam, "Two Little Girls in Blue" (Graham).  
 9.40: Bass—Mr. W. W. Marshall, "Asleep in the Deep" (Petrie).  
 9.44: Accordeon with banjo—P. Frosini, "Beautiful Heaven" (Bourdon).  
 9.48: Quartet—Melodie Four, "A Mistake" (Hunt).  
 9.51: Comedian—Johnny Marvin "Used To You" (De Sylva, Brown and Henderson) (H.M.V. EA589).  
 9.54: Instrumental—2YA Salon Orchestra, Dance Novelties.  
 10.2: Dance programme—H.M.V. Hour.  
 Foxtrot—Waring's Pennsylvanians, "Won't You Tell Me How" (Lewis).  
 Foxtrot—Rio Grande Band, "Dites Moi Ma Mere" (Yvain) (B5701).  
 Foxtrot—Jack Hylton and His Orchestra, "Mucking About the Garden" (Cumber) (B5696).  
 Foxtrot—Rio Grande Band, "Valentine" (Christine) (B5701).  
 10.12: Vocal—Maurice Elwin, "I've Never Seen a Smile Like Yours" (Johnson) (Zonophone EE172).  
 Foxtrot—Irving Aaronson and His Commanders, "Outside" (Flynn).

- Foxtrot—George Olsen and His Music, "I'm in Seventh Heaven" (De Sylva) (EA588).  
 Foxtrot—Rudy Valle and His Connecticut Yankees "Me Queres?"  
 Waltz—The Troubadours, "One Kiss" (Romberg) (EA632).  
 Waltz—Nat Shilkret and his Orchestra, "Let Me Have My Dreams" (Clarke-Akst) (EA627).  
 10.30: Humorous Duet—Dora Maughan and Walter Fehl, "A Woman Who Knows" (Ruskin) (B3011).  
 Foxtrot—George Olsen and His Music, "Little Pal" (de Sylva).  
 Foxtrot—Jack Hylton and His Orchestra, "Everybody Loves You" (Dubin-Little) (B5651).  
 Nat Shilkret and His Orchestra, "Softly as in a Morning Sunrise" (Romberg) (EA632).  
 Foxtrot—Nat Shilkret and His Orchestra, "AM I Blue" (Clarke-Akst).  
 10.45: Vocal—Paul Oliver, "Evangeline" (Rose Jolson) (Zonophone EE172).  
 Foxtrot—Jack Hylton and His Orchestra, "Don't Hold Everything" (De Sylva) (B5651).  
 Foxtrot—Rudy Valle and his Connecticut Yankees, "Perhaps" (Razaf) (EA629).  
 Foxtrot—Rudy Valle and his Connecticut Yankees, "On the Alamo" (Kahn) (EA620).  
 Waltz—Jack Hylton and His Orchestra, "Let Me Dream in Your Arms Again" (Nicholls) (B5696).  
 11.0: Sports summary.  
 11.10: God Save the King.

#### 3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Gramophone Recital.  
 4.25: Sports results.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0: Children's Hour, "Aunt Pat".  
 6.0: Dinner session—"Parlophone" Hour.  
 Fantasia—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "Johann Strauss" Fantasia (Strauss) (A4044).  
 Piano and orchestra—Raie da Costa and Orchestra, "When Day is Done" (de Sylva) (A4041).  
 6.12: Tacet.  
 6.15: Hawaiian—David Kaili, "Honolulu March" (A2464).  
 Kinema organ—Leslie Harvey, "Where the Shy Little Violets Grow" (Warren) (A2695).  
 Waltz—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "The Grenadiers" (Waldteufel) (A4081).  
 Saxophone—Arnold Brilhart, "Fascination" (Bernie) (A2676).  
 6.28: Tacet.  
 6.30: Waltz—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Polish Life" (Nedbal) (A4008).  
 Piano and orchestra, "Raie da Costa and Orchestra, "Sweetheart, I'm Dreaming of You" (Carter) (A4041).  
 Instrumental—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Dancing Demoiselle" (Fall).  
 6.42: Tacet.  
 6.45: Selection—Edith Lorand Orchestra, "Dollar Princess" (Fall).  
 Waltz—Dajos Bela Orchestra, "Casino Tanze" (Gungl) (A4081).  
 6.57: Tacet.  
 7.0: News session.  
 8.0: Relay of special programme from 4YA, Dunedin, featuring: Opening Ceremony of New Town Hall, Dunedin. Speeches interspersed with the following musical items: (1) National Anthem (arranged by Sir Edward Elgar for chorus, soprano solo, orchestra and organ (soloist, Miss Meda Paine; contralto, Dr. V. E. Galway). (2) Overture, "Fingal's Cave" (Mendelssohn) (Conductor, Mr. Jas. Coombs). (3) Overture, "Nabucodonasor" (Verdi) (Conductor, Signor Squarise). (4) Festival te Deum (Sullivan). Grand Choral with both string and brass instruments and organ accompaniment (Conductor, Dr. V. E. Galway).  
 10.0: Dance music—"Columbia" Hour:  
 Foxtrot—Jack Payne and the B.B.C. Orchestra, "Get Up Nice and Early" (Leslie Sarony) (01765).  
 Stellar Dance Band, "The Toymaker's Dream" (Golden) (G20614).  
 Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Hal Swan and His Band, "Am I Blue?" (Clarke and Akst) (G20616).  
 Stellar Dance Band, "I'm Thirsty for Kisses, Hungry for Love" (Davis Coots) (G20603).  
 10.12: Vocal—Buddy Morgan and His Veterans, "Don't get Collegiate" (Rose, Tobals and Nelson) (01782).  
 Foxtrot—Ray Starita and His Ambassadors, "That's What I Call Heaven" (Solman, Brown and Wimbrow) (01761).  
 Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Ipana Troubadours, "Steppin' Along".  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain, Ipana Troubadours, "There's Too Many Eyes that Wanna Make Eyes at Two Pretty Eyes I Love" (Davis, Coots and Nelson) (01761).  
 Waltz—Stellar Dance Band, "Sleepy Valley Waltz" (Hanley). Hal Swan and his band, with vocal chorus, by Hal Swain. (Clodel and Akst.). (G20616).  
 10.30: Vocal with orchestra, Pete Woolery, "Beautiful" (Stern and Stern).  
 Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Stellar Dance Band, "Lonesome Little Doll" (Cowan) (G20614).  
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra, "At Twilight" (Tracy and Pinkard) (07028).  
 Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Jack Payne and the B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, "Wake Up and Dream" (Cole Porter) (01762).  
 Foxtrot with chorus—Ipana Troubadours, "Too Wonderful for Words" (Stamper and Smith) (01722).

- 10.45: Vocal—Buddy Morgan and His Veterans, "Sergeant Flagg and Sergeant Quirt" (Klein and Moll) (01782).  
 Foxtrot with vocal chorus—Jack Payne and the B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, "Wake Up and Dream Looking at You" (Cole Porter).  
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra, "When You're Counting the Stars Alone" (Rose) (07029).  
 Foxtrot—Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra, "Let's Do It" (Let's Fall in Love) (Porter) (07028).  
 Waltz—Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra, "Love Me" (Morse).  
 11.0: God Save the King.

#### 4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

- 3.0: Chimes. Selected gramophone items.  
 4.25: Sporting results.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.0: Children's Hour, conducted by Aunt Anita.  
 Dinner music—"Columbia" Hour:  
 March—H.M. Grenadier Guards, "Martian Moments" (arrgd. Winter).  
 Waltz—Eddie Thomas's Collegians, "Missouri Waltz" (Logan) (02553).  
 6.12: Tacet.  
 6.15: Violin and Wurlitzer organ—Marrnello, "Evening in the Desert" (Hermit) (Regal G20420).  
 Hawaiian—South Sea Islanders, "Dreamy Hilo Bay" (Heagney).  
 March—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, "March of the Toys" (Herbert).  
 Piano solo—Percy Grainger, "Molly on the Shore" (Grainger) (03575).  
 6.26: Tacet.  
 6.30: Waltz—Eddie Thomas's Collegians, "Till We Meet Again" (Whiting).  
 Waltz—Eddie Thomas's Collegians, "Beautiful Ohio" (Earl) (02651).  
 Piccolo duet—Jean and Pierre Gennin, "Rippling Streams" (Gennin).  
 6.41: Tacet.  
 6.45: Violin and organ—Marrnello, "Once" (Saunders) (Regal G20420).  
 Xylophone—W. W. Bennett, "Gee Whiz!" (Byron) (02575).  
 Hawaiian—South Sea Islanders, "Lei Lani" (Heagney) (01162).  
 Instrumental—Denza Dance Band, "In the Shadows" (Finck) (Regal).  
 6.58: Tacet.  
 7.0: News session.  
 8.0: Chimes.  
 Official opening of New Town Hall, Dunedin; speeches interspersed with the following musical items:—  
 1. National Anthem, arranged by Sir Edward Elgar for chorus, soprano solo, orchestra, and organ. Soloist, Miss Meda Paine; Conductor, Dr. V. E. Galway.  
 2. Overture, "Fingal's Cave" (Mendelssohn). Conductor, Mr. James Coombs.  
 3. Overture, "Nabucodonasor" (Verdi). Conductor, Signor Squarise.  
 4. Festival Te Deum (Sullivan)—Chorus, orchestra of stringed instruments, brass, and organ. Conductor, Dr. V. E. Galway.  
 10.0: Dance session—"H.M.V." Hour:  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Nat Shilkret's Orchestra, "Because I Know You're Mine" (Derickson) (EA515).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Jack Hylton's Orchestra, "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame" (Erwin) (EA519).  
 10.9: Banjo—Mario de Pietro, "Frivolous Joe" (de Pietro) (B2820).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Nat Shilkret's Orchestra, "I Want a Daddy to Cuddle Me" (Ebie) (EA515).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Waring's Pennsylvanians, "That's How I Feel About You" (Davis) (EA516).  
 Waltz—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra, "Can You Blame Me" (Goodwin).  
 10.21: Baritone—Noel Coward, "Lorelei" (Coward) (B2737).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—New Mayfair Dance Orchestra, "The Egg Song" (Salisbury) (EA517).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Geo. Olsen and His Music, "In a Little Town Called 'Home, Sweet Home'" (Donaldson) (H.M.V. EA516).  
 Tango—Rio Grande Tango Band, "The Tile Trot" (Penso) (H.M.V.).  
 10.33: Comedian—Frank Crumit, "The Road to Vicksburg" (Crumit).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Nat Shilkret's Orchestra, "Broadway Melody" (Freed) ((H.M.V. EA525).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Waring's Pennsylvanians, "My Castle in Spain" (Casar) (H.M.V. EA523).  
 10.42: Mandoline solo—Mario de Pietro, "Concert Mazurka" (Calace).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Nat Shilkret's Orchestra, "You Were Meant for Me" (Freed) (H.M.V. EA525).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Geo. Olsen's Music, "Makin' Whoopee!" (Kahn) (H.M.V. EA498).  
 10.51: Comedian—Frank Crumit, "The King of Borneo" (Crumit) (H.M.V.).  
 Foxtrot with vocal refrain—Geo. Olsen's Music, "Until You Get Somebody Else" (Kahn) (H.M.V. EA498).  
 Waltz with vocal refrain—Rudy Valle and His Connecticut Yankees "Sweet Suzanne" (Leslie) (H.M.V. EA523).  
 11.0: God Save the King.

## Sunday, February 16

#### 1YA, AUCKLAND (900 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

- 3.0: Afternoon session—Selected items.  
 4.0: Literary selection by the Announcer.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 6.0: Children's session, conducted by Uncle Leo.

- 6.55: Relay of Divine Service from Strand Methodist Mission. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Scrimgeour. Song Leader, Mr. T. T. Garland.  
 8.30: (approx.) Relay of Concert by Municipal Band, under the Conductorship of Mr. Christopher Smith, from Albert Park.  
 9.45: God Save the King.

### 2YA, WELLINGTON (720 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

- 3.0 to 4.30: Afternoon session.  
 6.0: Children's Song Service, conducted by Uncle George, assisted by the Island Bay Baptist Sunday School Choir.  
 7.0: Relay of evening service of St. John's Presbyterian Church. Preacher: Rev. J. R. Blanchard, B.A. Organist and Choirmaster: Mr. C. W. Kerry.  
 8.15 (approx.): Relay from Aramoho, Wanganui, of concert by Aramoho Methodist Church Choir.

### 3YA, CHRISTCHURCH (980 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

- 3.0: Afternoon Session Gramophone Recital.  
 4.30: Close down.  
 5.30: Children's Song Service by children of the Church of England Sunday Schools.  
 6.15: Studio Chimes.  
 6.30: Selected Gramophone Items.  
 7.0: Relay from Christchurch Anglican Cathedral. Musical Director and Organist: Dr. J. C. Bradshaw.  
 8.15 (approx.): Overture—Victor Symphony Orchestra, "Dance of the Hours" "From La Gioconda" (Ponchielli) (Zonophone EF12).  
 8.23: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Doris Irvine, (a) "In Autumn" (Pearl Curran); (b) "The Wind" (Spross).  
 8.29: Tenor—Mr. W. J. Trewern, "An Evening Song" (Blumenthal).  
 8.33: Quartet—Prisca String Quartet, "Minuet from Quartet in C" (Schubert) (Parlophone E10604).  
 8.37: Soprano—Miss Merle Parry, "Nightingale of June" (Sanderson).  
 8.41: Baritone—Mr. Dudley Wrathall, Negro Spirituals (a) "My Lord What a Mornin'" (arrgd. Hugo Frey); (b) "Somebody's Knockin' at Yo' Do'" (arrgd. Hugo Frey).  
 8.46: Recitation—Miss Kathleen Brewins, "The Passing of the Forest" (W. Pember Reeves).  
 8.51: Piano—Mark Hambourg, "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" (Liszt).  
 8.59: Mezzo-soprano—Miss Doris Irvine, "Morning" (Speaks).  
 9.3: Tenor—Mr. W. J. Trewern, (a) "Resolution" (Lassen); (b) "A Farewell" (Liddle).  
 9.10: Quartet—Prisca String Quartet—"Allegro From Quartet in G Horseman" (Haydn) (Parlophone E10604).  
 9.14: Soprano—Miss Merle Parry, "Magdalen at Michael's Gate" (Lehmann).  
 9.18: Baritone—Mr. Dudley Wrathall, Negro Spirituals, (a) "Nobody Knows De Trouble I See" (arrgd. Baron); (b) "I Want to Be Ready" (arrgd. Baron).  
 9.23: Recitation—Miss Kathleen Brewins, "The Lesson the Watermill" (Doudney).  
 9.27: Selection—Orchestra de l'Opera Comique, Paris, "Fete Boheme from Scenes Pittoresque" (Massenet) (Parlophone A4057).  
 God Save the King.

### 4YA, DUNEDIN (650 KILOCYCLES)—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

- 3.0: Relay of service arranged by the Council of Christian Congregations, Dunedin, on the occasion of the opening of the New Town Hall, Dunedin. Relay from Town Hall.  
 5.30: Children's song service, conducted by Big Brother Bill.  
 6.15: Close down.  
 6.30: Evening service relayed from Moray Place Congregational Church. Preacher: Rev. Albert Mead, M.A. Choirmaster: Mr. Towns. Organist: Mr. McMillan.  
 7.45: Studio Programme.  
 Overture—Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, "Rienzi" (Wagner) (H.M.V. ED3-4).  
 7.57: Duet—Leider and Marherr (Wagner), (a) "Doch Hun Von Tristan"; (b) "Er Schwue Mit Fausend Eiden" from "Tristan and Isolde" (Wagner) (H.M.V. D1667).  
 8.5: Instrumental—"De Groot, Bor and Calve, "Ave Maria" (Kahn).  
 8.8: Bass—Peter Dawson, "The Curtan Falls" (D'Hardelot).  
 8.11: Selection—Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Final to "Gottterdammerung" (Wagner) (H.M.V. ED4).  
 8.15: Relay of Programme from 3YA.  
 9.30: God Save the King.

## Auckland Notes

(By "Call Up.")

