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## A New Art-Our Competition-The Best Wireless Talker-At WashingtonThis Week's Sets-A True Story!

## A Timely Word

T${ }^{\top}$ HIS is our Christmas. Number-a bumper issue, full of good articles by popular contributors. The constructional side, the theoretical side, and the lighter side of wireless are all well represented. But it must not be forgotten that week after week, all the year round, Amiteur Wireless has just as interesting and varied a contents list, with all phases of wireless blended in such a way that there is always something of interest for everyone. If you like this issue-and we are quite sure you will-there is no doubt that you will appreciate succeeding issues in the same way. Next week's issue will be a notable one, wherein details will be found of an exceptionally fine three-valver produced by the Amateur Wireless Technical Staff.

## This Week's Sets

R EADERS have already heard of the "C.T." (capacity-tapped) circuits. Our Technical Editor has evolved the principle from the "M.C." sets, and the "Four" is a worthy descendant! It has power behind it and is extremely selective. The other set described in this number is the "Yule Two"--a really fine little receiver. The former is very efficient, and the latter is as good for purity and volume as any two-valve receiver can be. We recommend them both to readers.

## On 18 Metres!

THOSE who have sets. capable of tuning down to 18 metres or thereabouts should try to pick up the experimental transmissions made every Wednesday from the Dutch station PCLL between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. (G.M.T.). Announcements are made in several languages, including English. Reports received will be acknowledged by radio.
A New Art
MaURICE PRIVAT, - 1 the energetic French editor, who has probably done as much towards broadcasting as any one in


When a "Simpler Wireless" set works there is a hum which cannot be cut out by adjusting the set, it should be suspected that the hum is not due to commutator ripple across the mains terminals of the set, but that it is wiring on to the induction from the house speaker leads. The remedy, therefore, is to alter the disposition of these leads with respect to the house wiring.
Such interference would, of course, occur in the case of an ordinary set using batterles and used under the same conditions, but. the fact that the interference was less when batteries
were used is because the mains are, of necessity were used is because the mains are, of necessity; set and so are probably nearer to the leads mentioned than they were in the case of the ordinary set.
If, however, the hurn is accompanied by poor signal-strength or distortion or both, the set is not belng operated correctly. Hum will nearly always be heard when the set is not made to eliminate the hum until sood recep t'on is otherwise being obtalned.
(:on

France-he wrote the first piece for the Radio-Theatre and originated the Journal Parlé-says the French programmes today are none too good. He has come to the conclusion that new stuff must be written and composed specially to suit the new art of radio transmissions. Perhaps some day a genius will not have to think about his bread and cheese !

## Are Announcers "Affected"?

A RE B.B.C. announcers and talkers "affected" in their speech? One sturdy Northerner we know thinks they
are, and points to Mr . Baldwin as the ideal, "straight-forward" talker. Dare we wonder if Mr. Baldwin has not studied the official pronunciation?

## At Washington

Aone time it looked as if the amateur experimenter was going to be put right "off the map" by the Washington law-givers, which would, indeed, have been ill-reward for the pioneer work he has done. But he was not without champions, and the Technical Sub-committee has finally put him on an equal footing with the Governmental and professional services!

## A True Story

ACORRESPONDENT writes to say that he was aroused from his wellearned slumber at II. 30 the other night by the frantic ringing of his telephone. It was one of his less scientifically minded friends wanting to know why his set had broken down. It proved to be because 2LO had closed down at II o'clock !

## Exit the Dull-emitters?

THE "dailies" have recently been publishing enthusiastic reports of a new accumulator, the invention of a Spanish priest, which is said to have "ten times the capacity of an ordinaty accumulator." If the invention materialises, dull-emittcrs will lose in popularity, we think.

## Our Competition

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Our Prize Competition 904

N page 904 details are given of a competition which will interest every reader. Constructors are critical and clever people (bless them!), and we have yet to meet the one who is at a loss for words when he is asked what his favourite circuit is I So fill in the form and let us know what sets you want, and we'll let you have 'em during ' 281 Incidentally (need we mention it?), some lucky person will receive $£ 2$ I


Capt. P. P. Eckersley

$I^{1}$T may interest some to read an account of my visit to the Washington Conference, as delegate of the Union Internationale de Radiophonie, to watch the interests of European and British broadcasting.
I should like to feel that readers will be as interested as I was with the many aspects of wireless with which I was brought into contact, in conversations I held with certain people, and with things I saw and experienced during a crowded and hectic month.

## A Pleasant Change

It was with a feeling really of some relief that I stepped on board the Minnetoka "London's largest liner" because except for a snatched week, I had had no holiday this year and the prospect of eight clear days at sea "living like a pudding" was truly tempting. I shall be accused of padding an article if I attempt to describe those eight days of calm, storm, cold and heat, of last views of England and first views of Nantucket, of a heat-wave that made me disbelieve October, of a rough few hours that made me proud to eat my dinner, but I can at least record hearing $5 \mathrm{~GB} 1,500$ miles out thanks to the ingenuity of Mr. Potter, the ship's senior wireless operator.

We sailed into New York one misty early morning, a real hot day brewing, hardly believing that we had left an Englishsummer behind. Kindness radiates from America and what with someone to meet me, and the courtesy of the Port, one seemed wafted ashore not as I so often feel on landing at Dover, emulating Cæsar.

