



DRAYTON VENABLES,

a well-known Whangarei bass-baritone, who sang from 2YA last Saturday evening.

The second half of the evening's programme will be provided by the 2YA Orchestra, Joyce Woodward (soprano), Will McKeon (humorist) and recordings.

From 3YA

A REVIEW of the March issue of the Journal of Agriculture will be broadcast at 7.20 p.m. At 7.35 the Music Lovers' Competition will be continued.

The evening programme, which will be of recordings, comprises orchestral selections, novelty numbers, soprano and tenor solos, humoresques, yodeling, organ, banjo, and cello solos and humorous numbers.

FRIDAY

From Auckland

DURING the evening Mr. J. C. Brongham will give another of his series of talks, in which he will correct some false impressions about the French Foreign Legion.

Wellington Notes

AT 7.40 p.m. Mrs. A. L. Long gives her next "Bridge Talk."

There will be an hour and a half's concert programme at 2YA, followed by a dance session till 11 o'clock. The concert will feature two sketches presented by Marjorie Murray and Don Priestley.

Christchurch Jottings

3YA's programme will be a variety one.

From Dunedin

MR. F. T. BADCOCK'S next cricket talk at 4YA will be on "Captaincy."

The Dunedin Glee Singers, under the conductorship of Mr. H. P. Desmoulins, will provide a programme of choral numbers.

SATURDAY

From Auckland

A VARIETY programme provided by local artists and recordings has been arranged. Barry Ingall's Hawaiians will contribute Hawaiian melodies.

The Little Theatre Society will present a one-act play, "Cecil," by Dr. George de Clive Lowe.

Wellington Notes

A party of Maoris, known as the Te Rawhiti Maori Entertainers will appear on the evening programme, giving instrumental and vocal numbers. This will be the initial radio performance by these entertainers, who are all accomplished artists.

From 3 and 4YA

THE vocal portion of the musical programme at 4YA (and relayed to 3YA) will consist mainly of popular choruses sung by the Regal Four. The Bellbird Hawaiian Trio will also

A Programme Innovation

AS is well known, broadcasting programmes have to be made up several weeks in advance, but an innovation departing from this practice is to be introduced in regard to recordings. At each station, half an hour a week is to be set aside for a selection of the latest records. The selection will be restricted to light and bright numbers. This half hour of broadcast entertainment will be the reverse of depressing, and is certain to be keenly looked forward to every week.

play popular airs, while the Radiettes will introduce humour in patter, song and dance. Miss B. Rawlinson, contralto, will sing the Maori slumber song "Hine e Hine."

Radio in the Jungle.

(Continued from page 3)

came in best, considering distance. Some of the east coast stations, both on 20 and 40 metres, were extremely reliable. The Philippine bunch was as regular as clockwork each evening, although static sometimes got too bad to read them.

There was considerable heat lightning in Africa, and also a frequency of thunder showers in a land where clouds are always present along the rim of the sky. There are also frequent atmospheric disturbances due to the great changes in temperature from day to night. Lightning always causes interference, my experience showing that this is more the case on the 40-metre band than the 20, and most of all on the 80. As a rule, the higher the wavelength, the greater the interference from lightning.

"Blind spots" were also occasionally encountered. A possible explanation of this is the presence of great bodies of metallic ore. At times this condition gave considerable difficulty in keeping up the average work. Conditions in different parts of the country vary to a great extent, both in reception and transmission, and it was difficult to maintain any sort of standard when shifting about from place to place.

My confidence in our "outfit" was justified by events, as there was remarkably little technical trouble under the conditions encountered, and deterioration was slight. My most serious single difficulty, and one that threatened to put the radio out of commission and thus leave the expedition considerably handicapped, was the failure of the generator while we were on the Victoria Nile, near the Nile's source and quite remote from other means of communication.

Following a period of overheating, the generator was overhauled, and upon being reassembled the output dropped to about two-thirds normal.

Fortunately, the equipment for producing lights in the jungle, operating our electric refrigerating plant and other equipment, is extensive. I was enabled to commandeer a new generator of a different type which arrived "on location" at this time, having come by native dug-out canoe and cross-country portage. This new generator was adapted to run from our Kohler lighting plant. Since then, the gasoline motor rig has been used only when away from the Kohler plant, or in emergencies.

The greatest items of deterioration were the dry batteries used in the receiver, which had to be replaced, usually, one a month. In fact, that is about the only item of deterioration about the set. The storage batteries lasted well indeed, and I could see no change in any of them during the ten months of use.

The spares I carried consisted of two transmitting valves, six receiving valves, several insulators, and a quantity of wire for antennas, transmitting grid leaks, transmitting grid and blocking condensers, two receiving grid leaks, and earphones and earphone plugs.

The chief mechanical difficulty I encountered was with the gasoline engine. It required a good deal of attention, particularly if the gasoline was not of the best quality, which, of

course, was often the case. Gasoline was carried in great quantity with the expedition—we had a lighting generator which alone consumed 12 to 15 gallons an hour when in use.

Damp weather occasioned a certain amount of trouble with the receiver, giving rise to noise through corrosion. This was easily remedied by drying and cleaning.

There was no trouble with the transmitter, with the exception of grid leaks—a rather unusual condition, but a troublesome one, probably due to humidity.

My greatest physical difficulty when reaching a new location was the erection of the antenna. One of my native assistants, whom I named "Grid Leak," had become quite expert at getting the wires clear of trees and brush. The aerial problem was of but little moment when considering only the Nairobi schedule, as I usually had power to spare from almost any sort of a set-up—but when attempting DX work, the location of the antenna was of extreme importance.

Since necessity is the mother of invention, I worked out one improvement in the Zeppelin type of antenna which may be of interest to others who have to consider portability and save time as well. The improvement consisted of a set of detachable feeders!

The Zeppelin type of antenna proved to be about the most satisfactory for general use. The mast furnished with the set is perhaps more convenient, but not as efficient, so a "Zepp" was made up in a permanent form, and an arrangement made whereby it could be readily reeled up for portability. For the benefit of the general reader, the Zepp rig consists of a length of wire suspended (usually horizontally), called the radiator or "sky wire." This is coupled to the set by a pair of wires known as "feeders." One wire of this set is fastened to one end of the radiator; the other wire parallels it, but is not connected to anything at the top, simply being fastened to an insulator. It is quite necessary to the operation of the Zepp that these two wires be held parallel to each other and at a non-variable distance of a few inches apart—any swinging or changing of their relative positions acts to the detriment of the antenna. In ordinary cases of set installation the feeders are run down from the radiator to the set and fastened permanently, being spaced by insulating strips, every three feet or so, along the length.

[Owing to heavy pressure on space, we have been compelled to withhold the remainder of this article from publication until next week.—Ed.]

ILLUSTRATE Your Goods and SELL Them

Those who buy for the home, farm, office or factory have one thing in common. They usually buy the things that look best for the price. Whether their buying is influenced by newspaper advertisement or catalogue they purchase the goods pictured and described to the best advantage.

Your product can be successfully pictured if you use "Dominion" illustration blocks. Made by craftsmen who know how to produce the best results for every class of printing, they give unusual satisfaction. Let us help you with your illustration problems.

"The Dominion" Process Engraving Dept.

WELLINGTON

Day and Night Service



Jensen
SETS THE PACE!
By every test—
Jensen
DYNAMIC SPEAKERS
ARE SUPERIOR