FROM Sunday, February 2, Mr. Culford Bell, announcer at 1YA, will be away on a fortnight's holiday, and Mr. Len Barnes, station manager, will officiate in his stead. Mr. Barnes, whose voice is familiar to all 1YA listeners, is indeed a busy man. In addition to his regular duties in directing and supervising the working of the station, he frequently takes his place as an artist in the programmes, writes original material for broadcasting, is continually seeking out fresh talent and arranging novel and special broadcasts, devises effects for radio plays, and fills the role of announcer whenever necessary. Through it all he always appears smiling, polite, and genial.

THE broadcast description of the Takapuna races on Anniversary Day (January 29) was a credit to Mr. Gordon Hutter, who has achieved a well-earned popularity as a sporting broadcaster. He combines a graphic description of the actual races with interesting and authentic notes on bygone contests and old records, and intersperses the whole with a racy humour which greatly appeals to listeners. His remarks on Wednesday re racecourse patrons trying to park their cars in the limited space at their disposal were vastly entertaining. As a good example of Mr. Hutter's capabilities one would point out the way in which he never let the broadcast flag, although one of the races was twenty minutes late in starting. All the time he kept on talking interestingly.

Negotiations are now being made for the broadcasting of the motorcycle races from the Western Springs Stadium. This stadium is a good way from town, but if the negotiations are satisfactorily concluded Mr. Hutter will officiate at the microphone, and such a broadcast should prove very popular.

A PROMINENT feature of the 1YA programmes for some time past has

been the number of plays put over the air, this station having given more than the other three YA stations put together. It is understood that this policy is to continue. At any rate, on February 14 we are to hear "I'll Leave It To You," by Noel Coward. This is to be produced by Mr. J. M. Clark, who has previously given us several broadcast plays which were very successful. Auckland listeners are fortunate in having such capable producers as Mr. J. F. Montague and Mr. Clark at their disposal, and also a very excellent coterie of amateur actors.

AN ambitious item on the 1YA programme for February 27 will be the production of the pantomime "Dick Whittington." This is to be done very fully with a ballet, choruses, and full sound effects. In regard to the production of sound effects for radio plays a great deal of ingenuity has to be exercised. At many of the stations in England and elsewhere there is a special room for the production of sound effects and a whole outfit of apparatus for making sounds representative of trains, motors, rain, thunder, the sea, etc., but at the New Zealand stations such facilities do not exist, nor are they often required. A vacuum cleaner and a motor-car tyre-pump have been utilised at 1YA for various effects, but the whole staff has been stumped so far at representing the sounds of a burbling brook!

AN up-to-date and business-getting man who runs a small sweet-shop on the fringe of the popular Takapuna beach has recently installed an expensive all-electric set in his shop. As a result there is always a large crowd of listeners on the beach in his vicinity, and business consequently is good. During the broadcast of the Takapuna Cup on Wednesday a large number of bathers and picnickers listened-in to the set, and on fine evenings there always seems to be a good crowd gathered round to hear the programmes. The beach in the cool of the evening is certainly an ideal setting in which to listen-in.

## NEW ELECTRIC SETS

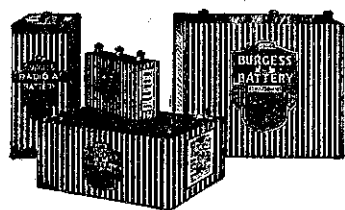


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# THE ELECTRIC HOME JOURNAL



We are happy to say that the institution of the Electric Home Journal has met with enthusiastic appreciation, both from traders and readers. From both quarters praise and appreciation have come, with the expression of opinion that the departure is a welcome one and will meet a felt want. It is our hope that it will do so. Traders on the one hand will be glad of a medium which will specifically cater for the distribution of news concerning the manifold devices made available by the adaptation of electricity for the lightening of domestic labour. Readers in their turn will also appreciate, we think, the opportunity of learning just how efficaciously and conveniently electricity can be used by them for reduction of domestic drudgery. As we pointed out last week, there is now no reason why a great deal of the labour which falls upon the too often inadequate shoulders of the women in the home, should not be considerably reduced by electricity. Particularly is this so with regard to the electric washing machine. In this field we predict that a notable expansion will take place in the near future, while the additional comforts of radiators, electric fires, water-heating equipment, sewing machine equipment, will also be largely utilised. Power authorities, we predict, will find a steadily increasing demand, and it will be our effort to accelerate the speed of progress.

**SPECIAL** interest should be taken by all home lovers in the collective effort now being made by associated electrical interests to establish a fund for the popularisation of the use of electricity. The scheme proposes that the sum of £20,000 should be found over a period of three years by three organised interests in the following proportions:—Public Works Department, £8000, the supply authorities, £8000, and the Electrical Federation, £4000. With this sum it is proposed to energetically encourage the public in the fuller use of electricity in the home. This proposal has come in for a good deal of public discussion, mainly of an approving nature. The principle that "it pays to advertise" is one

which has been fairly well established in general but there are sometimes those who, while subscribing to generalities, avoid particular applications. It is hoped that this will not be so in this case.

**SOME** of the comment that has been devoted to the scheme has taken the line of approving the business-like objectives of the bodies named to increase their own turnover and business profits. That seems a natural inference at first glance but it is not the argument which to our mind has most weight. Of the three bodies named, two are wholly concerned with the public good, namely the Public Works Department representative of the Government and the people as a whole, and the supply authorities who are concerned with the adequate discharge of their responsibilities on behalf of their ratepayers. One body only enters the field in a private profit-earning capacity, namely the Electrical Federation but its members know full well that they profit only by service. Behind the direct interests of these three bodies we see a larger interest which wholly commands our support. This is the interest of the general public.

**I**N this publicity effort to popularise electricity the body that stands to gain most is simply the general public. It will benefit in two ways. First of all the general public is in essence the owner of electricity in New Zealand. As we pointed out last week, the government of the Dominion has reserved as a national asset the water resources of the Dominion for power development purposes. Nearly nine millions of money has been directly invested by the Government on behalf of the public in major development schemes. Supply authorities drawing power directly from these publicly-owned plants have invested a further twelve millions in reticulating their territory to convey power to the people. Other supply authorities, to provide their constituents with the boon of electricity, have found a further six millions for the same purpose. All of these authorities—these power boards, councils, etc.—are dealing with the money of the people. It is thus the money of the

public—to the tune of approximately £26,000,000—which is at stake. It is therefore the public which stands to benefit in the first instance by measures which add to the demand for power and so protect the assets built up by public money. A sound commercial business protects itself by advertising its product, by encouraging that demand which will increase its output, maintain and expand its turnover and ensure its continued earning power. Behind this advertising effort the general public, as owners of the main electrical power plants and resources of the Dominion, should put its whole weight. The supply authorities are charged with the duty of protecting their public investments and no sounder course can be taken than to ensure that the demand for the output of electricity shall be developed to its maximum.

**BUT** there is another way in which the public stands to benefit. It is the consumer as well as the owner. As the owner, it stands to lose its capital investment if earnings are insufficient. As the consumer, it stands to pay high individual power and lighting rates, if consumption is not popularised. The veriest tyro in modern business knows that low individual prices for any commodity depend upon the extent of the demand; that the more consumers over whom essential overhead costs can be spread, the lower the price to all. Particularly is this the case in the generation of electricity. The cost of operating a power-house is substantially the same whether it is running at half or peak load. The ideal is peak load the clock round. That being impossible in a practical world, the next best is an even maximum for the longest possible period. And that boils down into the fullest possible use of electricity in the home and in the factory. Which means popularising the use of power; harnessing power and light to every possible purpose. And that being done means lower rates for all consumers. Public opinion, therefore, will, in our opinion, establish itself solidly at the back of the projected combined advertising scheme. It means much to the country, collectively and individually.



# Water Heating by Electricity

## Methods Used in the Home



CIRCUMSTANCES have forced the electrical engineers of New Zealand to investigate and experiment with the heating of water. This is primarily due to the electrification of the home and the development of cooking by electricity, it being realised that the electrification of the home could not be completed without a satisfactory and economical electrical hot-water system. The results have been eminently satisfactory, and I can safely say that the demonstrations given at the recent Electrical Exhibition were such as to satisfy the most sceptical.

In order to give an economical service, the engineer started on the basis that the supply must be on the storage principle, this being due to the necessity for keeping the demand off the peak load, and assisting in the development of an "off-peak" load.

With our hydro-electric development, and the system of charging for same on the maximum demand basis, every inducement is given to the engineer to get near to 100 per cent. load factor. To the uninitiated I might explain that any demand which occurs during the hours when the general supply is being used, means extra expenditure in the purchase of current, whereas a demand made in the "off peak" hours, say from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., does not cost any more for current.

In saying this, I am speaking in a general sense, as there is a difference in the hours of demand between town and country supply authorities. This will be easily understood when you realise that the demand in the cities is created by the industrial and domestic load, whereas the country load is in many cases governed by the demand for dairying use—this diversity in the demand, however, is easily adjusted.

As illustrating the interest which has been taken in the hot-water question, a glance at the proceedings of the Power Board Engineers' Conference will show that at the last two conferences, this question was treated as of paramount importance, and the result of their investigations and discussion resulted in the adoption of a model specification for installations. I have no hesitation in saying that to-day engineers in New Zealand are in the forefront with regard to the application of electricity for the heating of water for domestic use.

THE systems in use for the heating of water may be classified into three classes, as follows:—

(a.) Storage system whereby water is heated in bulk during the night or other "off peak" hours.

**A COMPLETE** review of the various electrical methods of attaining a satisfactory installation of hot water in the home is given in this article by Mr. George Lauchlan, assistant general manager, Electrical Department, Wellington City Council. Readers interested will find the article fully authoritative and informative.

(b.) Storage system whereby water is heated, and the elements are controlled by a thermostatic switch which cuts off at any time when the water has reached a predetermined temperature.

(c.) System whereby the water is heated as required on the geyser principle.

### Geysers.

I PROPOSE to deal with this latter system very briefly, as from an engineering point of view it is very undesirable. To give satisfactory service, high loading is necessary—an ordinary bath-heater requiring 14 k.w. or over 18 h.p.—and even this takes 20 minutes in order to get an average bath at a temperature of 105 degrees.

To my mind, the supply authority rightly discourages this type of heater, on the grounds that it makes an excessive demand and creates an unprofitable load.

This statement applies more to New Zealand, where the current is purchased on the maximum demand.

As the supply authorities' engineers have decided against allowing instantaneous heaters, I will not further discuss them.

### Night Storage.

THE storage system under class "a" is the one which is most commonly used, and encouraged by the supply engineer for the reason previously stated, that the demand for current is regulated so as to be taken during the "off peak" time; this time varies with different authorities. For instance, in Wellington we welcome any demand for current between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

We have practically 10,000 k.w. at our disposal, and which will not cost us anything for generating. This is the reason we encourage the use of night storage systems—the low tariffs available make it an economic proposition.

In deciding on a storage system, the consumer is recommended to procure expert advice, as there are many different types on the market. Experience has taught us that the habits of the people vary appreciably, and not always in proportion to the size of the house. For instance, a 30-gallon cylinder may be ample for one family,

whereas another family in the same sized house would require double the capacity.

I am of the opinion that satisfactory service can be obtained by having separate units for the bathroom and kitchen use. The temperature of the water required in the kitchen is much higher than is necessary in the bathroom, and a big saving is made through the shorter run of the pipes, eliminating radiation losses. A model specification can be obtained which may be taken as a guide for anyone installing a storage system.

### Insulation Very Necessary.

THE question of insulating or lagging the cylinder and pipes is of paramount importance. We had recently to investigate a complaint from a consumer, that they were not getting a satisfactory service, and on examination we found that the cylinder was not insulated, and furthermore, the lady concerned did not want it insulated, as she dried the baby's clothes there. I had then to explain as best I could "that you could not eat your cake and still have it."

Another source of complaint is caused through installing an element

of too low a capacity. Our Continental friends have adopted the system of using smaller cylinders than we do, but raising the water to a much higher temperature.

We had a case recently where a consumer complained that his supply was insufficient, and he was proposing to put in another cylinder. I advised him against this, and suggested that if the heating elements were increased, it would probably meet his requirements—this was done with satisfactory results—the temperature being raised from 140 deg. to 160 deg.

As previously stated, the insulation is an important factor in a storage system, and there are naturally different opinions as to the most efficient material to use; my own opinion is that granulated cork is the best, but as this is not easily procurable here, the following materials can be used satisfactorily:—Hair felt, silicated cotton, or slag-wool, asbestos and pumice.

It is possible to insulate a cylinder so that the losses do not exceed 1 deg. per hour.

### Thermostatic Storage.

I WILL now refer to the storage heater, which is thermostatically controlled. These need not be of such a large capacity as the storage heaters previously referred to, for the reason that the current is on for longer periods, and immediately the temperature falls, through the replacement of water drawn off, it automatically cuts in and raises the water to the predetermined temperature. One great advantage of this type of heater is that it is automatic, and heats your water without any attention whatever, and, still more important, when the water is hot, automatically switches off the current. This

(Concluded on page 28.)

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WELLINGTON

## Water Heating

(Continued from page 27.)

type of heater is especially useful for sink use.

Surprising though it may seem, a 500-watt local storage heater of 1½ gallons capacity, fitted at the sink and delivering water at 190 deg. Fah., will provide for all the kitchen requirements of the average house. A heater used for such a purpose should be so lined that water delivered from it can also be used for culinary purposes.

A comparatively high-temperature water heater is desirable for several reasons. A smaller tank (an important point in the modern house where space is valuable) will do the same work as a tank of greater capacity containing water at a lower temperature. In addition, the water being really hot, waste is eliminated by preventing washing operations being carried out under the running water, which is usually the case with water at a lower temperature.

The following are a few of the salient points necessary for a successful type of thermostatically controlled water heater:—

(1) Must be thoroughly insulated. There is one maker claims the losses are only 4 degrees in 24 hours.

(2) The thermostatic switch must be of a robust type, and fairly sensitive, as it is necessary to set it to fine limits.

(3) It should be provided with a mixing valve to enable a consumer to regulate the temperature of the water drawn off. This is not absolutely necessary, but it has many advantages, and is much neater than having a separate cold water tap.



## 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.

(4) The containing vessel should be copper-coated with pure commercial tin, thereby ensuring the absolute purity of the heated water.

### The Ideal System?

AS a matter of fact, whatever system of domestic electric hot water supply is adopted none is ideal. The same is true, only to much more marked degree, with other heating agencies than electricity. I have expressed my own views on the matter several times in the past. While I admit that geysers, local storage tanks and other special arrangements have their own particular fields of usefulness, I do not think there is anything else capable of giving such all-round satisfaction in general domestic electric hot water supply as a central storage tank, provided that there are no long runs of pipes, in other words, all the outlet points should be reasonably close. Where there is some distance from the kitchen to the bathroom, it will probably be found more economical to have separate heating units. For efficient operation it must of course be effectively lagged to keep heat losses and correctly installed so that pipe run losses are reduced to a minimum. This can usually be arranged without much difficulty—particularly in compact modern houses. An important advantage of a central over local storage tanks is that hot water up to the full capacity of the tank can be drawn off at any service tap; also the central tank would be larger than an individual local tank.

Compared with geysers the central tank offers the advantage of quicker service however "adequately" the former may be loaded. It is impossible to get hot water quicker than the tap full open will discharge it—and that is what one gets at every draw-off point with a central storage cylinder. A particularly commendable feature of the central storage calorifier is that it permits both the users' requirements of quick service and supply undertaking interests in respect of favourable load characteristics to be met without real disadvantage to either. Cubic capacity of the tank, loading, and operating temperature can be proportioned in various ways to give the user the daily output of hot water he requires. There must also be a margin of output capacity to meet unusually heavy demands.

It may be provided either in greater cubic capacity or higher electrical loading. I am in favour of a high operating temperature which enables a smaller dimensioned tank to be utilised for a given hot water output. The bogey of high temperature is increased heat losses, but those who raise this objection are rather inclined to forget that the heat loss is dependent on the effectiveness of the insulating lagging. A small high temperature storage tank thoroughly well insulated offers less cooling surface than a larger one containing the equivalent in hot water quantity at a lower temperature, and if the latter be less effectively lagged it may actually lose more heat even though its rate of heat loss, B.Th.U.'s per sq. ft. of exposed surface, be less than in the former case.