It was pleasant to see again the ever genial and competent Radio Corporation engineers and Chief Engineer of the National Broadcasting Company, Dr. A. N. Goldsmith; one of the real pioneers in the practical development of broađcasting. Having met Mr. Merlin Aylesworth, the acting President of the National Broadcasting Company, I went over their half-finished

## "MY VISIT TO THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE"

## CAPT. P. P. ECKERSLEY TELLS AN INTIMATE STORY

new headquatters in Fifth Ayenue and 53 rd (I think). I found the accommodation (to me) miles above street level giving lovely glimpses of Central Park, the view framed between the cliff-like silhouettes of sky scrapers. I was impressed with the practical lay-out of everything, the elaborate precautions for sound insulation between studios, the pleasant offices, the convenient passages, the most elaboratc but efficient control rooms.

## American Studios

A succession of building difficulties had delayed, construction, but not delayed the date in which the staff had to move out of the old premises. Thus cheek by jowl with plumbersand plasterers, I found a gallant staff struggling to establish their positions. I was at home again and visibly reminded of those early days when a new station premises must be opened by such and such a date and yet is not ready. When it is all completed, the N.B.C. will have six to eight studios and as many rehearsal rooms. The biggest studios are about 80 ft . by 50 ft . by 20 ft ., larger than anything we have here, but just about what we plan to have one day. There are medium-sized studios about the size of our biggest and several small ones much as we hare at Savoy Hill.

## Roxy's

Having talked awhile with the lady who runs N.B.C. programmes-a very talented. person who promises to pay us a visit one day-I was taken to see Roxy's Theatre. This is a cinema on 7 th Avenue . . . but. a cinema! Accommodation for $6 ; 500$ people, an entrance hall which would not be crowded if our Little Theatre was built inside it, the largest carpet in the world, offices that reminded one of the salons of Versailles, and in the midst of it all, Mr. Rothafel himself. "Roxy" is the great showman of American broadcasting. As manager of the Capitol he started broadcasting his one-hundred-strong symphony orchestra and added to this a "gang" of artistes who, after their turns on the stage between "flicks," gave radio turns. As the genius of a new venture the same system obtains in Roxy's Theatre and I saw it all, studio, auditorium, symphony orchestra, well drilled staff, hospital, stage-and, at last, an excellent lunch !

It may not be much to do directly with
wireless but I cannot leave this without trying to convey to you the thrill of seeing the enormous stage from the gallery. Did you ever read "The Sleeper Awakcs" by H. G. Wells? That feeling he gives you of truly enormous buildings? I saw it. Pigny performers far away on the stage, great sweeping curtains seeming to lose themselves in the sky, quaint effects of lights and pillars. Incidentally, so far away is the stage the voices could never reach over the orchestra-an orchestra which is lifted up and down in the well as they are needed or not-if it were not for stage microphones and vast loud-speakers concealed in the proscenium. A man sits, high up, controlling the volume by ear and meter, but the illusion is perfect.

Certainly one can never forget Roxy's Theatre, a triumph of art and science combined to give the thrill that cannot be disassociated from grand conceptions of this nature.

The hot train took us from stiffing New York to rain-soaked Baltimore and so to Washington washed cool and white in a star-lit evening. At three o'clock next afternoon the conference opened. It was interesting to me to meet so many people again. The British delegation, many technicians and others last seen in Lausanne, American friends and acquaintances, all the bureaucracy of wircless, but few of the experts.

## A Huge Task

In so discursive an article it would be impossible to describe all the cross currents that flowed around my insignificant self, but to generalise, one was struck with the magnitude of the task before everyone. There were over sixty nations represented, over four hundred delegates present and a book of closely printed agenda, foolscap size, containing hundreds of pages! I was concerned in but one part-broadcasting is the new and lusty child of wireless and I found myself its nurse trying to find room for it to grow peaceably alongside its elder and very jealous brothers and sisters.

I cannot say that I found the beauty and wonder of the child was fully appreciated, and as doting nurse, I was conscious of a distinguished toleration rather than open admiration of what is so obviously now the most important member of the family. It was just all this question of room to grow.

# What Happened at Washington-Capt. Eckersley's Own Story 

## (Continusd from preceding page)

In the past there has always been plenty of room for the elder children, but in the last decade, as the family has increased, squabbles and howling have upset the peaceful jobs of those who have constituted them. selves elderly nurses.

## The Long Waves

It was, of course, all a question as to the allocation of wavelengths, which services would have which, and why? There have been persistent rumours that 5 XX is to go. I do not think this is the intention of the British or any delegations, all of whom jealously guard the rights of their long-wave stations. It was, however, a question of convincing people of a self-evident proposition that the interests of one nation owning a long-wave station was the interest of all nations similarly placed. It was, of course, beautifullylogical for a delegation to propose only one exclusive long-wave for broadcasting, expecting to keep that wave for their own country, with all other waves for other services, but hardly practical in view of the fact that everyone else would also claim that one wave and the same. The Union paraphrased the pre-war cry of "we can't wait, we want eight" and several reasonable nations saw the justice of the demand.