As regards pipe run losses and waste it is obvious that the higher temperature of the water the greater is the heat loss, but whatever system of hot water service is employed some heat losses there must be whether

## Electricity for Cheapness

LOOKING into the cost of running all-electric houses, we have obtained the following figures, which are vouched for by the electricity Department of the Wellington City Council:—

	£	s.	d.
House with 15 lights, iron, water-heater, 2 radiators, and electric range: average cost per month . . . .	1	2	0
Another with 21 lights, iron, 2 radiators, water-heater, wash boiler, and range . . . .	1	17	0
Another with 21 lights, iron, 2 radiators, water-heater, electric range, bath-heater, and tap-heater . . . .	1	6	8
14 lights, 6 radiators, water-heater, and electric range . . . .	2	13	3
19 lights, iron, radiator, water-heater, and range . . . .	1	8	9
20 lights, 6 heating points, water-heater and range . . . .	1	11	0
92 lights, iron, radiators, water-heater, and electric range, a really extensive installation . . . . .	4	1	7

It does not require much imagination to realise the high standard of comfort in these homes, at a cost, in many cases, below what is spent in many houses on fuelling the kitchen range alone.

## Electricity Interests English Women

MISS HASLETT, of the Women's Electrical Engineering Society, speaking in London last October, said that a very large number of women are now interested in electrical problems. At first men "pooh-poohed" the idea, but now one man complained that now he was no longer looked up to as the man of the house, for when anything went wrong, his wife said, "Oh, don't bother, George, I can put that right."

Continuing, the speaker said, an old lady living in a village, wrote to an electrical engineer, saying, "When next you are in this village, will you please call upon me with your vacuum cleaner, as I should like my house electrically cleaned, but as we have no electricity in the village, please bring some with you."

The development of electricity has been so quiet that few people realise that to-day half of England's factories, two-thirds of Germany's, and three-quarters of America's factories are electrified.

high or low temperatures be used, local or central storage tanks, geysers, or anything else.

The point that is really important is that the losses in respect of a high temperature central storage cylinder are not excessive, particularly if automatic thermostatic control is fitted.

In conclusion may I suggest that anyone desirous of installing an electrical hot water service, should consult the local supply authority and obtain advice from their engineer as to the most economical system to adopt. In Wellington officers are specially trained for this service.

## Electricity in Schools Classes for Juniors

PUPILS in the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades of the Fort Erie (Ontario) schools attended a series of classes held at the Canadian Power Company's store in that city on Saturday mornings during the spring of this year. The classes, which were called "Electricity for Juniors," were designed to give pupils a thorough course in the use of various electrical household appliances.

The youngsters were shown how to cook and bake with the electric range, and were given an opportunity to personally demonstrate their knowledge by baking cookies and various other delicacies on the range in the model kitchen. Many clever and interesting features were brought into the lessons, such as puzzle pictures of appliances which were to be put together by the younger children, and the making of favours. One morning was devoted to laundrywork, at which the pupils laundered their own blouses by using the electric washer and ironer.

At each session refreshments were served to enhance the appeal to the children. Essays were written by those attending, which were forwarded to the company by the regular school teachers.

## When "Fevvers" Don't Fly

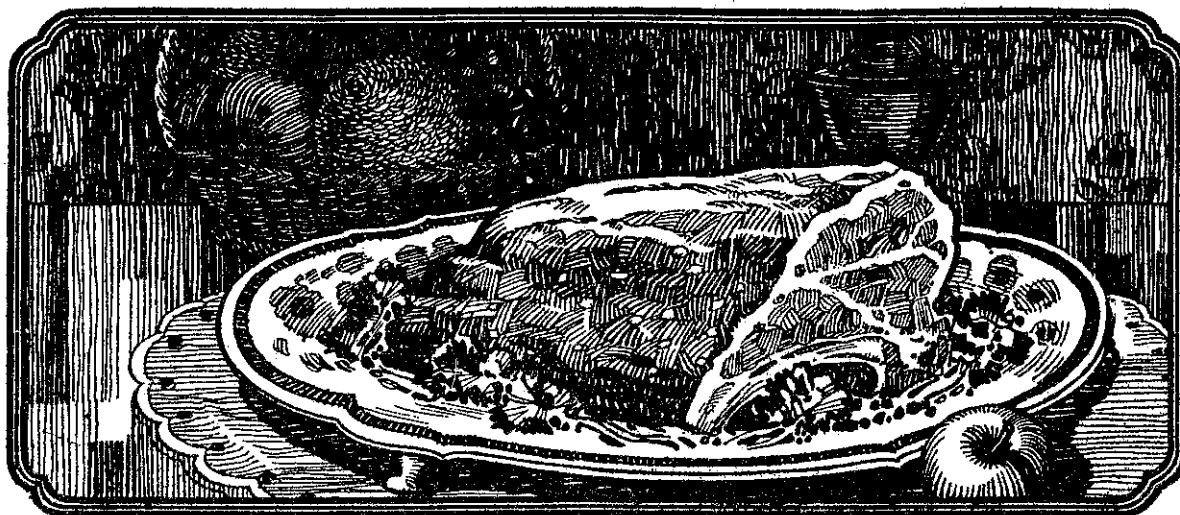
PLUCKING birds is one of the novelty uses to which electricity has been put. The mechanical plucking machine appears to be an almost intelligent and wholly desirable device, which not only plucks the birds, but bags the short body feathers, automatically rejecting the "longs" and studs. A current of air which collects the pluckings continues to blow through the bag all the time it is filling, thus drying out the feathers and completing its duties. While this machine is for big-scale operation, the near future may bring to many lucky housewives the pleasure of having the long-cherished turkey thus attended to, with the assurance that his feathers are safely tied up in a bag and not lying on the best carpet. The apparatus is controlled by a 1½ to 1½ h.p. motor, and has a capacity of 60 birds per hour.

## Dosing the Cat

CATS, being one species of flesh, are subject to some of its ills, and like ourselves when mopey and out-of-sorts, are not often at their most amiable, so that it requires some courage to dose poor puss. Try mixing some butter and flowers of sulphur well together, and smear the mixture on the cat's coat. Its inherent love of cleanliness will cause it to lick the mixture off, and it will have had sufficient for one day. The dose can be repeated daily until the cat is quite well.

Visitor: Toothbrush, please.

Village shopkeeper: Sorry, zur. Our stock o' summer novelties bain't in yet.



## 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.

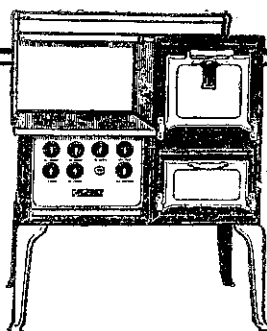
The Moffat Range is so scientifically constructed as to assure the preservation of the valuable juices in the dinners roasted and the pies,

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.

## Tyred Feet

THE cobblers in Turkey and Persia are using old tyres to make a new kind of footwear. All they do is to cut the required length from an old tyre, fashion a toe and tongue, and lace a thong of leather or a leather bootlace around the top to bind the whole together.

These shoes resemble a Dutch sabot, last much longer than sandals, and should prove admirable for holiday, seaside or country wear for the kiddies.

## Warm Towels

IS it news to you that for a small cost you can have a towel rail fitted in the bathroom than can be heated by electricity just as and when desired to dry and warm towels? The cost of heating is negligible.

## Odd Furniture

IF you have a piece of furniture that jars with everything else in the room, but which you feel you cannot dispense with, let Gadabout tell you how to bring it up to date or give it the antique look required to make it live on better terms with its room-mates. Send a sketch or snap, if you can.

## Don't be Weather-beaten

KING SOL certainly has not troubled us much so far this summer, but it is his earliest attentions, as a rule, that are so unkind to the sensitive skin. Sunburn and freckles should therefore be treated the moment they appear. Try cutting a large cucumber into large slices, rind and all, and stewing it in a pan, over a brisk fire, with just enough water to cover. When soft, strain and add 1oz. of alcohol, 3oz. of rose-water, and a tablespoonful of borax. Apply with a piece of cotton-wool, and allow it to dry on. If you use it regularly, you can rely on having a clear, beautiful skin always.

## Sorry, Dears!

I KNOW you will hate it, as I do, but if you want to be anywhere near the Fashion, with a capital F, you must quite cover the knees in front, and nearly cover your heels behind—at least, for evening and smart afternoon wear. Horrid, isn't it, but you may still have a wide, pleated skirt for morning and street wear. I was afraid we were coming to it.

## Up or Down

BY fixing a special holder to your lamp fittings, you can now have a light in the bedroom, hall, or pantry, which turns up or down, and will give you five different degrees from the same bulb. What a comfort it is—a bright light when you want it, and no need to turn it right out and stumble in the dark.

## Baa-Baa Black-Sheep

Have you any wool? If not, it is usually easy to obtain a few handfuls of sheep's wool at this time of the year and it makes an excellent stuffing for pincushions. It will need a little washing—not too much, as some oil is necessary—and when dry must be well pulled out. Pins and needles will not rust in such a cushion, and it will be beautifully soft and fluffy.

## Using the Wind-Falls

AT this time of the year, when wind-falls are plentiful, apples can be used to make a pleasant healthful drink. Take two or three large apples, or their equivalent in small ones, cut them into slices, and steep them in about a quart of boiling water. When cool, strain and sweeten to taste.

## A Musical Treat

H.M.V. C1372 is a very fine record. The massed bands of the Alder-shot command give a very fine performance of the great scene, "The Blessing of the Swords" (La Benediction des Poignards) from the fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." Owing to

## Right on Time

A VISITOR, just from Paris, says that light woollen costumes and tweeds with three-quarter coats will be the coming fashion. Hats are of tweed to match, and all hats will have long brims at the back and short brims turned up in front. Sweaters of last year have been replaced by shirt blouses and fine jerseys tucked in at the waist.

We think that New Zealand buyers are to be congratulated, as the more exclusive houses have already both the hats and blouses.

## 'Tis True, 'Tis Pity

AND pity is, 'tis true! If you are a reader, who can face facts, ugly though they be, and have arrived at years of discretion, you should not miss "The Case of Sergeant Grischa," translated from the German of Arnold Zweig by Eric Sutton.

Dealing with the experiences of a Russian soldier, who escapes from a German prison camp, only to wander into another, the book reveals exceptionally clear-cut characterisation, a great philosophy, and a deep knowledge of psychology.

## Curing a Chill

WE all know the advisability of going straight to bed when we feel a chill coming on, but if the victim takes the extra precaution of undressing entirely and lying down between blankets, heat is almost immediately generated in the system, and is prevented by the blankets from escaping. Take a few drops of spirits of camphor, and in a few hours "Ricard will be himself again," and will probably have saved the time and expense of a longer illness into the bargain.

## Clotted Cream

IF you have new milk to spare, make some of the clotted cream for which Devon and Cornwall in the Old Country are famous. Place a pan of new milk at the side of the fire to heat through, until it nearly reaches boiling point, or until the envelopes of the oil globules burst. Then, let it stand for some hours and skim off the cream, leaving the thin milk beneath.

## Is it News to You

That if you add a small piece of butter to your jam, just as it reaches boiling point, it will not boil over and will not need skimming?

## ... Peradventure ...

(Author unknown).

*Who would believe, that under summer skies,  
A month ago, when summer kissed the land,  
We read sweet stories in each other's eyes,  
And laughed, and loved, and would not understand  
That Time, who changes all things as he flies,  
Bids us change too, in order to be wise,  
Who would believe?*

*Well, being wise, we part without regret,  
Frank with ourselves, and fickle with our times,  
But though we part, we need not quite forget,  
In winter prose, the rig of summer rhymes;  
We may remember that, at least, and yet—  
Be not unwise.*

*How can one tell, which way one's heart will yearn,  
Back to the old or forward to the new?  
When one is young, one has so much to learn,  
And time is long and all the tales seem true.  
And peradventure, we may yet return  
To warm our hands where once we feared to burn,  
How can one tell?*

## Non-Alcoholic Yeast

THIS may be made without having recourse to any product of alcoholic liquors. Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar and a little salt in two gallons of water for an hour. When just milk-warm, bottle the mixture and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours, and one pint will make eighteen pounds of bread.

the difficulty of securing a sufficiently robust tenor, and the necessarily large cast of first-class singers, Meyerbeer's opera is very seldom to be heard. The "Benediction" is a dramatic scene, with St. Bris and the Catholic nobles assembled to prepare for the slaughter of the Protestants. The priests join in the chorus, "Strike them down, men and children all! And let no mercy be shown!" It is magnificent.



**Windowless Houses.**

DR. E. E. FREE, in an address recently delivered before the Electrical Association of New York, forecasts that before twenty years are over our heads we shall be living in houses in which windows have only an artistic value.

Sunlight lamps, artificial weather, and soundproof rooms will then be the vogue, he declares. Moreover, such houses, with their electric ventilation and their glareless illumination, in which rays are given off in controlled proportion to the sunlight, will be provided at prices well within the reach of people of moderate means.

"Such houses," Dr. Free adds, "are no dream of Utopia, but something on which construction could begin to-day if the industry decided to do so." Present-day homes, he maintains, are either too hot or too cold, too moist or too dry, too draughty or to stuffy, and the correction of all these faults along with those of improper lighting he states, are all available.

**Electricity Afloat.****Comfort and Convenience.**

THE New Zealand Shipping Company have not been slow in taking advantage of all that electricity offers in the way of comfort and convenience when equipping their palatial boats, the Rangitatu and the Rangitane, which have recently made their maiden trips from Southampton.

The pantries are fitted with electric toasters, and the baker's shop, where bread, rolls, etc., are baked daily for a company of 900, with electric ovens and dough-fixing machines.

The cabins and saloons are fitted with every conceivable electric appliance that can add to the comfort of "those who go down to the sea in ships," such as softly-shaded lights (of which there are ample, both bed-head and central), electric fires, harmonising with the beautiful decorations, radiators and fans in the luxuriously-fitted cabins; and, what must be an untold boon when passing through the tropics, a system of forced draught from openings in the ceilings, which can be turned on and off at will, worked from a series of large fans in the engine-rooms.

Winches are electrically worked, electric lifts carry one from deck to deck, and exact time is kept in all public rooms by clocks electrically controlled from the bridge.

All cabins boast heating points for travelling irons, reading lamps, etc., and ironing boards, fully equipped, are available in compartments adjoining bathrooms for pressing and ironing. The luxuriant but restrained furnishings of these boats, cabins and saloons alike, must be seen to be believed.

Mrs. Jones: "I want to get three pounds of veal for chicken salad."

Butcher: "Sorry, ma'am. I have sold out of veal, but some of my customers tell me that pork is fine to use in place of veal for chicken salad."

**An All-Electric Hotel Conjures Visions of Elysium before Housewives' Eyes**

ALL-ELECTRIC hotel-keeping and housekeeping has been thoroughly tested at the new hotel in Yallourn. This town has sprung into existence to provide accommodation for the numerous employees of the Victorian State Electricity Commission, and it is therefore natural that the splendid hotel which bears its name should incorporate all the latest electrical devices.

The demands of a first-class hotel for instant service and unfailing success in operation have been thoroughly weighed against the possibilities of electrical execution, and, as a result, the whole of the duties in the Hotel Yallourn are mechanically performed—without fear of casualty! "Press-a-button service" is in full swing, and has proved to be of such standard excellence that even more up-to-date appliances are to be shortly installed.

Scalding water and refrigerated drinks are provided by electric power. Cooling and heating of the air are effected by the same medium. From the egg-beating operations in the kitchen to the artistic lighting fittings in the main rooms, the entire hotel is an example of what ingenious and scientific attention to detail can achieve in minimising labour, and procuring maximum utility.

**No More Luke-warm Beer.**

ONE of the most discouraging liquids known to man is luke-warm beer. The Hotel Yallourn has eliminated this possibility by the provision of a suitable refrigerating plant, capable of cooling draught and bottled beer and aerated waters to a temperature of 45 degrees Fah. An instantaneous cooler is in use for draught beer, and special cooling cabinets for bottled liquors. The compressor operating these coolers are half h.p. water-cooled Frigidaire and half h.p. air-cooled Frigidaire respectively. These systems are entirely automatic and electricity is the main factor in their operation.

An elaborate hot water service with a capacity of 1300 gallons, is simply controlled by a switch in the manager's room. Water heated to 160 degrees can be drawn from 100 different points over the hotel at any hour of the day or night. The whole service is thoroughly insulated with cork, and the various units are erected in convenient points at the rear of the building or above ceilings, and therefore are not an eyesore.

In the 33 bedrooms adequate lighting has been provided. Two-light fittings have been suspended over dressing tables and an additional light provided for those wishing to read in bed. The thoughtful genius at the back of this installation has provided a remarkable cloudless face mirror for use when shaving and dressing. The purpose of the electrical part of the mirror is to prevent steam condensing on its surface and obscuring the view into it. This is effected by the heat of an ordinary electric light globe fitted at the back of the mirror. The light from this is reflected in a "bull's-eye" in the mirror.

**Paradise for the Cook.**

THE kitchen of this hotel is a cook's paradise. Two types of double roasting and baking ranges are controlled by electricity, and a large boiling table is operated separately.

Hot meals and cold drinks appear to be the aim of the management. An efficient heating apparatus for foods, which compares favourably with the cooling apparatus for drinks, is in use. This is in the form of an electric hot closet and carving table fitted with counter-weight overhead gear for lifting off covers from prepared dishes. A large hot-water container at one side of the closet keeps vegetables heated before serving.

Cooks and housekeepers will be intensely interested in the electrical "maid of all work." This automatic kitchen aid, by the interchange of parts, cuts up vegetables, grinds coffee beans, mashes potatoes and other vegetables, polishes knives, cuts bread, is used to whip cream, as a mincing machine, and, to crown all, as an ice cream freezer. It sounds remarkably like electricity "gone mad," but it is electricity become sane. Fundamentally, the success of hotelkeeping depends on efficient service from the kitchen. Regularity of meals is essential, and where this is possible the other departments automatically fall into line. The well-regulated use of electricity is the most dependable of kitchen aids.

A refrigerator is fitted in the kitchen. This has an ice-making coil and is operated from 1-3 h.p. air-cooled Frigidaire compressor.

The motor-driven dish washer will clean, rinse, and dry upwards of 3000 pieces of glassware, crockery, and cutlery in one hour. This works automatically, from the feeding in of the articles on wooden trays until the washing-up process is quite complete.

**Miracle-working Laundry.**

A WASHING machine, capable of holding about 20 double sheets at one time, which boils the necessary water, blues and rinses the clothes, and does all the other irksome washing-day duties, is the laundry marvel. This branch of the work is finished off by drying cabinets, of handsome design, having rust-resisting metal rods placed step by step a few inches apart. The length of the rods in each of these cabinets is equal to about 125ft. of clothes line. The cabinets are constructed of 25-gauge galvanized sheet metal, and perfect regulation of the drying temperatures and ventilation systems is possible.

Ironing is done by electricity and a motor-driven mangle is to be installed.

The comfort of the guests and employees has been studied and ensured by the installation of ample radiators and electric fires, with the provision of a tubular electric heating system in the bar and the large public rooms.

Electric fans to war against the heat of summer, and electric clocks guaranteed correct within 30 seconds per week, have their place in the all-electric scheme of this modern hotel.

**Economy Wins Out**

THAT electricity is "best and cheapest" not only for lighting but also heating is shown by figures available from Britain. British municipal authorities have in their hands the erection of large blocks of workers' cottages and garden suburb schemes, and during the past 19 months, they wired for electrical installation over 24,248 dwellings. Complete blocks of houses in Bethnal Green, and large estates at Kingsway, Whittington and elsewhere, have been wired likewise. Electric power has been exploited as the most economical medium for lighting and heating, for this is the gravest consideration in the construction of municipal houses. The figures quoted include only those residences wholly constructed by municipal authorities, with a Government subsidy, and exclude those wired by any private or assisted arrangement.

**Trouble-Free Hot Water**

Everybody who has an electric water heating installation is satisfied with this principle of obtaining hot water.

There are, however, many heating elements giving trouble, so that greater reliability and longer life in the heating unit must prevent worry and add convenience.

The Coates Water Heater is a successful economic heating unit, and in no circumstance has it failed under fair working conditions.

With certainty of operation, the Coates Water Heater has been made in sizes to instantly fit into every recognised electrically-heated water system, and replacement by the Coates is encouraged where troubles or fractures of the elements have occurred.

Many replacements of heating units have been made, and the Coates Water Heaters have since, economically and unchangingly, operated for periods as long as two years, although, formerly, elements had broken down every few months.

Just as the closer approach of the Moon to the Earth affects the rise and fall of the tides, there are, in electric water-heating conditions, circumstances such as surging current, hardness of water, height above sea level, etc., etc., which can act adversely, or it may be the heating unit had been designed for conditions more favourable than occur in many N.Z. districts.

The Coates Water Heater takes into account all factors that may affect its working, and the construction is sufficiently robust to guarantee satisfaction.

Wholesale electrical firms are enthusiastic stockists and orders for the Coates Water Heater in standard wattages—special sizes at short notice—may be placed with your electrician, plumber or Power Board.

Manufactured by—

**R. F. McCARTNEY,**  
34 WRIGHT ST., WELLINGTON.

To guard against the complete replacement of the Coates Water Heater, should the water tank empty by misadventure with the current on, a newly patented device to break the current is available and may be added as an extra if desired.

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.

## Summer Drinks and Salads

*Welcomed in hot weather, need little cooking, and are prepared with a minimum of trouble.*

## Summer Drinks

## Rice Water.

ONE oz. rice, unpolished for preference, because of the valuable salts, 1 quart of cold water, flavouring.

Wash the rice and macerate for about three hours in a quart of water, kept at tepid heat, and afterwards boil slowly for about an hour and strain. Flavour with lemon peel, cloves or spice.

## Ginger Beer.

SLICE four lemons and crunch two ounces of ginger; add to them one and a-half pound of sugar, two ounces of cream of tartar or the same amount of lemon-juice. Pour on the mixture two gallons of boiling water, and when nearly cold add a tablespoonful of yeast. Bottle next morning, tie down the corks, and it will be fit for use in two days.

## Prune Tisane.

BOIL ½ lb. of prunes for three-quarters of an hour in 1 quart of water; then pour off the liquor and let it stand to cool. Dilute with water and add a few drops of lemon juice. Use the prunes for prune mould.

## Apple Water.

TWO large apples cut into slices, steeped in a quart of boiling water, strained and sweetened is a pleasant and healthful summer drink.

## Orangeade.

SQUEEZE out the juice of a dozen oranges. Put the peel from four of these in boiling water and cover closely. Put sugar in water and boil to a thin syrup. Skim the last, and when cold mix juice, syrup and the liquid from the peel. Add as much water as you like and strain. Drink when cold.

## Currant Water.

HEALTHFUL and uncommon. A couple of teaspoonfuls of currant jelly in a tumbler of water, with about ten grains of tartaric acid.

## Salads

## Orange and Strawberry Salad.

CENTRE of oranges and a few pieces of sliced pineapple. Use the head of a lettuce for a base, and garnish with hulled strawberries and a few walnut kernels.

## Apple and Grape Salad.

COMBINE equal parts of apple, cut in match-like strips, with grapes halved and seeded. Serve in nests of lettuce, garnished with cream cheese balls, and dress with new salad dressing for which recipe is given below.

## Vegetable Aspic Salad.

2½ tablespoonfuls of gelatine, ½ cup of cold water, ½ cup of vinegar, 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, ½ cup of sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 cups of boiling water, ½ teaspoon grated onion, 1 cup of shredded cabbage, 1½ cups of chopped celery, ½ cup of chopped nuts, 3 tablespoonfuls chopped pimientos, 2 tablespoonfuls of chopped green pepper, 4 tablespoonfuls of chopped apple, Tomato aspic mixture.

Soak the gelatine in cold water for 5 minutes, and heat together the vinegar, lemon juice, sugar, salt and boiling water, and strain onto the gelatine. When the jelly begins to set, add the remainder of the ingredients, except the tomato aspic mixture. Pour into a flat pan and, when set, add a layer of red tomato gelatine, which is about to stiffen. A red vegetable colouring may be used for this if a deeper colour is desired. Cut into shapes with a cookie cutter and serve on lettuce. This recipe will make twelve servings.

## Farmers' Salad.

PREPARE a quantity of lettuce by cutting into shreds; add water cress or garden cress, if obtainable. Just before serving, mix with a dressing made by heating half-a-pint of sour cream until stiff and adding slowly two tablespoonfuls of strong vinegar, two of melted butter, a saltspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar and a dash of cayenne pepper. This is essentially a farm salad.

## Keeping Cool

## Summer Precautions

IF you had to be one or the other, would you rather be too hot or too cold? Most people, I believe, think the lesser evil is to be too cold. Somehow, it seems easier to get warm when too cold, and that there is a greater degree of torment in being too hot. How often we hear the remark, "Oh, yes, it would be lovely weather if one hadn't anything to do. It's too hot to work."

Yet, how easy it is to keep cool, both oneself and the house, where intelligent use of electricity is made. A portable fan, which will keep flies from the kitchen, can be moved to any other point where a gentle, cooling breeze would be appreciated, over baby's cot, in the dining-room or sitting-room, or plugged in just where you want it.

A refrigerator will take care of perishable food-stuffs, as well as chill salads, drinks, etc., while the use of an electric range or cooking apparatus will prevent the rise of temperature in the kitchen, which is so distressing to the cook.

A sensible adjustment of the menu, too, will do much to correct the effects of hot weather upon both the bodily health and the frayed tempers of the inmates of the household, and well repay a little thought on the part of the house-keeper.

In summer, especially, salads are popular, and green food can supply the bulk which the average diet needs. As nature's "sun foods," containing vitamins and minerals in abundance, they are essential to proper nutrition. Ices, too, are quickly prepared with the aid of a refrigerator, and can be really nourishing.

All summer drinks are improved by the addition of a little ice, and salads rendered more palatable by being slightly chilled.

## Back To Normal.

"I'm not going to send for the repair man—I'll fix the telephone myself, dear," said Mr. Smithers.

After tinkering half an hour, he suddenly let out a whoop that caused Mrs. Smithers to put down her book and look inquiringly at her husband.

"It's fixed, dear," he cried.

"How do you know?" asked Mrs. Smithers, incredulously.

"I just got a wrong number with it," fairly shouted the triumphant handy husband.

## Making Ice-Cream by Electricity

## A Simple Method

THERE are very few cooking appliances and labour-saving devices to which electricity has not been applied, and in all cases where electrical power has been adopted a very marked increase in efficiency has occurred.

The making of ice-cream by electricity is no exception in this respect, and, indeed, so many are the advantages to be obtained by the use of an electric power-driven ice-cream freezer that it needs no prophet to foretell the doom of the manually operated type.

Like most other electric devices, no expert knowledge is required to operate the freezer, all that is necessary, being to plug the motor connection into the nearest electric light socket leaving the machine to do the rest. As soon as the cream has reached the required consistency, the machine automatically gives warning by a loud rattling noise, and the current may then be switched off. Nothing could be simpler.

As far as running costs are concerned—investigate. No attendant.

In addition, so much greater "swell" is obtained, that one gallon of mixture becomes approximately two gallons of ice-cream, thereby considerably increasing the profits.

## Different Sizes and Capacities.

BY reason of the steady motive power and the special design of beater employed, a much smoother and altogether superior ice-cream is produced than by the older method of hand turning, while there is the added advantage that cafe proprietors can actually wait until customers arrive before switching on the current. There is thus no risk of waste through the melting of the cream, and no special appliances are required for keeping the cream hard for long periods.

"Is your wife particular?"

"My, I should say so. She returned a round of beef to the butcher the other day because it was slightly oval."

\* \* \*

First Student: "What are you doing since you left the Art School? Are you working?"

Second: "Sure, I'm working in a domino factory, putting spots on dominoes."

First: "Then why are you loafing around to-day?"

Second: "Well, they're making double blanks to-day."

# Entertaining in the Home



UCH a pity, it seems, with so many charming homes scattered up and down the country, that more hostesses do not entertain in their own homes.

Hospitality is probably the oldest law in the world, and while it is true that lack of domestic help has forced many to do some of their entertaining in hotels, restaurants, and the like, it is certain it can never be so welcome, so intimate, and so flattering to a friend as to entertain at home.

It should in some measure, too, relieve the monotony of which so many young wives complain—with some justification, too, let it be admitted, where they have been taken from a large circle or big family with its varied interests. So many housekeeping helps are now at her service, that if she will only think, plan and arrange, she need not fear the extra work.

TO the would-be hostess, I would say, first of all, have rooms that do not spoil, and then don't be too fussy. If you have one large, comfortable room at your disposal, you can always entertain to advantage. Have some small tables (not the little, fussy ones, laden with knick-knacks, but reasonably-sized ones), that can be stood out of the way, when not required, or drawn up with some chairs round them, for an impromptu game, without upsetting the whole household.

While on the subject of games, while we cannot all boast a billiard table or a tennis lawn, we can keep handy a set of chessman, draughts and board, and a clean pack of cards.

A gramophone, or better still, a good radio combination, will provide all the music that is needed to set the young people dancing, and if you cannot spare a room for a stage or theatricals, cover in a part of the veranda, that opens on to a room. Even the most grown-up of young people love dressing up and acting, and if you have not an old chest of clothes for them to draw on, they will usually manage by changing their clothes with each other with equally good effect.

If you have leisure, enjoy it with them, if not leave them to themselves, but in any case make a proviso that they do the clearing up.

Do not make the mistake of going in more elaborate living than you can afford. Carry on in the usual way, introduce some novelties if you can and your own household will enjoy them with the guests. Incidentally, home entertaining relieves the strain of home-life, especially when the members of the household vary in ages, and the wear and tear of one's nerves upon the other.

SHOULD one or some of your guests be late for breakfast, don't worry about all the housework getting behind, and don't save breakfast for them. Pop it on a tray. Any square of pretty coloured linen makes a traycloth, and dainty cups and saucers are cheap enough. If they don't get enough to eat, they will get up in time to-morrow!

Flowers are an entertainment to many in themselves, and a few nicely

## The Perfect Hostess has Ability to Entertain both Young and Old Successfully

arranged in the bedroom you are giving your guest will voice a welcome and show a forethought of their comfort. Also for the lazy one, put a table with writing materials in the bedroom, and see that the light is good and well placed.

It is difficult to choose books, for a

guest room, but a magazine will usually fulfil the purpose of occupying those few moments between sleeping and waking, or waking and sleeping, as the case may be.

LASTLY, if children are coming to stay, and there are none in the house to make them feel at home, it is a good plan to have a few old toys and children's books put by in a cupboard, and even a sponge in the bathroom, made in the shape of some small animal, or a floating toy for the bath, will make them feel that you know all about them.

Don't be chary, then, of issuing those impromptu invitations. There is a lot of pleasure waiting for the informal but thoughtful hostess, as well as for the guest.

## 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 unconsciously of having given cause for offence, and is hurt and sorry at losing the friendship. What should Mrs. A. do?

Suggested by Savoir-Faire.

(Answers must be postmarked not later than February 6, 1930.)

### Problem No. 2.

### 1st Series.

Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. live in the same country town and have been friends for some years. Mrs. A's husband is one of the two dentists in the town, neither of whom is making a very good living.

Mrs. B., who is badly needing dental treatment, hears that Mr. A's work is not satisfactory, but hesitates to hurt Mrs. A's feelings by consulting the other dentist. What do you advise Mrs. B. to do?

Suggested by Savoir-Faire.

(Answers must be postmarked not later than February 13, 1930.)

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 postmark 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.

## Growth of Orchids

### Accelerated by Electricity

AN interesting example of the practical application of electrical heating comes from the North of England, where a keen amateur grower of orchids with large greenhouses for these and other tropical plants has had to depend hitherto upon hot-water pipes connected to a coke-fired boiler for the maintenance of a uniform temperature and the required degree of humidity.