Others, ostrich-like, their heads buried in the sand of isolation, still maintained that one wavelength was quite enough for their station-and still refused to recognise that there were ten others also claiming the "exclusive" channel. I trust my presence was of some influence in bringing to certain people's notice a self-evident proposition
that if one was to stop all must, and there must, therefore, be room for all, but 3,000 miles seems a long way to travel just to say that.
A committee at which I assisted made the valuablerecommendation tostate a station's frequency in kilocycles as the most import. ant factor; thereafter the wavelength. This did not get through without discussion, many fearing to do anything so drastic and new. They, however, did propose to decide on the velocity of light ! I was also told that for the purposes of classification a keyed continuous wave was not modulated. Whether this will be one of the final recommendations of the conference remains to be seen.

## R.C.A. "Outing"

A brighter feature of the conference was the "outing" on which we were taken by the R.C.A. of America to show us their stations. The organisation, forethought and kindness underlying our host's care for us was marvellous. A special sleeper train, a real breakfast, a run up Long Island in beautiful sunshine, an inspection of Riverhead, Rocky Point, and Belmore wireless stations, a run of 70 miles in luxurious motorcoaches escorted by mounted policemen which swept New York traffic aside for us, a banquet and a variety show arranged by the incomparable Roxy, a room in New York's finest hotels for the night and a run back next day in a special train being the main programme
Of the stations themselves, Riverhead is the receiving station where Marconi beams are installed. At Rocky Point one finds
transmitters beam, long-wave telegraphy, and the transatlantic telephone transmitter. I noticed some new methods of creating the beam without the necessity of using reflectors, many "crystal" drives and still gallantly turning, surrounded by its rival valves, an Alexanderson alternator. I was particularly interested in Belmore, one of their medium wave high-power broadcasting stations, the 5 GB 's of America. In circuit it copies 5 XX and is in essence just the same. I believe 5 GB to be slightly superior in the principle used, but am willing to agree there are arguments both ways.
Going home in the coaches, I was unwise enough to go in the press coach and was bombarded with questions. I hope I kept our end up; judging from the papers it did not look so bad, next day. I met Dr. Goldsmith and together we reinforced our opinions on short-wave inter-continental links. It was pleasant to find once more an eminent technician agreeing with my point of view. To find Prefessor Appleton in the same coach was a further pleasure and a further reinforcement of the point of view that "short waves are very nice, but do they really work?"
All things come to an end and after fixing some details with Mr. Sarnoff, the able vice-president of the R.C.A. about short-wave experiments, I stepped on board the Mauretania at ro. 30 E.S.T. on Wednesday night to be in London at 2.30 G.M.T. on the following Tuesday after a comfortable and smooth crossing. So I guess that's about all. I hope my discursive description is as interesting to you as the actual experience was to me.

IWONDER if you could tell me just what the crystal does in this small receiving set of mine?
Well, its function is very much the same as that of the valve in the air tube of a cycle or motor tyre. You know that wireless impulses travel in the form of waves?
Yes, I've grasped that.
We can think of the portion of the wave that rises to the crest as a push and of the part that descends to the troughi as a pull.
Are both of equal strength?
Yes, and if you think for a moment you will see thdt unless we eliminate either the pushes or the pulls we cannot do anything with the impulses, for each would exactly cancel out the one
that preceded it and nothing would happen.
The tyre valve, of course, lets air go in but will not let it come out; or to put it in another way it allows the air to pass in one direction only.
Then how does the crystal affect wireless waves?
The crystals used in wireless sets have the peculiar property of passing current very well in one direction and badly or not at all in the other.
I see; the pushes get through but the pulls don't?
That's it, and so instead of current flowing now in this direction and now in that we have, so to speak, whiffs of current all flowing in thesame direction. In other words, the current is rectified.

Then what happens to these waves after they leave the crystal?
Just as whiffs of air go through the valve to fill up the tyre so spurts of current from the crystal charge up the condenser placed across the telephones. When it is charged up by a succession of spurts the condenser discharges through the phones and the diaphragms make a very minute movement.
But in this set there does not seem to be a condenser across the phones.
No, actually there is not a fixed condenser, but the two wires within the telephone cords form between them a condenser which collects the whiffs and delivers them to the phones.


SHOULD like to have written this article. in the lighter vein. In rhyme, for instance:-

If I tan the B.B.C.
What a fine thing it would be.
I'd-the things I'd do,
If you only knew !
If I rant the B.B.C.!
Sounds like a Clristmas cracker. Or I could be equally topical by submitting a motto. "Better Broadcast-and Less License, Fees" or some such kind.

As I say, it is in this bantering mood that I should like to write. Yet despite myself, the subject calls up a scrious angle, and I find myself truly inigining what I should do if the altagether unexpected happened: What would you do in the same circumstances?

## The Effect of Wireless

How we would criticise and cavil! Most of us would find ourselves in a quandary. Yet I have no use for the iconoclast-the fellow who tears things down without offering something better in its place. It may be a weakness to see both sides of a question; you simply can't be righteously indignant in the circumstances. Yet in judging the work of the B.B.C. I find myself trying to see their point of view. As readers of Amateur Wireless knowI have been the most tolerant of critics of its work-for the simple reason that I sincerely believe that the British Broadcasting Company-and later, the British Broadcasting Corporation-has achieved wonders in its handling of an invention of such gigantic proportions. In niy own mind I always compare wireless with the cinematograph. I don't think there have been two greater influences for good or evil in our generation.