During the winter months many kinds of orchids die off quickly if they are subjected to a lower temperature than about 30deg. F., and so constant attention to the coke boiler is required to keep the heat of the orchid-house at that figure. Firing late at night, again early in the morning, as well as several times during the day, proved tiresome, especially as in the other houses, containing semi-tropical plants, a lower temperature was sufficient.

The obvious remedy, therefore, was to install separate heating for the orchid-house and make it independent of the remainder of the buildings. For this purpose the Industrial Heating Department of the G.E.O. was consulted and a special heavy waterproof type of tubular heater was designed. A number of these heaters were installed experimentally in the orchid-house to a total length of 82ft., with a loading of 16 kw., and connected directly to the 3-phase network. To preserve the proper saturation of the atmosphere the heaters themselves are constantly covered with water, which speaks well for their design, and accurate temperature control in the orchid-house is effected by means of an adjustable air thermostat working in conjunction with a 3-pole 25-amp. Witton Ironclad Contractor.

With the advantage of a special cheap tariff arranged with the local supply company, the orchid-grower is now congratulating himself on the general convenience and more economic advantage of these electric tubular heaters as compared with the old-fashioned system of heating they had superseded. He is now assured of equable temperature under easily-controlled conditions, plus a cleanliness that is not possible with coal or coke firing methods; moreover, there are no products of combustion or fumes inimical to plants to vitiate the air.

## Potted Humour

### The Problem.

An old country man was offered a pound note if he would let an artist paint him. He hesitated for a while.

"It's easy money," prompted the artist.

"Oh, I know that," was the reply. "I was just thinking how I should get the paint off afterwards."

### Overheard.

"What, five shillings to see a film?"

"But this is a talkie, sir."

"Well, if you let me in for half-a-crown I'll promise not to listen."

**SHORTWAVE** messages transmitted by Major Court-Treant, the famous British explorer, from a portable radio equipment in the wilds of Sudan, have been received as far afield as America. Though often camped in some of the wildest and most remote parts of the Western Sudan, the explorer and his wife have been able to maintain communication with the Sudan Government wireless stations throughout their twelve months' travels in the jungle, where they were making the British instructional film, "Stampede." Thus they were in regular touch with London, and on a number of occasions their transmissions, on a wavelength of approximately 30 metres, were heard at a distance of more than 5000 miles in Detroit, Michigan, and Boston. The wireless transmitter used was a specially designed set of extremely small power and weight, the power being supplied by turning the handle of a small generator.

**THE** aspirations of the long-distance listener are certainly not being considered by the B.B.C. or any other European authority; on the other hand, ambitious schemes are afoot for the development of a European network of relays not unlike those at present in operation in America. Broadcasting organisations on both sides of the Channel are now seriously considering the project for a new Anglo-Belgian cable which will embody the latest improvements in amplifiers and repeaters.

**A** PORTABLE short-wave transmitter was used in a new role recently in an experiment conducted by the French "Office National de Tourisme" in an endeavour to stimulate public interest in touring. A representative of the organisation motored through several beautiful districts of "La Belle France," and at a prearranged time set his short-wave transmitter in operation, and broadcast an alluring account of the places he had visited. The transmission was picked up on a receiver situated in a Paris suburb, and relayed to a broadcasting station nearby.

**ONE** of the subjects to be discussed during the present session of the English House of Commons is the future of political broadcasting, for there is a widespread feeling that since the General Election the habit of broadcasting political views has been growing steadily, and some sort of a list of regulations should be prepared. Some critics say that the facilities for political broadcasts have been abused, but the B.B.C. recently sent out a statement saying that controversy, political and economic, will be admitted on



clearly defined occasions, with adequate safeguards for impartiality and equality of treatment, the subject being dealt with in such a way that the main opposing views can be presented, clearly contrasted and linked as closely as possible. However, the general opinion on the matter seems to be that the B.B.C. has been extraordinarily successful in maintaining a balance of impartiality and fairness in connection with all forms of controversial talks, although it is admitted that some definite rules for the guidance of the B.B.C. should be formed as a matter of course.

**THE** controversy concerning the moral obligation the B.B.C. is under to provide a high-power short-wave service for the convenience of England's colonies is still continuing in England. Certain sections of the Press are decidedly in favour of the adoption of such a policy, but another section of the Press, and a very large section of the public, maintain that the listeners' money should not be spent on building a new short-wave broadcasting station when there is so much to be done about the regional scheme improvements and programmes, and other means of spending listeners' money for the benefit of listeners in England.

**IN** the United States it is comparatively rare that a station transmits on a power in the region of the maximum power permitted (that is, 50 kilowatts). Station KNX (Los Angeles, California), belonging to the Western Broadcasting Company, has, however, been granted permission by the Federal Radio Commission to operate on this maximum power, the power previously having been only one-tenth of that amount, 5 kilowatts. When this station comes into operation on full power it will have a wave-length frequency of 1050 kilocycles (285.5 metres).

**EFFORTS** are being made to extend and popularise radio broadcasting services in India, and the Burma Legislative Council has recently allocated a large sum of money for installing receiving sets in a number of villages within a fairly large area surrounding

Rangoon. The broadcasting from the Rangoon station is carried on under rather a peculiar arrangement, the Burma Radio Syndicate making itself responsible for this service on a co-operative basis. The wave-length of the Rangoon station is 398 metres (752 k.c.).

**THE** percentage of the population who interest themselves in radio listening in Norway is still comparatively small, not more than about 60,000 people out of a total population of about 2,500,000 possessing radio receiving sets. In Sweden, on the other hand, the percentage is considerably higher, for out of a population of about 5,500,000 there are close upon 500,000 listeners. Incidentally, the Swedish listeners have the choice of some 30 broadcasting stations.

**THE** French police are following closely the methods adopted by Scotland Yard in utilising radio as a means of crime detection. For this purpose it is proposed to erect a special police radio station in Paris, powerful enough to be used for communication with similar stations in England. The operators will also be in constant touch with the main ports and frontier stations, as well as provincial police stations, so that the escape of criminals or suspected persons should be made virtually impossible.

**THE** popular fallacy that wireless affects the weather has been exploded by research work conducted

along these lines by the French Academy of Sciences. The results obtained endorse the statements of M. Sausson, meteorologist of the Seine-et-Oise Department, who says: "The development of wireless broadcasting has produced absolutely no effect upon the climate of France during the past 20 years." So we must turn elsewhere to find a reason for the poor weather we are experiencing this summer.

**RADIO** "pirates" in India are shortly to have the shock of their lives, according to the Calcutta "Statesman," which reports that the Post Office is about to commence a campaign against the 10,000 persons in Calcutta alone who are known to be listening-in without licenses. Hitherto, it is stated, the postal authorities have been hampered by doubts about the exact legal position. These, however, have been entirely removed as a result of a case in the Allpore Court in which a "pirate" of high social standing has been fined £10, or, in default, a month's imprisonment.

**TWO** radio experimenters residing in adjoining houses in Manchester, England, have received a considerable amount of publicity with regard to their method of reproducing broadcast programmes by means of headphones not directly connected to the set. The inventors recently gave a demonstration in which two persons placed headphones over their ears, the cords being connected in series and the open ends held in the hands. A tinned copper strip was placed under the carpet, the means of connection to the set being described as peculiar to the invention, which is not yet fully protected. Reception at good headphone strength was obtained. A similar idea was demonstrated some years ago in London, and until further details are disclosed it will not be possible to pronounce as to the novelty or otherwise of the invention.

## Big Railway Concessions For Picnic Parties

Happy indeed are the memories associated with that popular institution, the "picnic train"—sunshine, happy faces, and joyous laughter.

Here are a few examples of the remarkably cheap return fares for picnic excursions arranged by schools, business houses, friendly societies, trades unions, etc:—

	CHILDREN (up to 15 years)	ADULTS
9 to 12 miles	7d.	1/3
21 to 25 miles	1/-	1/10
46 to 50 miles	1/11	3/3

Communicate with the nearest Stationmaster, Business Agent, or District Manager for full particulars.

# SIEMENS

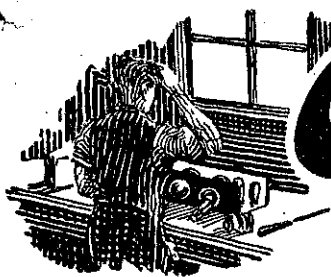
## DRY BATTERIES

Sole N.Z. Agents:

**CORY-WRIGHT & SALMON**

Messrs. ENGINEERS  
P.O. Box 1650, Auckland.  
P.O. Box 1230, Wellington.





# Questions and Answers



## Killing Parasites by Radio.

"J.D.C.K." (Whangarei) asks if it would be possible to kill bacteria in the soil without damage to the plants with high-frequency electro-magnetic waves, and then asks several questions concerning this method.

A.: We cannot suggest any economical means of coping with such a problem. There was an article under the title "Q.S.O., Rats, Mice and Bacteria," in a recent issue of "Q.S.T.," which the correspondent may read to his advantage. If he cannot obtain a copy we can lend him one.

## A Double Grid Amplifier.

I HAVE constructed the crystal and valve set described in "Pictorial News," and would like some information, writes "H.P.L." (Kilbirnie). The correspondent then asks several questions concerning the circuit.

A.: We can hardly be expected to look through "Pictorial News" to find this circuit, without which we cannot suggest anything. If the correspondent will send this along to us and repeat his question we shall do our best to assist him.

## Set stops Suddenly.

IN the middle of an item my factory-built all-electric receiver stopped suddenly, and although the valves light and there is the usual hum in the speaker I cannot receive any stations. What is the order of eliminating the various faults that are likely to occur? asks "Query" (Te Awamutu).

A.: The correspondent should disconnect his aerial and earth and rig up a temporary aerial consisting of some covered wire or plain wire insulated from the ground and tune in to his strongest station. If there are no signals, he can take it for granted that there is trouble within the set. It would still be possible for the valves to light up and the speaker to hum while yet there is a defect in another section. See that dust has not collected between the vanes of the condensers and that all valves make positive contact with their sockets. To test for this, tune in to the strongest station or, rather, where the strongest station should be, and move each valve turn in its socket. If the reception is intermittent a valve grip should be tightened. Take out the screws underneath the set to lay bare the wiring and see if any component has dropped out of place, and if the previous test has shown a faulty connection tighten the offending prong with pliers. Take out the valves and have them tested. If these tests reveal nothing unusual, then the set must be taken to a dealer.

## Distortion.

I FIND that, after 8 p.m., my new seven-valve receiver distorts from 2YA. Before this time it appears to be all right—"F.Y." (Wanganui).

A.: Apparently your receiver cannot take the volume delivered by this station after dark. It is probable that some adjustment to the grid bias or "B" supply is needed. See what type of valve is in the last stage or stages. If anything but a 171 type (see "All about All-electric," page 65) is used, then distribu-

tion will result. If the set can handle the same amount of volume, either from a pick-up or from another station, it is apparent that the distortion either is emanating from the station or is the result of locality effect. It is unlikely that station distortion would take place regularly at a certain hour. It appears that distortion is present in the earlier sessions, but that it is not apparent until the greater volume at 8 p.m. has to be handled.

## Mushy Reception.

MY batteries have just been renewed, writes "E.J.S." (Takaka), but when I am working 2YA the station fades and the reception is mushy.

A.: Providing the set functions well when the station is not fading it is probable that the mushiness is the result of

## 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."

the fade; this frequently happens. Otherwise you will have to examine your set, noting particularly the amount of grid bias applied to each valve and the condition of the resistances and condensers. The trouble is resulting probably through the valves being a little old or not worked with their correct quota of power. Had you told us the types of valves we could have advised you better.

2. When I added the new "B" batteries the set howled.

A.: It seems as though there was a defect in the neutralisation system in the R.F. stages. A broken-down by-pass condenser would cause this. Place a 1 mfd. condenser across the "B" batteries and the howling should disappear.

3. I am using four Philips 609 valves and one P.M.6. Could I get a better combination?

A.: Yes, you should have a power valve of the U.X.171 type in the last stage, say, P.M.256 or Philips B605. These would have to be correctly biased, i.e., about 12 volts with 130 volts on the plate.

## The "250" Power Pack.

WOULD you answer the following questions concerning the "250" power pack described by "Megohm" in a recent issue? asks R.A.M. (Auckland).

1. Is there enough space and wire for a 500-volt and a grid bias winding?

A.: Probably, but do not cut the laminations until the transformer is wound. The window can then be widened if there is too much wire to be accommodated in that provided.

2. Could the same condensers be used?

A.: To be on the safe side, use those tested at 1000 volts. The others might last for a time, but a replacement would be inevitable.

in assembling the choke core are the smaller pieces of stallo made into three piles pushed close and clamped?

A.: Back the full lengths tightly in the centre of the winding, then assemble the short length's ends and the remaining long side alternately—thus short long short, short long short.

3. Could two or more filament windings be put on the one layer separated by a small space?—Yes.

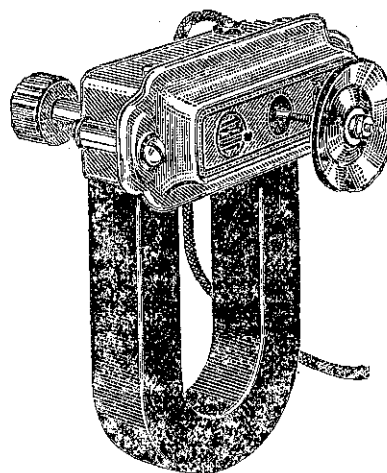
4. What is the thickness and material of the spool ends of the transformer?

A.: They are usually of 1-8 inch fibre, but see the "Radio Listeners Guide" for full information concerning the general principles of transformer building.

5. Where can I get a revolution counter?

A.: George Henry and Co., engineers Christchurch, 12/6.

6. Do the layers of brown paper come after or before the layer of tape?



## The "BLUE SPOT"

Patent Four Pole,  
Double Balanced  
Armature,

## Driving Unit

TYPE 66K

Generally accepted by the technical press and trade as the finest movement available for driving a cone, the Blue Spot Unit stands unrivalled as a means of providing faithful reproduction.

If you are pushing any particular type of receiver, however good it is, and whatever claims you make for it, you will find that your biggest selling help will be obtained by coupling to it a Blue Spot Unit.

66K is essentially a completely discharged 4-pole magnet unit which drives the cone spindle through a perfectly straight line movement. The special steel used for the magnet permits of an enormous flux, thus making the unit exceptionally sensitive. The armature—the only part liable to give a natural resonance—has been carefully damped and is to all intents and purposes dead silent in action. The unit reproduces all audio frequencies from 50 to 7,000 cycles without giving undue prominence to either end of the register. 66K has a special adjuster for regulating the gap between the butterfly piece and the four poles of the magnet.

Retail Price, 32/6

TRADE PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

N.Z. Agents:

**RODGER IMPORTING CO., LTD.**

159 MANCHESTER STREET, CHRISTCHURCH

A.: After, to give a level working surface.

7. Are the chokes wound regularly or in heaps?

A.: They are left to themselves. A layer is wound on at great speed, and no attention is paid to regularly.

#### Trouble with the H.R.4.

WOULD you inform me of the date when "Round the World Two" was published?—"R.B." (Petone).

A.: April 26, 1928. Our supplies of this number are running very short and would advise you and prospective constructors of this very successful receiver to secure a copy of the issue before it is too late.

#### Loss of Volume.

ALTHOUGH I have renewed my batteries and valves I find the volume from my factory-made receiver is unsatisfactory, writes "G.E." (Point Chevalier). The carrier wave is no longer clear, but there is a shrill whistling when I try to tune in the stations. I have had to reduce the voltage on the detector to 67½ volts. The tone is not at all clear.

A.: It appears that the set is not neutralised properly. Especially where valves other than those recommended by the manufacturers are used there is trouble with the neutralising, and this would cause the howl referred to in the tuning. Other possible causes of trouble might be defective aerial and earth systems, open grid circuits or defective joints, lack of resonance in the tuned circuits if single-dial control. (See that all the tuning condensers are in step. Turn the dial to 100 and get all the moving vanes within the fixed). Burn-out resistances in the grid circuit (if the set is neutralised by this method), poor contacts between the valve prongs and the socket, shorted tuning condenser or one that is not moving when the dial is rotated, defective radio transformer, and broken-down by-pass condenser. Many of these likely defects can be remedied by the continuity test, using 'phones and cell or voltmeter and cell methods. These have been outlined in the "Radio Record" and in the "Listeners' Guide."