The effect on the younger generation is incalculable in both cases, and you have only to make a comparison between the ain and "accomplishment of those who handled the cintematograph and those who have handled wireless transmissiôn to realise how difficult it-is to throw stones at Savoy Hill. The films, from the very start, got into the hands of a purely commercial set of men whose sole interests were finance
-and more finance. Wireless on the other hand has attracted from the outset a very fine type of public-spirited pioneer, and there is never an occasion when I listen-in that I am not conscious of this fact-and thank Heaven for the great good fortune.

Conversely there is rever an occasion when I visit the cinema that I clo not feel pangs of regret that this huge medium of entertainment and education was not used with a similar sense of responsibility to mankind.
In order to clinch the argument, I will add that it would be a dreadful thing if the constitution of the present B.B.C. were altered in anyway as would let in the enemy in the form of frenzied finance. Keep out the private business man as you would a wolf from the door !

Nevertheless if I ran the B.B.C. I should tighten up one or two departments. I would exercise in the first place a greater surveillance over the variety turns, a few of which are by no means in keeping with the high standard set in other departments of the B.B.C.

## The News Service

Again, 'I would move heaven and earth to introduce a more efficient news service, which need not necessarily depart from the present estimable policy of shutting out cheap, sensational trash, which characterises a section of the world's press. On the other hand I would certainly make it less of a Court circular, at the same time giving more room to the splendid efforts of those great men who are striving for world peace and are getting precious little hearing amid the welter of crime stories and so-called society scandals.
I would set my face resolutely against being made a vehicle for political partisanship. I would in fact, adopt the motto which is used as a heading for my weekly criticism in Amateur Wireless- "Without Fear or Favour." I should certainly strive for an extension of liberty from the Government which would admit my broadcasting controversial subjects by qualified exponents. I would not sleep. till I threw off the preposterous shackles of censorship by permanent G.P.O. officials.

As for the Talks I should certainly rope in specialists who have a right to address the millions on any given topic. But I should
be more reluctant to permit cren these experts to broadcast their own talks unless they were in every way vocally proficient to speak through the microphone.

I would consider-a happy idea !-the possibility of a graduated scale of license fees according to the number of yalres used ! This may bring down coals of fire on my head but the suggestion is absolutely disinterested since I myself use a 4 -valve sct !

## The Matter of Fees

I should resolutely refuse to pay fancy fees to those artistes who have achieved greatness in other:spheres. I should, indeed, do what a good many impressarios dofind my own material and develop it for the peculiar needs of wireless. I should, to a large extent ignore the stars of other firmaments, for experience has shown us that they do not necessarily shinc through the ether! I should as far as possible encourage British talent-not that Art has any boundaries-but because in the past it has been the fashion to starve our own artistes. I would not be so inclined to give such an open field to the nasal artistes from across the herring pond. They are fine fellows and all that, but since they invariably yearn for the places and persons they have left behind we should encourage them to return to them, and, so ease their own heart-pangs-and ours too!'

## The Inferiority Complex

I should in principle make it fully understood that broadcasting was "It," and that only under the conditions laid down by the Corporation would artistes be permitted to broadcast. Somehow I still sense the inferiority complex across miles of space. I would absolutely veto any suggestion of self-advertisement. Too often one obtains the impression that an artiste has "kindly consented" to broadcast on condition that his name is featured; or that the show in which he or she is appearing is specially mentioned. Lately this has been got round by artistes boosting each other. If I ran the B.B.C. I would boost such publicity seekers out of the Strand.
So far as the musical side is concerned I would persevere with the altemative programmes but; this would not necessarily mean that I sbould set out to pander to the
(Concluded at foot of page 860.)


Senjoy the special B.B.C. programmes this Christmas, with the minimum of expense and complication, the Amateur Wireless Technical Staff has produced the " Yule" two-valver. This is a simple-to-make receiver which can be relied upon to give excellent loud-speaker results up to a distance of approximately fifteen miles from a main. B.B.C. station. There is nothing novel in the circuit arrangement, although naturally we have incorporated up-to-date components in the receiver itself. As is the case with many other "straight" circuits, the results obtained in practice largely depend upon the quality of components incorporated
The "Yule" two-valver embodies guar-


The Wiring Diagram (Blueprint available, price $1_{i}$-)
ánteed components throughout, and if constructors do substitute different makes of components for those specified, we should like to emphasise the necessity of choosing really reliable apparatus.

The accessories-namely, valves, batteries, and plug-in coils-should also be sclected with care

## Guaranteed Results

We feel sure that if our advice is followed the results obtained with the "Yule" two-valver will more than justify the initial outlay and the time taken in constructional work.
There are three controls in the receiver: the variable condenser dial for tuning, and the knob for varying the coupling between the reaction coil and tuning coil. The third knob to be seen on the panel is the filament resistance controlling the filament current of the filaments of both valves
At the back of the cabinet housing the receiver is an ebonite terminal strip carrying the H.T., L.T., and grid-biasterminals. The aerial, earth, and loudspeaker terminals arc mounted in convenient positions on the front of the panel.

A feature that willappeal to the less technical listener is the total inclusion of the valvesand two-way coil-holder

From a theoretical point of view, there are but few circuit details which require explanation.
The theoretical circuit diagramshowshow simple is the arrange.
ment. Tuning is possible over the whole of the wavelengths used by broadcasting stations, different bands being covered by simply changing the plug-in coil for one of a different size. A No. 35 or No. 40 plug in coil is suitable for most B.B.C. stations when an aerial with a length of between 70 to 100 ft . is used. A No. 150 or No. 200 will bring in Daventry 5 XX and other stations on nearby wavelengths. The size of reaction coil is not critical; a No. 50 or No. 60 gives


## The Set is Simple to Construct

good reaction effects on the wavelength band between 200-500 metres and a No, soo on the long wavelengths.

## Reaction

The reaction system is the simplest possible. A plag-in coil is wired in series with the anode of the detector valve and the primary winding of the L.F. transformer This coil is arranged so that il can bo


Few Components are Required
variably coupled to the aerial-tuning coil in a slow-motion two-way coil-holder.

The old objection to this form of reaction was that the application of reaction was not gradual enough. This fault can be practically eliminated by using a small reaction coil, just sufficiently large to give reaction over the tuning range of the particular coil to which it is coupled. The use of a good slow-motion coil movement, such as that used, also assists in giving a gradual reaction application. "Piopping" or reaction overlap is usually due to the wrong value of grid leak or too high a value of H.T. on the detector. Attention to these points will enable the operator to obtain a good reaction control.

It will be noticed that a small fixed condenser is shunted across the primary of the L.F. transformer. Here again this is an expedient to assist in the production of smooth reaction effects, which would be somewhat crratic were the condenser omitted. Its function is to by-pass the H.F. current flowing from the anode of the detector valve through the reaction coil to H.T. + .

The Ferranti L.F. transformer embodied in the "Yule" two-valver has this by-pass condenser already wired inside the iron case, but if other makes are used it will be necessary to add this externally.

As far as the battery connections are concerned, these are quite simply arranged. A grid-bias battery is connected between the IS connection of the secondary of the L.F. transformer and L.T.-. Common to the two-valve filaments, in the L.T. + lead, is a 7 -ohm filament rheostat. There are two H.T. + tappings, the detector tapping being taken to about 60 volts and the L.F. tapping to 120 volts.

The grid leak and condenser rectification included is the most sensitive form known, though it should be noted that the grid leak is not connected across the grid condenser, but between grid and L.T. + .

So much for the circuit diagram. To build up the "Yule" twovalver you will require the following components, together with two valves, some plug-in coils, H.T., L.T. and grid-bias batteries, a loudspeaker, and a reasonably good aexialearth system.

## Comporents Required

Panel, 12 in . by 8 in . by $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. . (Ebonart, Peto-Scott, Becol, or Raymond).

Cabinet (Camco, Raymond, Radio Supply.
.0005 low-loss variable condenser (Ormond, Burton, Cyldon, or Dubilier).

Two valve-holders (Benjamin or Lissen)
Two-way coil-holder (Lissen).
Fixed condenser, . 0003 (Dubilier, Lissen, or C.D.M.).
Variable rheostat, 6 ohms (Lissen, Dubilier, or C.D.M.).

Transformer (Ferranti A.F.3, R.I. and Varley, or Lissen).

Grid leak, 2 megohms (Dubilier, Lissen, or C.D.M.).

Nine terminals, marked H.T. +I , H.T. +2, H.T. - L.T. + , L.T. $-, ~ A, E$, L.S.+, L.S. - (Belling and Lec or Eastick). Connecting wire (Glazite or Junit).
Grid-battery clips. (Bulgin).


Circuit Diagram of the "Yule Two "

## Construction

With these available the duplication of our layout can be undertaken. A special blueprint (price Is.), showing the panel and baseboard layouts, can be obtained from this office. The blucprint can be used as a drilling template for the panel components, and in this comnection it should prove invaluable to those who are not natural "handy men."


The wiring of the "Yule Two " is quite straightforward
The panel is drilled to accommodate the variable condenser, filament rheostat and the knol of the two-way, coil-holder, and the aerial, earth and loud-speaker terminals. In drilling the hole to take the spindle of the Lissen coil-holder, accuracy is necessary in order that the moving coil-holder can be smoothly adjusted.

The baseboard layout is quite clearly shown by the photographic views and reduced reproduction of the blueprint. The grid-bias battery is mounted vertically at one end of the baseboard by means of two G.B. elips. The L.I'. transformer has to be placed sufficiently far away from the twoway coil-holder to allow the reaction coil to swing well away from the tuning coil.

When, the baseboard components have
been mounted and the panel and terminal strip fitted as indicated, the simple wiringup process can be started. Here again the blueprint is of great value, and is strongly recommended to those who find difficulty in following theoretical diagrams. White Glazite wire was used in the model illustrated, and this serves very well. The two grid-bias leads are short lengths of rubbercovered flex, one from the L.F. transformer, the other from the positive filament busbar.