#### Weakness on a Crystal Set.

THE following troubles have been spoiling my reception of 2YA on a crystal set—"R.J.S." Wellington.

1. Reception is weak on a set comprising a four-inch coil tuned with a 32-

plate condenser. The aerial is long, but low. The phones are rusty, and one ear is silent.

A.: Probably your phones are not in the best order. The fact that one will not function shows that there is trouble here. Can you not borrow a pair to try out the set. If you are using a permanent crystal, tap it, and then try. Dirty connections are one of the most frequent of trouble causes.

2. Another aerial hangs from a tree, and the swaying in the wind breaks the insulators. Can I leave about two feet slack?

A.: Yes, but we should imagine that this would introduce a greater swaying.

Note.—We are preparing an article on aerials and earths, which should be helpful.

#### Overloading.

W.S.R. (Martinborough) has incorporated in his factory-made receiver the push-pull amplifier described by "Pentode," but is troubled with overloading, probably, he suggests, the detector. The following are his queries:—

1. Can I work two pentodes in push-pull?

A.: This is a difficult task owing to the very high impedance of the valve. None of the devices used in the output stage are designed for this valve, and when it is worked in push-pull the impedance is doubled, and so are the attendant difficulties.

2. Assuming that I can put out two watts of undistorted power with the 256 valves at present used, what would be the output if I used pentodes?

A.: Two 256's in push-pull deliver about 1.8 watts, and two pentodes, if correctly matched in their circuits, 2.25 watts.

3. How might I prevent overloading? but as components are now designed, the chances are against the pentodes.

A.: Do not attempt to work 2YA with all the radio stages in the circuit. Bring the aerial into the grid of detector or last radio valve. Is the speaker capable of handling the volume that can be supplied by the set? Finally pay great attention to anode and negative grid voltages.

#### Hum in an A.C. Receiver.

I have recently converted my 2 R.F. Browning-Drake receiver to all-electric, but I am troubled with a continuous humming. All the valves are Philips and of the cathode type. The mains is of

60-cycle frequency. Would this make any difference?

A.: There are more than one type of cathode valves made by Philips. Some are better than others, but for your circuit, presuming that you have the better for your purpose, B415, we would suggest that you have the powerpack tested, for a great deal of trouble can arise through a broken-down filter condenser. The mains frequency is normal.

2. When I switch on the set there is a surge of power than necessitates detuning, and then the set signals down to normal again.

A.: Probably a defective unit.

#### Band Pass Filters.

WOULD you give me constructional details of a suitable band-pass filter? asks "Band Pass" (Auckland).

A.: This is a topic that is receiving a great deal of attention in the American technical Press of late. We would advise you to obtain "Radio News," late issues for full particulars. We shall devote an article to this subject as soon as possible.

#### Crystal Set and Amplifier.

THERE are several points that are troubling me in the article on this subject in "All About the All-Electric," writes "S.W.S." (Silverstream).

1. Which is wound on first, the filament or the rectifier winding?

A.: It does not matter. If there is sufficient room, both may be wound on side by side.

2. Which of the primary and which of the secondary windings are connected to the mains?

A.: The primary input and output are the only wires connected to the A.C. mains.

3. Does each layer in the primary and secondary have to be insulated if I use 36 d.c.c. wire?—Yes.

4. How is the value of "I" arrived at in the equation,  $R = E/I$ , and what is the bias resistance for 201A?

A.: The value of "I" must be obtained from the makers' figures or curves. Consult a chart either supplied or possessed of by dealers, and obtain the anode current consumed when the valve is properly biased. Thus, for 201A the bias with 135 volts is 9, requiring an anode current of 3 milliamperes. Thus the bias resistance is  $3.9 \times 1000 = 350$  ohms approximately; a 0/400 ohm potentiometer used as a rheostat would do excellently.

5. Could I use the A.C. equipment in this circuit as an eliminator for another set; if so, what are the adjustments?

A.: The "B" part of the outfit can be used successfully, but for the filament supply the changes shown in the article must be made. For the first stage it is absolutely necessary to use an A.C. valve of the 226, or better still, of the 227 type, and wire it according to the diagram on page 31, or the text on page 36 respectively.

#### Text Books.

WHAT are the names of the text books suitable for study for a sea operator, and are there any text books on television worth while?—B.O. (Mar-ton).

A.: Communicate with Johnston's Wireless School, Wellington, for information concerning an operator's certificate. There are no good text books on television available as yet in New Zealand, but the "Television" magazine (Te Aro Book Depot, Wellington) is an excellent monthly publication.

#### Improving Reception.

DURING the year there are only three Australian stations that I can work, writes "Subscriber" (Barrytown). Even the New Zealand stations are not very good. I have a good aerial, and I think I should get better results.

A.: You have omitted the critical statement. How long have you had your set, and have the valves been renewed? This is one of the greatest factors in deciding whether a factory-built set will be good or poor. Very many owners stages is not so easy.

note that their sets are becoming weaker, but forget for how long they have had the valves. If the aerial and the earth are in good condition, and there are no high resistance joints, then the correspondent should consider a new set of valves (if the others are over 12 months old), or should have his set overhauled by the local agents.

#### Trouble With the H.R.4.

I BUILT the Hammarlund-Roberts 4-valve receiver, but cannot get satisfactory results. I have not heard of anyone building this set, so conclude that there are better ones for an amateur to build, writes "Gridleak" (Blenheim).

A.: The H.R.4 generally gives good results, and they are made commercially by Johns, Limited, Auckland, with whom you might correspond to advantage. Our experience has been that the Brown-Ing-Drake is an easier receiver to make, and gives equally good results. It has been described in our last "Listeners' Guide."

2. Could you tell me the price of a complete transmitter, such as ZL 2 AX?

A.: You should communicate with the secretary of the New Zealand Amateur Transmitters' Association c/o Superadio, Queen Street, Auckland.

3. I am hoping to sit for an amateur transmitter's license in the near future. Could you tell me the name of a text-book containing all that is necessary for this examination?

A.: We would advise you to secure the "Radio Amateurs' Hand-book" (Handy's Hand-book), obtainable from the Te Aro Book Stores, Courtenay Place, Wellington. Price about 3/6. Again we would advise you to communicate with the secretary of the N.Z.A.R.T.A.

#### Hand Capacity.

I AM troubled with hand capacity on short-wave, writes J.S. (Dunedin).

A.: Not very long ago we published a very complete article on overcoming hand capacity on short-wave, and we would advise you to look up this article. You should use a high-value gridleak, about 8 megohms, and it may be necessary to shield your panel; reversing the connections to the reaction condenser is very often effective.

#### Local and Distant Switch.

CONCERNING this switch on factory-built received, T.T. (Dalefield) asks the following questions:—

1: Is it advisable to use the local instead of the distant switch?

A.: The local and distant switch is only a tapping on one of the coils of your set, and plugging in either to the tapping or to the whole coil controls the volume. It does not matter which one you use.

2: Does it consume more electricity on local or on distant?

A.: There is no connection between the coil controlled by the switch and the consumption.

3: Which is the hardest on valves?

A.: Again, there is no difference.

4: Will any alteration to the aerial have any effect on static?

A.: Yes, a short aerial brings in less noise than a long one, although the signal strength is thereby reduced. With a powerful set such as yours, it is generally advisable to use a short aerial, i.e., one no greater than 80 feet in all.

#### Technical Tips

A DECIDING factor in baseboard layout is the circuit arrangement, and on no account should positions be varied just to make the baseboard look symmetrical.

A FILTER output circuit for the telephones will often improve short-wave reception.

GENERALLY speaking, audio amplifiers can easily be added to most sets. The addition of radio frequency sets. The addition of radio frequency

## CONTROL!

Is everything in your Radio—your volume control must be smooth and even—your voltage controls accurate and dependable.

To ensure absolute "Control" is to be "Centralab" equipped.

Write for the free booklet, "VOLUME CONTROL, VOLTAGE CONTROLS, THEIR USES."

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"Where the Quality Goods are Sold."

# A Useful B Accumulator Charger

## Half Wave Valve Rectifier

(By "Megohm")

SHORT-WAVE enthusiasts, as well as owners of other battery-operated sets, are still in many cases in need of a reliable "B" battery charger. The one here described will deliver a variable current of 60 to 180 m.a. at about 160 volts. Allowing 2½ volts per cell in order to fully charge the battery, it is seen that up to 60 cells may be charged in series. A larger number would have to be divided into two groups and charged in series-parallel, because 160 volts is the maximum plate voltage for the Philips 1010 rectifying valve to be used.

A very good battery for short-wave or, in fact, any receiver, is one of 56 cells, giving 112 volts, and this will charge up well in series.

The rectifier is one that may be used for either charging six-volt "A" batteries with full-wave rectification, or "B" batteries with half-wave rectification. By connecting both plates together for "B" charging, the output current is doubled, giving 180 m.a. A 400-ohm wire-wound potentiometer included in the output and connected as

A pile two inches high is required of each size. The primary winding consists of 1850 turns of 28's s.w.g. enamelled wire, in 15 layers, and the secondary, 1800 turns of the same 28's wire. Outside these is a filament winding of 18 turns of 18's s.w.g. d.c.c. wire, tapped at 14 and 16 turns. Fourteen turns should give the 1.8 volts (3.5 amps.) required by the filament.

The transformer window will be 2½ in. long by 13-16 in.

The winding may be carried out without constructing a spool, if strips of thin brown paper are cut barely 2½ in. wide, and placed between each layer. The former is first to be covered with a layer of thin card of good quality, followed by two layers of adhesive tape, and a similar division between primary and secondary, and secondary and filament winding.

Laminations should all be shellaced after cutting. A strip of fibre or ebonite should be drilled to slip over projections of clamping screws as shown, and upon this are placed the fuses for each lead from the mains. Clean up a short length of 40's copper wire to act as fuses. The fuses are essential to protect the windings from being accidentally burnt out, which would necessitate rewinding.

The ends of the windings are filled up with the composition off the tops of old dry batteries, which may be warmed in a tin lid and poured on when sufficiently thin.

Bring the primary leads out at one end and the secondary at the opposite side of the other end, and filament leads also from this (lower) end.

The two primary leads go to the upper end of respective fuses. One secondary lead goes to positive output terminal, and the other connects to one of the filament leaders to take the return current passing from plate to filament. The plate terminal of valve socket connects to one side of resistance, and other side of latter to negative output terminal. The grid connection is the second plate, and if both are to be used, this terminal is connected to P, either permanently or by a switching arrangement.

### General Construction.

THE baseboard may be 7 by 4½ inches, and should be covered with copper, aluminium, or other non-magnetic metal, and upon this the transformer is secured, and also the English type valve-socket, which may require a small piece of insulating material underneath. If a regulating resistance is used, it is attached to the front panel, which is of thin sheet-iron, the cover being of the same material, finished with black sapolin or enamel. The transformer is then wholly enclosed in a metal case, as stipulated.

Output terminals are provided on the front panel by drilling two holes larger than the base of the terminals. A

square of ebonite or fibre is then bolted behind these, and drilled to take the terminals.

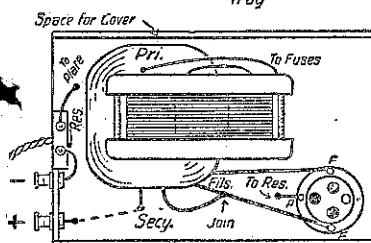
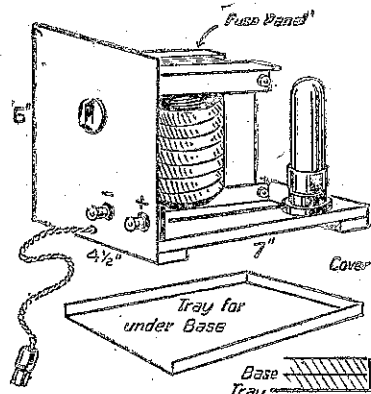
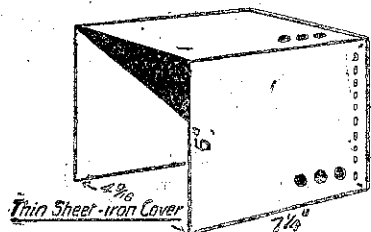
A sheet-iron tray turned up ¼ in. on three sides, leaving room for sides of cover, and secured under the baseboard completes the container. The flex is brought under the baseboard and out through the lower edge of panel. The holes in panel should be larger than the holes in the wood so that the flex will not be cut by the metal.

A few ¼ in. holes should be pierced in the cover above the position of the valve, and a few at the lower edge of the back.

The total cost of materials, excluding the valve, but including the variable resistance, is about twenty shillings.

A charger such as this makes a very good source of supply for a 100-volt dynamic speaker field winding, supplemented by a small amount of smoothing capacity. Not less than 1200

### B Battery Charger



Plan of Wiring

A variable resistance, allows of a variation of current from 60 to 180 m.a. with a certain amount of variation in the voltage also. On the other hand, by using one plate only, a current of 90 m.a. is obtained without the decrease of voltage caused by a resistance. Sixty m.a. through 400 ohms drops 24 volts.

### The Transformer.

ONE-INCH stalloy strips are used for the transformer, the long piece, 2½ x 1, and the short piece 1 13-16 x 1.

### Useful Hints

WHEN condensers are placed in series with one another, remember that the total capacity of any number will always be less than that of the smallest single capacity.

AN excellent covering for slipping over the ends of wires when the insulation gets frayed and untidy is the valve tubing supplied for ordinary bicycles.

OWING to its high self-capacity, twisted flexible wire is not generally suitable for long loud-speaker leads, as it has the same effect upon quality as a condenser connected across the loudspeaker terminals.

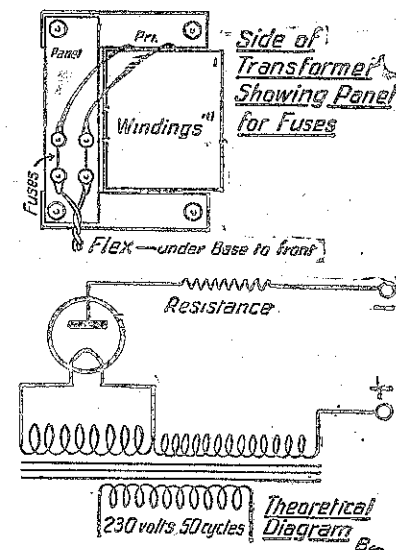
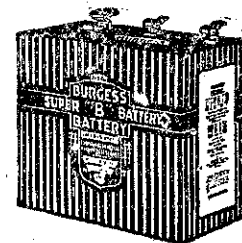


## WHEN LIFE DEPENDS ON BATTERIES.

Four Byrd Expeditions, the Wilkins South Pole Explorers, International Balloon Racers, and countless others whose very lives often depend upon radio, rely upon Burgess Batteries because they have scientifically proved them to excel in power capacity, dependability and uniformity. It will pay you to use them in your own set.

Stocked by all Good Radio Dealers.

## BURGESS "SUPER B" BATTERIES



turns should be put on the secondary for this purpose.

### Materials Required.

2 dozen 3ft. lengths 1 in. Stalloy; 1 British valve socket; 400-ohm variable resistance (wire); 1½ lb. 28's s.w.g. enamelled wire; 1½ lb. 18's s.w.g. d.c.c. wire (or 8 yards); 1 foot 3/16 threaded brass rod and 8 nuts; baseboard, 2 terminals, small nuts and bolts, fibre strip, screws, sheet-iron, etc; rectifying valve.

NOTE.—In the 1930-31 edition of the "Radio Listeners' Guide," "Megohm" will describe a somewhat similar charger designed to charge either A or B batteries by merely flicking over a switch.

DO not put up with whiskers in the B battery or accumulator leads, as good spade terminals can be bought for a few pence.

YOU CAN'T BUY A BETTER VALVE THAN

**Mullard**  
THE MASTER VALVE

## RADIO DIRECTORY

### What to Buy and Where

#### CITIES

- AERIAL MASTS** ..... Domestic Radio Co., Ltd.,  
300 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, Mangarei.
- 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.,  
128-140 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.: C. Ruscoe,  
400 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 First Radio Wedding

(Concluded from page 5.)

call of Love itself she needs must leave our shores and bid a fond farewell to Radioland, her unseen multitude of fairy helpers have hallowed the marriage altar with their presence and placed on her bridal finger the gift of gifts.