The "series" clip on the Dubilier conrlenser provides the necessary extra connection for the filament positive end of the grid leak.

In our tests a Mullard PMrHF was used as a detector and a PMz as the amplifying valve. This combination gave excellent results. Other pairs of valves which we can recommend are given in the valve table b.low.

| Make | 111 | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B.'Г.H. ... | B2I | B23 |
| Cosmos ... | SPIEIG | SPrSiRR |
| Cossor | 2 OOHF | 220 P . |
| Ediswan | HF210 | PV2 |
| Marconi | DEL210 | DEP2r5 |
| Multard ... | PMiHF | PM2 |
| O:ram | DELzio | DEP25 |
| Six-Sixty | SS210HF | $\mathrm{SS}_{215} \mathrm{P}$ |

"IF I RAN THE B.B.C."
(Continued from page 858.)
lorrest of "brows."' I should maintain a high standard which the average listener expects in wireless transmissions as he expects in everything else. And if it is truc, it is our cluty not to pander to it.

In other directions I will candidly admit that I would make little change. I would continue to give the public opera because, despite what a good many ill-informed Jeremiahs declared sone time ago, operas are popular.

I would continue the "Proms." and the National Concerts, and II would extend this idea to big public speeches by the leading speakers of the day, and I would encourage first-class debates-informal and not pre. pared speeches, which sound like essays.

Finally I should certainly not attempt to interfere with the fine spirit which permeates the Corporation. Under the direction of the Di ector-General Sir John Reith, a wonderful esprit de corps has grown up and this is easily manifest in such intercourse as the staff has with the outside public. Certainly if I ran the B.B.C. I should re-appoint the Director-General I

But, of course, there is not the smallest likelihood that the job will be offered to me ! Nor incleed should I welcome it.


Making Light Do Work

By T. THORNE BAKER, M.I.R.E., F.Inst.P., F.R.P.S.

and most interesting photo-electric unit so far discovered, with which and a really sensitive relay, all kinds of interesting experiments can be done. Fig. I shows a copper oxide cell as used by the writer, two copper sheets about $\frac{1}{120}$ of an

THE action of light may be to bleach the colour of a fabric, to heat, to oxidise or to reduce-it may hare a dozen different effects. But in cvery case the rason for these. effects undoubtedly originates from the liberations of electrons.

If light illuminates a plate of metal, electrons are liberated from the surface, the electrons being particles of negative electricity. As long as the illumination continues, the metal plate has potential energy relative to its surroundings, just as a tank of water high up in the air possesses potential energy that could be made at any moment to do work if the water were allowed to fall.

We are all accustomed to thinking of the stream of electrons emitted from the incandescent filament of a valve. Something of the same sort happens when a metal plate is illuminated by light. The effect is usually inuch smaller, but it obeys very distinct laws, and, minute though it is, it is being made use of in many branches of electrical and physical work. It is, in fact, a mere matter of calculation that with two plates of copper a sixth of a square mile in area, one of them merely exposed to sunlight, and the other kept dark one could obtain a kilowatt of energy as long as the light lasted!

Iight can, in fact, be made to work, and as the wireless transmission of pictures and wireless television comp more into general use, light energy will become more and more utilised.

## A Simple Experiment

All kinds ofexperiments can be contrived once we have some sort of unit that is sensitive to light. Such a unit is the selenium cell, which has been recently shown to generate photo-electric currents in addition to changing in conductivity on being illuminated. Another such unit is the copper-oxide cell, undoubtedly the cheapest
inch thick and 2 in . by 1 in . in size, cut with scissors out of copper sheet with a lug as shown, are separated with match sticks and held together' with an elastic band. The pair of copper plates is immersed in a solution of copper sulphate, 15 grains; tap water, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ounces, in any convenient containing vessel of glass, and is left for about a week in darkness. Such a "cell" will then, when connected in series with a microammeter, show the production-of a current of $50^{\circ}$ microamperes upwards if the light from a $100 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{m}}$ metak-filament lamp be allowed to fall upon one side, i.e., one plate of the cell, the other being kept as dark as possible.

## Vactum Cells

The type of cell used in the new photoelectric making of gramophone records, in wireless photo-telegraphy and in the television syrstems of Mihâly, Belin, Ives, and others, is it vacuum "cell" containing a cathode of sodium, potassium or rubidium
plete evacution a trace of argon or helium is introduced, which greatly increases the electron emission for a given amount of light. The cathode metal is thallium, in the case of the cell invented by Case for talking kinematograph films, while recently a cadmium cell has been introduced for the measurement of light in medical treatment with ultra-violet rays.

## Practical Application

The number of wireless picture systems which employ the photo-electric cell is constantly growing. Francis Jenkins, the Bell Telephone Company, Professor Karolus Edouard Belin, and Captain Ranger all employ it. In each system the principle is noughly the same.
If we consider a photographic transparency (really a lantern slide), printed on celluloid film and wrapped round a small glass cylinder in Fig. 3, we can imagine an electric lamp E, the rays from which are concentrated by a lens so as to cross the picture at a point $P$, the light is then reflecterk . upwards by means of a prism Q, so that it falls upon the photo-electric cell PE. Now - if the cylinder is revolved, different light and dark parts of the picture will continnally intercept the beam of rays at $P$, causing lesser or greater amounts of light to fall upon the photo-electric cell; and if, as the cylinder revolves it is given an upward -motion, in addition, so that in due course


Fig 1-A Simple Photo-electric Cell Fig. 3-Photo-telegraphic Transmitter

Fig. 4-A Photo-electric Relay
deposited on the glass. The electrons flow from this (when illuminated) to an anode ring collector, as indicated in the diagram in Fig. 2. The most sensitive cells are treated with hydrogen until potassium or sodium hydride is formed, and after com-
the whole length of it travels in front of $P$, it is obvious that every minute part of the picture in turn will be analysed or explored by the beam of light.

We thus see that the photo-electric cell
(Contimued on page 906)


DECEMBER i5.-Solved the difficult problem of the boy's Christmas present to-day. Douglas-Smith, my wireless neighbour, was more than usually

enthusiastic-over his pet hobby this morning. For once in a while, I listened to him. Glad I did so, for I got the idea from his talk that I might buy the boy a wireless set this Christmas. Understand wireless appeals to boys as much as to grown-ups, so am hoping to have hit upon something really good for dear boy Dalrymple this year.

December I6.-.Dropped in a big wireless store in town this afternoon. Heard several large sets. Afraid a large set would prove too much for the boy at present. Dal is only nine-or is he ten? I really am not sure which.

December I7.-Purchased Dal's wireless set; a neat little affair called a crystal receiver. Smugglecl it in home by the simple expedient of entering by the back door.

December 18.-This wireless set idea is working out a little more expensive than I' thought at first. Douglas-Smith tells me I shall need an aerial, an earth, and a lightning protector.

December 19.-Purchased aerial wirehundred feet of seven-twenty-two. These technical terms seem to come rather easily to me.

December 2n.-Tried Dal's crystal set over at Douglas-Smith's place. Heard faint music, and on one occasion distinguished two consecutive words. Becoming quite efficient at twiddling the little twiddley wire which touches the crystal; but why this wire should be called the catwhisker is beyond me. Speaking from a lifetime's experience of a suburb with an
abnormally high cat population, I doubt if the cat with curly whiskers has yet been born.

December 21.-Great success with-Dal's crystal set. Heard a whole sentence clearly-"Further outlook unsettled." So elated was I with my success that I imnediately fell in with Douglas-Smith's suggestion to ring up Savoy Hill. Rather strange the B.B.C. folk should have at headquarters as telephone operator a somewhat laconic-one might almost say blasé-female with no interest whatever in wireless.

December 22.-Tried Dal's set at lome for the first time, the boy having been pushed off to bed early, much against his will. Ran the aerial wire out to the roof of the sumnrer-house. Earth to water-pipe in scullery. Tried for an hour, but heard nothing more than a fizzing noise when

-come very easilly to me
someone turned the scullery tap on. Cold job winding in the aerial wire in the sleet. Shivered for an hour in bed, and was finally compelled to go downstairs and partake of a stiff dose.

December 23.-Right as rain this morning. Told Douglas-Smith of last night's poor results. D.-S. says imperative must have a thirty-foot mast for aerial; so telephoned old _man Sykes, our very worthy local builder, to supply and fix mast. Douglas-Smith 'phoned me at office; greatly agitated; forgot to tell me to be sure to have a pulley fixed to top of mast and a rope through pulley. Called on builder Sykes on way home to tell him about pulley and rope. Sykes rather sarcastic. Says that since he lost his trained monkey, two years ago, from an acute attack of diagnosis, he has made a point of

fitting every one of his wireless masts and jligpoles with pulley, rope, and cleck Before they go up. Wonder what a cleek is? Cannot find the word in the wireless dictionary, acciclentally borrowed from Douglas-Smith.

Deccmber 24.-Met wife and Dal in town for lunch. Botli foll in eagerly with my suggestion of an alternoon's shopping, followed by tea in town. Rushed off home to see mast fixed up. Wife in secret, of course. but Dil not in the least suspicious. Big job putting up mast in garden. Held whole weight of mast alone for half an hour while Sykes mixed his concrete and his men held guy ropes. Perspired dreadfully, and had to change everything while Sykes fixed bracket on chimney. Aerial finally completed at five o'clock-a good hour before wife and Dal returned. Got the boy off to bed at eleven. Proceeded to bore windowframe for leading-in tube. Fool of a police constable mistook me for a burglar or something of the sort.
December 25.-Dal delighted with his wireless set. Found pair of phones in own stocking; present from wife. Pair of phones in wife's stocking; present from self. Very thoughtful of us. We can all listen-in together at the same time now. Spent morning driving iron pipes in ground for earth. Seems Dal knows something about wireless, and recommends a short earth lead in preference to my long lead to the water-pipe in the scullery. Tried all afternoon to hear something on Dal's crystal set, but no luck at all. Dal tried after tea and picked up London within a couple of


It is doubtful whether he knows it
minutes. Looks to me as if wireless is another of those incdern things in which children invariably do better than their (Concluded on page-897)


A. W. 10.12 .27

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## What is Happening

ONE does not seemi to hear very much of 5 SW just now, either by means of the receiving set or by reports. One may be wrong-one hopes fervently that one is-but there is somehow the impression that the B.B.C. has not so far taken up short-wave transmission very strenuously. With the plant available and with the power that is behind it, one would have expected some really outstanding results to have been achieved ere this. I am not saying that there have not been results, but they have been a little disappointing.