"Beyond the unseen fairies there are the thousands of unseen listeners who throughout this joyous afternoon have been, and are still, with us in spirit. All Radioland has come to the wedding! Boys and girls and fathers and mothers all over New Zealand are listening-in and sharing with us in everything but the delights of this wedding breakfast. They were with us at the church. They are with us here. Unseen and unheard, they are as one with us in the sincerity of their kindly thoughts and generous wishes for Aunt Gwen and her husband.

"What a wonderful army of well-wishers! Was ever bride more greatly honoured? Boys and girls and fathers and mothers of Radioland, may I, in conclusion, speak for you and invite the company here assembled to join with you in a nation-wide 'Auld Lang Syne' for dear Aunt Gwen? She is here, bright and smiling as ever. She is about to leave us and exchange her bridal robes for her travelling trappings. She is waiting to say good-bye to you all. Come now, before she speaks—'Should auld acquaintance'."

UNFORTUNATELY during this speech of Mr. Claude Moss the crowd in the reception room kicked the plug out of the microphone and a large part was lost. This unfortunately happened a second time; otherwise the broadcast was perfect.

At intervals, the beautiful chimes of the striking clock presented to the bride by 2YA were heard, and attention to this fact was drawn by the announcer, who surprised listeners by saying, at seven minutes past five, "You will now hear the five o'clock chimes." In diffidence to the announcer we shall not repeat a query that came over the telephone following this rather startling announcement.

It was a thrilling moment when Mrs. Stennett, but "still Aunt Gwen," as she told them, rose to bid good-bye to all her radio friends over the air. She exhorted her young friends not to forget what they had promised together, to do one good deed each day, and to be unfailingly kind to animals. "Uncle Bruce" also said a few words to the children. He told them that although he knew the children were sorry that he was taking Aunt Gwen away, and she was sorry to leave them all, that she wanted to go and that he would bring her back to speak to them again some day, but that she must go away with him now.

Finally Aunt Gwen came to what was plainly the most difficult task she had yet to perform—actually to say good-bye, and then could do so only by promising to send messages to Aunt Molly. "Good-bye all Radio Land, good-bye"—and "Aunt Gwen" had ceased to be.

ON view at the bride's home were the very beautiful presents which had been sent from all over New Zealand. Again a televisior would be necessary if a just impression of the presents

had to be conveyed. They ranged from delicate crystal to a massive bookstand. The total number of presents displayed must have numbered over 100. "Good-byes" and "good wishes" were received from hundreds of little ones throughout the country.

The most unique and successful broadcast closed with musical items rendered by well-known broadcasting artists, and as a grand finale almost all the gentlemen present joined in a mighty "Auld Lang Syne."

Concerning this, we must tell a little story: This well-known chorus had been sung earlier in the proceedings, and in order to hear more clearly the items that were being broadcast several of the guests assembled in a room in which there was a wireless receiver. When the final item (which, of course, was not scheduled) came through, one of the gentlemen became very bewildered, and remarked, "Well, that is marvellous, they must have had that bottled up somewhere from the last time." It took quite a few seconds for the truth to dawn that this was a second rendering.

#### Appreciative Correspondence.

JUDGING from the correspondence received by the Broadcasting Company, the broadcast of Aunt Gwen's wedding was celebrated in many homes. Numerous children's parties were held.

One of the letters to 2YA reads: "I cannot let to-day's relay pass without sending you our thanks and appreciation. Reception here was perfect. Although we have no children here we are often listening to the children's session. We have been eagerly looking forward to this day, and in honour of Aunt Gwen's wedding day my wife decorated the room with flowers, and I charged all the batteries. We invited some friends and opened a bottle of wine and drank the toasts standing. We heard everything clearly. Mr. Parker's playing of the "Wedding March" was simply wonderful. We heard Aunt Gwen's laugh many times, so we know she was happy. You see how real radio brings things to us and how much it means in the lives of people words fail to express. Many times I have intended to write to you, but one good thing follows another so often I should be writing all the time. The good things you give us are too numerous to mention. I am very grateful that I have the privilege to enjoy this most wonderful thing radio. The company and all the staff may feel proud of their work in giving to listeners so much pleasure. We are not interested in sport ourselves, but seeing that we hear so many things we like we are pleased that you can give the sports news for those who do like it."

IF your set howls and whistles when no one is near it you can be sure that the interference is coming not from it but from one of your neighbour's sets.

THE idea of the double winding in binocular coils is to make the coil magnetically compact and comparatively incapable of setting up unwanted coupling.



## Creating Wanderlust by Wireless.

A MOBILE short-wave transmitter was used in a new experiment made on a recent Sunday by the French "Office National de Tourisme," in an endeavour to stimulate touring. A representative of the organisation motored through several delectable districts of "La Belle France" and at a preconcerted time set his short-wave transmitter in operation and broadcast an alluring account of the places he had visited. The transmission was picked up on a receiver on the outskirts of Paris and relayed to Paris PTT. The test was a precursor of a special series to be started in 1930.

## An Improved KDKA.

EARLY in 1930 the Westinghouse Electric Company, of East Pittsburgh, will be in possession of a new high-power transmitter, which will be in the immediate neighbourhood of Saxonburg (Penn.). The site of this improved KDKA station has been carefully chosen, inasmuch as the geological conditions of the surrounding country have proved to be peculiarly favourable for the transmission of short waves.

## Short-wave Telephone on Olympic.

SHORT-WAVE radio telephone equipment has been recently installed on the trans-Atlantic liner Olympic. It is anticipated that as the result of experiments made with this installation, passengers in the Olympic will be enabled to telephone from mid-ocean to their homes or places of business. The Olympic has been heard in New Zealand using the call-sign G2GN on a wavelength of 32 metres.

## Koenigwusterhausen (Zeesen).

THE following particulars are to hand of the above station. Germany's world transmitter. Time: Central European (one hour in advance of G.M.T.). "Relays Berlin (Witzleben) and other German stations, but gives an alternative main evening programme; works throughout the day from 5.55 a.m. G.M.T., with talks, etc., including the following principal standard daily transmissions, G.M.T.:

5.55 a.m., weather; 6 a.m., physical exercises from Berlin; 11 or 11.30, gramophone records; 1.30 p.m., children's hour; 7 or 7.30, main evening concert. Call: "Achtung! Achtung! Hier Koenigwusterhausen und der Deutscher welttrund junk-sender ang welle ein und dreissig komma acht und dreissig" (This is Koenigwusterhausen and the German world transmitter on 31.8 metres.) When relaying Berlin, this station, as well as Madgeburg and Stettin, are included in the call.

Interval signal: Metronome 120 beats per minute. Closes down with the German national anthem played to the melody of the "Old Austrian Hymn" (Haydn).

## America's Finest Pick-up from Holland.

FOR the first time in radio history a transmission from Holland was rebroadcast in the United States on October 26. For forty-five minutes, beginning at 12 noon (E.S.T.), thirty stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company gave listeners a Dutch musical programme sent out from Huizen, PHL, operating on 16.88 metres, with a power of 40 kilowatts. The event was acclaimed as "the finest pick-up of a foreign programme ever accomplished in the United States."

## Thirty-one Stations in One Day.

MR. A. F. GLEDHILL (Christchurch) sent along a list of short-wave telephony stations heard from 5.30 a.m. till midnight on January 11, 1930. The countries listened to were: England, Germany, France, Holland, America, Africa, Philippine Islands, Java, Siam, Russia, Australia and New Zealand. Several are listed as foreigners—country not known.



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

## Reception during Week ending February 1, 1930.

RA97, Siberia, 70 metres.—Some excellent reception has been had from this station during the past week. More music is heard now, but still a large proportion of talk.

W9XF, Chicago, 49.83 metres, transmitted a special New Zealand programme on Sunday after their regular, which finishes at 8 p.m. our time. Reception was marred by bad static, which is not usual on this station. Maximum of about R9 has been from 7 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. during the past few days.

W3XAL, Boundbrook, New Jersey, 4.97 metres, has been carrying out some tests during the week. On Friday evening test No. 1 on No. 1 antenna and again on Saturday at 6.45 p.m., test No. 2, on antenna No. 2, was heard at R6. These tests consisted of records, with the station call, etc., between items, with requests for reports on reception.

W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4 metres.—On Saturday they were R5 when first tuned in at 3.45 p.m., increasing to R9 by 5.30 p.m. Messages to the Byrd Expedition and dance music from the Crystal Room, De Witzler Hotel, Albany, N.Y., were transmitted. Dance music from Hotel St. Regis, New York City, was received at about the same volume on Saturday.

PCJ, Holland, 31.4 metres.—Starting on Friday at 6 a.m., volume was R7-8, with a Morse station on the same wavelength. This interference was there nearly all through the programme. Saturday was better, commencing at 6.5 a.m., reception was, except for a slight slow fade, perfect at R9. There was not any sign of PCJ during the afternoon.

Zeesen, Germany, 31.38 metres, has been heard each morning, sometimes concluding a session at 6 a.m., and starting again at 6.30 a.m., and on other mornings, commencing at 6 a.m. The most enjoyable reception was on Friday from 5.50 a.m., when a male choir was relayed. Several items were heard with a short announcement between.

7LO, Nairobi, 31 metres., has been weak and gushy each morning.

VK2ME, Sydney, 28.5 metres, is still carrying out tests with England. Next week tests on 12 metres are to be tried.

GBX, England, 27.5 metres.—Testing with 2ME as above.

G5SW, Chelmsford, 25.53 metres.—The Japanese delegate to the Naval Conference spoke to America from 5SW on Tuesday morning before 6 a.m. The Japanese Consul for America interpreted the speech, which was given in Japanese. At the same time on Wednesday, Mr. Stimson, chief delegate from America, spoke. Reception was R8, with rapid fading; most of the talk was readable. Strength at 7 a.m. is about R5 now.

KZRM, Radio, Manila, 24.4 and 48.8 metres.—Reception has been fair, but not

to be compared with that on 26 metres. Volume is about the same on both wavelengths, if anything the lower is the better.

KDKA, Pittsburg, 25.4 metres.—Reception on Sunday was too gushy to be enjoyable. Saturday was better, strength reaching R7-8 by 5 p.m. Dance music from the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburg, was relayed.

W6XN, Oakland, California, 23.35 metres, was fair strength for a while on Sunday, being R6 at its best.

W2XAD, Schenectady, 19.5 metres, is still too weak to listen to yet. On Sunday signal strength reached R4, but was very gushy.

POK Holland, 16.3 metres, was heard on Saturday at R5, on duplex.

PLE JAVA, 15.74 metres, put on a very fine programme of records on Saturday from about 11 p.m., which were received perfectly at R8.

PMB Java, 14.5 metres, were on the air, transmitting simultaneously the same programme as PLE on Saturday night, but did not start till about 11.30 p.m. Reception was also excellent, though not so strong as PLE.

## Unidentified Stations.

ON about 69 metres, at 7 p.m. on Thursday, an American voice was heard at R8, odd words only being intelligible. He signed off at 7.5 p.m., "— M or N, short-wave," was all I could make out.

On 41.8 metres (about), Thursday, at 6 a.m., a lecture in German at R3 was received. This was followed by another voice. Music later was R4. The same station was also heard at the same time on Monday and Tuesday.

24.5 metres (about): A station on this wavelength has been heard several times on duplex with a station on about 23.4 metres.

23 metres (about), on Saturday evening, (giving a call as "WOO," and calling G2GN (the Olympic's call sign). A word test was carried out, "Write down," etc., which finished at 11 p.m. The call WOO was only heard once, and I am not quite certain of it. This call is not in the latest American call-book.

## Ra97, Siberia.

THERE was a small dispute in a back number of the "Record" concerning the wavelength of Ra97, Siberia. I listen in to this station nearly every night, and the wavelength is always given as 70 metres. I have never heard any mention of 35 metres. I have heard a station around about 35 metres, and the talk is foreign and not unlike the voice of the Ra97 announcer. There is usually heavy static on this strange station, and so far I have not been able to hear what wavelength is given. I would be pleased to hear if any other listeners have heard this station.—C. F. C. Clode (Southland).

## Reports from America

MR. A. P. MORRISON, of Brooklyn, writes: "I take it a report on the American amateurs of the 80 metre band would be of interest to shortwave listeners. These 'hams' are generally to be heard at about 7 p.m. New Zealand time. On Christmas Eve some were heard as late as 1.30 a.m., but any night they can be heard from 7 p.m. until 12 p.m."

Dozens are to be heard, and the strength of some is R7; the majority of them always have 100 per cent. modulation. One evening last week within one hour and a quarter 16 of them were logged and calls heard, which were: W6KP, W6ABQ, W7AEU, W9GHI, W6DBJ, W9ENG, W6BJQ, W6PO, W9PHI, W6RP, W9ABX, W9END, W6ABN, W6ERK, W9BHW, and W1ABY. They are like all other short-wave stations, some nights a great many can be heard, other nights perhaps only one or two. To date I have logged 32 and their calls heard. In some cases only the call letters will be given; others will give call letters, their locality, and address; the 6th district calls always give California; some of these "hams" I have heard are located as far up as Chicago. On some occasions the "ham" will give his power on working another "ham." They average 150 watts. There has been only two stations heard on music, for it is usually one in say California working another in say Kansas and asking for a report and just general "ham" topic. They are very interesting to listen to.

The shortwave transmitter of KHJ, Los Angeles, California, was heard Saturday, January 25, between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. I have heard this station a great many times lately, but it was not until Saturday that I managed to get his call, it being W6XAU, on approximately 105 metres, strength R5; modulation 80 per cent. There are four or five more carrier waves to be heard within that region from 104 to 112 metres, but too weak to locate. No doubt they will come in at better strength later.

The shortwave station 3XAU, of Pennsylvania, on 49.5 metres, reported by Mr. Sellens, has been heard testing on 31 metres, just below 2XAF, but strength has been very poor. A great many new duplex stations have been heard lately; one logged on 20 metres heard to say WMI on 20 metres calling GBW, and was calling for about 20 minutes. Another on 34 metres, call sign WOO calling G2GN (s.s. Olympic). G2GN was heard to reply on 32 metres. Afterwards WOO carried out a word test.

A French station has been heard testing on 37 metres and 23 metres generally between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. One even

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ing he was to be heard calling GKZ but GKZ was not heard; but on a later date GKZ was heard on 32 metres calling G2AA, but I could not find this station. A foreign station can be heard most evenings on approximately 49 metres; modulation is always good and strength R7; but the lingo is a puzzle to me; he generally opens up at about 11.30 p.m.

## W3XAL Heard

### A New Station

WHILE listening in last night I heard a S.W. station that I have not seen mentioned in your short-wave notes, so it may be of interest to readers. This is W3XAL, Bound Brook, New Jersey, U.S.A., operating on a frequency of 6100 kilocycles, or 49.81 metres. They closed down at 8 p.m. (N.Z. time), which was 1 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Volume was good speaker strength.

Could any reader enlighten me as to the whereabouts of S.W. station on about 35 metres on duplex calling WOO just before 8 p.m., 29/1/30, and XKZ after 8 p.m. Call sign of this station, which was a foreigner, sounded like J2GN.—R. J. Eatwell (Grey-mouth).

### "Short-Wave" Adapter

A PRINTER'S error crept into our Questions and Answers page last week, and "Short-wave adapter" appeared "Short-wage adapter." Someone saw the humorous side, and wrote:

"Dear 'Radio Record,'—On page 36 of your 31/1/1930 number you reply to 'Dynamic' re a 'short-wage' adapter. I married one some 18 years ago, and she is still doing well.—Yours, etc., C.E.W."

We congratulate C.E.W., for these are not easy pieces of apparatus to handle.

"WHY can't I use my crystal set for reception on the short waves?"

is a type of query sent in quite often by readers. The number of shortwave enthusiasts is steadily increasing, and it is only natural that many of them should wonder why crystal receivers should not be employed on wavelengths of 20 to 50 metres, provided suitable coils are available.

A crystal set appeals chiefly because of its economy and simplicity, but its limitations become very apparent as the wavelength decreases. In the first place our crystal receiver has no amplifying properties of its own. A crystal will rectify but it will not magnify. Our aerial picks up the weak high-frequency impulses which are transmitted from a broadcasting station, and the amount of energy actually picked up is dependent solely upon the efficiency of the aerial and earth system.

#### A Good Aerial Essential.

IF the aerial is high, unscreened, and has reasonable length, then one may expect good sensitivity or pick-up from it. These high-frequency impulses which the aerial absorbs are passed on to the wireless set and, of course, have to be rectified by a detector before they become audible as speech or music in the telephones or loudspeaker. Now a crystal will rectify these impulses and pass them on to a pair of telephones, and thus we are able to hear what the broadcasting station gives out.

This is perfectly straightforward in the case of the local station or a high-power transmitter situated within range of our aerial. Unfortunately, however, the aerial has only a limited pick-up, and, moreover, a crystal has but a fair sensitivity, and in consequence will not respond to impulses be-

low a certain intensity. For instance, it will not respond to very weak signals, such as those from a distant station.

#### A Valve more Sensitive.

NOW let us take the case of the ordinary reacting detector valve. Here we have a device which will do two things. First, it will rectify. Secondly, it will magnify and we are able to react, that is to say, "feed back" energy, into the tuned circuit, and by so doing increase the sensitivity of the set very greatly. This property of reaction enables us to obtain a very simple but extremely efficient and sensitive arrangement with which to receive distant stations. We are enabled to pick up and magnify impulses which would not be audible in the case of a straight-forward crystal receiver. Thus, a reacting valve detector is many times more sensitive than a crystal set ever can be. Shortwave transmissions are often sent out from stations many thousands of miles away, and it is this fact that the waves are travelling over such vast distances that makes shortwave reception so extremely interesting.

#### Crystal Damping.

THESE shortwave impulses, when they reach this country, are extremely minute, and no crystal receiver can be expected to detect them and render them audible in a pair of telephones. Readers who have themselves operated a shortwave receiver will know quite well from practical experience that the success of their reception depends entirely upon the intelligent use of reaction and it is a fact that most of these transmissions are received with the set very near the oscillation point.

That is, of course, the condition when the detector valve is in its most sensitive state. Hence, for shortwave reception a crystal detector alone is hopeless.

There is also another point. A crystal is connected across the tuned circuit, either directly or indirectly. Because of its comparatively low resistance it exercises what is termed a damping effect upon the tuned circuit, and produces a decrease in efficiency. As the wavelength gets lower we have to cut down all losses in order to gain the greatest possible tuning efficiency and the lowest high-frequency resistance.

Therefore, our friend the crystal becomes a much greater nuisance on the short waves than on the long waves, because the crystal damping exercises a much bigger effect upon the circuit as a whole. Thus, apart from the question of sensitivity, our tuning difficulties are increased, and for shortwave work a crystal cannot in any way be compared with a reacting valve detector. Finally, even if the crystal were highly sensitive, there is still the fact that it requires constant adjustment and that its sensitiveness varies with pressure, and sometimes with the atmospheric conditions. The more sensitive the crystal the more is its adjustment upset. This is a disadvantage not possessed by a three-electrode valve which, provided it is operated correct-

ly, is perfectly stable day in and day out.

Again, there is the question of shortwave Morse transmissions. Messages are sent out on what is termed the continuous wave (C.W.) system, and to receive them it is necessary for the set to be in an oscillating condition. A crystal will not oscillate, and therefore could not be employed for C.W. reception.

#### Not worth While.

POSSIBLY something could be achieved by using a separate reaction valve to "feed" oscillations into the tuned crystal circuit, but this would not be worth while. If one has to utilise a valve and its attendant circuit why not do so in the ordinary conventional manner and employ a straight valve detector?

Therefore, the answer to our readers' questions is that, first, a crystal, in itself, is far too insensitive for general shortwave work. Secondly, reaction cannot be used to increase its efficiency and thus to make it more sensitive to weak signals, such as those from stations on the short wavelengths. Thirdly, a crystal will not oscillate, and consequently cannot be used for the reception of continuous waves.

## Removing Insulation

THE common method of removing the insulation from the wire by scraping with a knife is not advised, as both the knife and the wire may be damaged. The knife edge is blunted by such use, and quite an appreciable amount of copper conductor may be cut away. The best method is to untwist the covering with the fingers until the required amount of wire is bared, when the loose ends may either be cut off with a knife or twisted round the wire out of the way. In the case of double-covered wire, owing to the fact that the layers of insulating material are wound in opposite directions, the ends may be tied securely in many cases. Enamelled wire, which causes quite a large amount of trouble to some amateurs, may be quite easily cleaned with a small piece of emery paper. Sufficient use should be made of the emery paper just to remove the enamel, as it is quite possible to considerably reduce the gauge of wire by overdoing the operation.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

The rate for small advertisements under this heading is 1/6 cash for 20 words, and twopence for every other word thereafter.

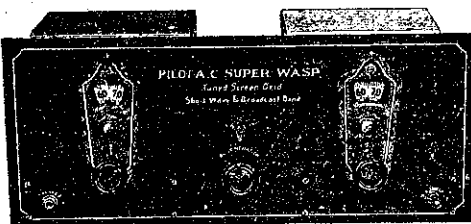
CHENILLE FRINGE, just arrived, newest colourings, from 2/3 per yard. Wire Frames and Gold Braid. MacQuarries, 120 Willis Street.

METRODYNE ELECTRIC challenges any Set for distance, selectivity, quality, value. Nine valves, five condensers. Importers, Royds-Howard Co., 553, Colombo Street, Christchurch.

LOWEST priced Radio Gramophone, also Temple Exponential and Magnetic Speakers. Ask your dealer or call, Royds-Howard Co., 553 Colombo Street, Christchurch.

STALLOY-TRANSFORMER. — Strips 30 x 1 inches, 2/- doz. Other widths proportional. Also supplied cut, punched. Special quantity quotations. Johns, Ltd., P.O. Box 471, Auckland.

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Over  
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Hear the world with a "Pilot" Electric Super Wasp All-Wave Receiver. SUPER-WASP in Kit Form with Power Pack, £24/15/-

BATTERY MODEL KIT..... £14

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# Harringtons

40-42 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON  
142 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND  
Branches throughout Australia.

## Notes of Topical Interest

(By "Switch.")

**T**HERE has been much criticism in Australia of the broadcast service of the new Australian Broadcasting Co., but the proof of merit may be gauged by the listeners' barometer, the license statistics. A loss of 311 licenses compared with the previous month's total—the first decline since the introduction of broadcasting—is shown by the Commonwealth's total of 310,002 registered wireless listeners for December. In previous returns, different State totals have fluctuated, but there has always been a steady improvement. Now, this is a definite sign which may be interpreted in various ways, but "Switch" reads in it a sure indication that broadcast listening in Australia is not increasing in popularity as it should do, for in every country where there is anything like a satisfactory service there is always a marked increase in the number of listeners from month to month. No one, either, could seriously contend that Australia has reached "saturation point."

**A** WELLINGTON trader informed "Switch" recently that he had lately sold a couple of multi-valve all-electric receiving sets for operation without an outdoor aerial. The buyers had listened-in at various homes, and they stated that they were quite satisfied to receive only 2YA, Wellington. Static and extraneous noises, they argued, only spoil the truly musical effect of "outside" stations. Besides this, the musical programmes, children's sessions, lecturettes, news service from 2YA was all that was desirable.

**O**N a recent night when 2FC, Sydney, was broadcasting part of Maurice Chevalier's talkie, "The Love Parade," from the Prince Edward Theatre, Sydney, Amalgamated Wireless also transmitted the programme through the short wave high-powered station 2ME. Before the programme had been on the air many minutes a radio message was received through Amalgamated Wireless that Commander Byrd and his companions in the Antarctic were listening. After the interval, Mr. Albert Cazabon informed the audience that Commander Byrd and party were among the audience. He called for cheers for the explorers, which were warmly given, and the audience sang: "For they are jolly good fellows." All this was duly broadcast back to Antarctica. Later in the evening Commander Byrd radioed to Amalgamated Wireless that the programme had been greatly enjoyed. "The Love Parade," he stated, was the first sound picture to reach the Antarctic.

**O**NE should be thankful that we New Zealanders do not have to submit to propaganda, especially political, from our broadcast stations. The Russian Soviet is installing a 75,000-watt broadcast station in the immediate neighbourhood of Moscow for the main purpose of broadcasting Soviet propaganda! One can imagine the tumult of protests if such a station were located near one of the New Zealand centres. Very many licenses would be allowed to lapse as a result of such an outrage.

**T**HREE of the "B" class New Zealand stations have been heard by Wellington listeners lately. They are 2ZM, Gisborne, 4ZI, Dunedin, and the Invercargill station. Although these stations were at times fairly loud they suffered from fading, which caused a break in the continuity of reception. Fading will always be an obstacle to low-pressure transmission until some revolutionary invention is made. In New Zealand fading is most pronounced in vast areas, due to topographical and other influences more obscure.

**"BLIND spots"** in broadcast reception are not by any means rare in New Zealand, as in other countries, and they are one of the difficulties confronting the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand. "Switch" knows of definite though restricted areas in the Dominion in which even good old faithful 2YA, Wellington, is practically unreceivable. There are other areas in which distortion is almost continuous. The remarkable feature of the phenomenon is that in distances more remote than these unfavourable areas broadcast reception of the same station is well-nigh perfect. Tests by experts have established these facts, and there is evidence of similar conditions in other countries.

**T**HE wedding of "Aunt Gwen" will remain long in the memory of thousands of listeners, both young and old. At the pro-Cathedral fully a thousand juveniles assembled to see "Aunt Gwen" in her becoming bridal array. The actual ceremony came over the air with astounding clarity, and the words solemnly spoken by Archdeacon Innes-Jones, and the replies by the bride and bridegroom were distinctly heard through many a loud-speaker and pair of headphones. It was all so wonderful, and listeners felt it a privilege to hear the first broadcast in New Zealand, of an actual marriage ceremony. Then there were the speeches at the reception given afterwards at the home of the bride's parents, and not the least effective of these was that of Mr. J. Davies, the genial director of 2YA, Wellington.

**A**N Australian exchange says:—"South Australian listeners are already enjoying the advantage of having their station 5CL, Adelaide, linked up with the National Broadcasting services. The system of relays has been extended, and every effort is being made to provide attractive programmes. The A.B.C. has now announced its policy regarding the Queensland station 4QG, Brisbane, which it takes over from the State Government at the end of January. The hours of transmission are to be extended considerably. There will be new features which should be appreciated by listeners. Descriptions of horse races, whilst running, will be resumed under the new management, and generally Queensland will have a service at least equal to those provided in the southern States. The fact that there has been a steady decrease in the number of licenses in the north is the best evidence that a change of control was desirable." In New Zealand the remarkable continuous increase in the number of listeners from month to month is undeniable proof of the merit of the Dominion broadcasting service.

## In Lighter Vein

### Wasting His Time.

Maid: "The master do write a lot, mum."

Mistress: "Yes, Susan, he's writing a book."

Maid: "Lor, mum, fancy 'im going to all that trouble when 'e could buy one for sixpence."

### Not Quite a Cellar Full.

The banker asked a man who was trying to borrow money: "How much have you in the way of immediate liquid assets?"

To which his American cousin cautiously replied, "About a case and a half."

### A Curious Song.

A dear old lady had just returned from her first visit to France.

"And what impressed you most?" she was asked.

"Well," she replied, after a moment or two's thought, "I think it was the French pheasants singing the mayonnaise."

### Repentance.

"The best way to cut a person," says a writer, "is to give the impression that you are unaware of his existence." Many husbands are wishing they could cut the lawn like that.

### Profitable Advertising.

Iron and brass bedsteads; 5/- down, rust weekly.—Advt. in a Daily Paper. There are other methods of selling iron bedsteads.

### Exactly.

Housewife: "Now, did you notice that pile of wood in the yard?"

Swagger: "Yes'm, I seen it."

Housewife: "You should mind your grammar. You mean you saw it."

Swagman: "No'm. You saw me see it, but you ain't seen me saw it."

### Quite Certain.

The solicitor was trying to be funny at the expense of an old countryman.

"But wise men doubt things; only fools are sure of their case," said the man of law.

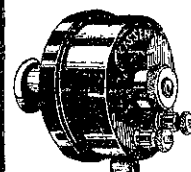
"Are you sure of that?" queried the witness.

"Yes, absolutely," was the reply.

### A Dark Story.

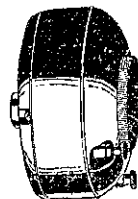
It was pitch dark in the room. He struck a watch to see what time it was.—Short Story.

It is very doubtful if the watch would tell him after such rough treatment.



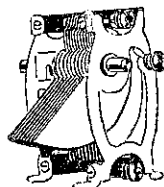
LISSEN LOUD SPEAKER UNIT. For building any style of loud speaker.

Price 17/6 each



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LISSEN VARIABLE CONDENSER. .0001, .0002, .0003.

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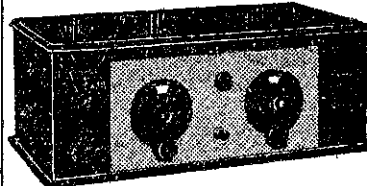
.00035 Price 3/6 each.

.0005 Price 3/- each.

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### Lissen Screen Grid Three

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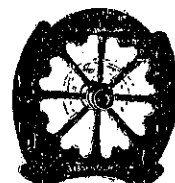
Short-Wave Coils and Accessories Extra.



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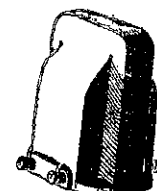
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Price 23/10/-



LISSEN SUPER TRANSFORMER

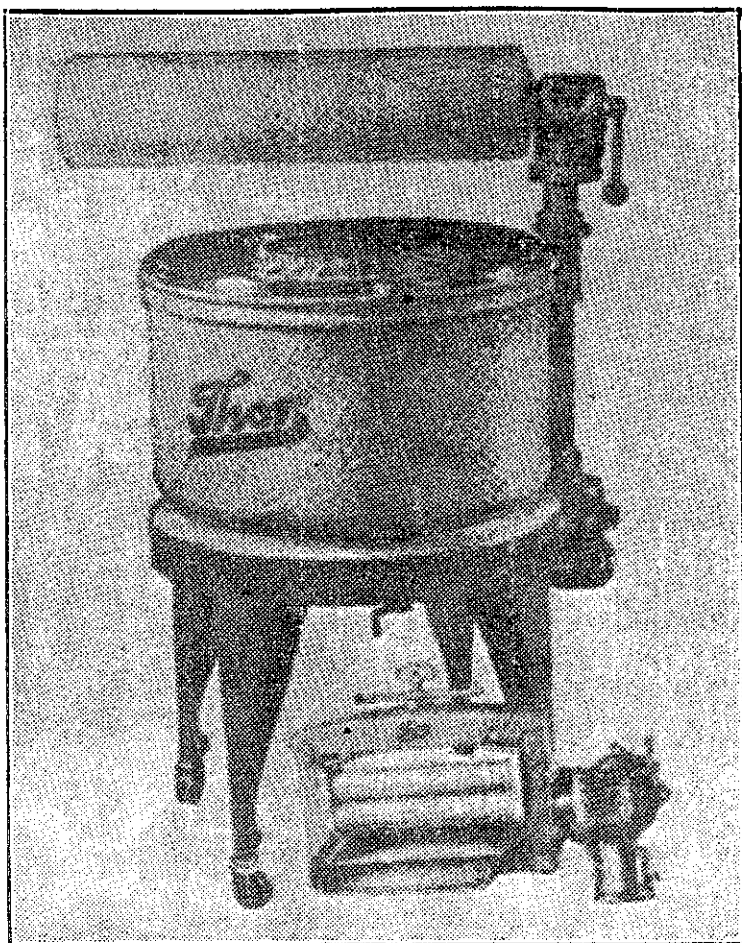
Price £1/5/-

LISSEN L.F. TRANSFORMERS

Price 14/6



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