The queer ways in which the short waves behave are, of course, proverbial. 2XAD and 2XAF provide an excellent case in point. During the greater part of the summer, 2 XAD was the better and more certain signal in this country. 2XAF was really well heard only at times round about two and three o'clock in the morning. Conditions now are exactly reversed. 2XAF is nearly always an excellent signal, but 2XAD is at his best during the Saturday evening football match relays and gets steadily worse as the night goes on. The explanation is that transmissions on the 32.77 -metre wavelength are best heard when it is dark in both countries, as it is just now from II p.m. onwards.

## Radio Drama

IN order to "lift" radio drama from its monotonous level a number of recent "productions" have had the assistance of people additional to the production staff at Savoy Hill. Some success has been achieved, but, listening to these broadcasts, it is difficult to detect any difference in the manner of telling the story. The noticeable difference is that the plays have been more varied. In most cases this variety of subject has not been achieved by outside aid.

## R.U.R.

THE revival of R.U.R. was very effective from the point of view of the listener and the producer. The element of luck was considerably reduced, and I was pleased to note that the play was produced by listening, and not in the old way of the producer rehearsing the cast in the studio as for a theatre performance. Undoubtedly the best place to hear these plays is in the noise studio, for there the greatest tragedy becomes a side-splitting burlesque. Standing among the ghastly instruments which produce these weird noises, you can see through a glass door the actors and actresses spealsing their lines. That in itself makes the most dyspeptic critic laugh. Yet more is to follow. Some of the lines of Rossimn's Unizersal Robots are
appallingly doleful, but to the magician of the noise studio these are but "cues." As I listened to these depressing words the magician rushed about with perspiring brow, the book of the play in his hand, and frantically stirred up all the noise instruments within reach. There were whistles blowing, the clasly of machinery, and the rushing of water.

It was all great fun to me, but from the anxious look of the young noise-maker I gathered that his "cues" were very important. I remember that on one famous occasion during one of the B.B.C.'s first revucs a dog was supposed to disappear: itp a vacuum cleaner. At the critical moment a moaning cat-call was given out instead of the dog's expected whimper.
Rossum's Universal Robots looked as if they might be mised in like manner at any mpment, but fortunately the young man working the gadgets hit on the right noises at the appropriate moments. Personally, if I worked this medley of old iron I should want a little more space. Another point is that clifferent instruments produce different noises according to their movements. If any listener wants full value for his licence he should gain admission to the noise studio during a full-blooded melodrama. As a tip, I suggest that he should wait for Metropolis.

## A Puzzle-and the Solution

DURING the last week or so until by accident I discovered their solution, I have been worried by two small problems as regards the warelengths of a Dutch and an Italian station, of which the transmissions are being received regularly in the British Isles. I know that the new Huizen transmitter had adopted two wavelengths -namely, 1,840 metres and 1,950 metres, the latter in common with the commercial Scheveningen-Haven transmitter-but for the life of me. I could not make out at what particular times these different wavelengths were used. For the guidance of readers, I am pleasecl to say that I am now able to give definite information. On Sundays, Huizen apparently transmits on r, 840 metres until 1.40 p.m. G.M.T., when it changes over-to $\mathrm{r}, 950$ metres, and again reverts to the lower wavelength at 5.40 p.m. G.M.T.; on weekdays it broadcasts on 1,840 metres until 5.40 p.m. G.M.T., from which time it works on 1,950 metres. The reason for so doing is tlat at certain periocls of the day the Scheveningen-Haven station sends out bulletins, and the two transmitters could not possibly work at the same time on the same wavelength.

## -and Another

T ${ }^{4} \mathrm{HE}$ second puzzle to which I referrect is of a transmission picked up on most
evenings on a wavelength of about 540 metres, which it was easy to identify as fmanating from Italy. On most occasions the broadcasts were mercly relays of the regular Milan programmes. As the Como experimental station which had been erected during the period of the Volta Centenary Exhibition in that city, according to official statements, was closed down towards the end of October, the solution of the problem was rendered more difficult. However, I now learn that the new $\eta$-kilowatt telephony plant has now been brought into operation for the Milan scrivice, which is still using its old $11 / 2$-kilowatt transmitter. For the present, therefore, these programmes, for the purposes of tests, are simultaneously broadcast on two wavelengths, namely, 3 I7 and 545.6 metres.

## Through the Fog

WIRELESS is always being useful to the traveller by sea or by air, and the other day we had a remarkable demonstration of what it can do to help when conditions are adverse. Shortly after leaving Le Bourget one of the cross-Channel aeroplanes ran into thick fog. The pilot, of course, rose to get abore this, and found stretching below him an apparently endless sea of mist. Still, he was able to continue his journey, landing safely at Croydon Acrodrome on scheduled time. From the moment when he first encountered the fog until that at which he landed at the aerodrome he never saw land or water. He was, in fact, guided the whole way by wireless.

## Startling!

WANDERING gently downwards from the 300 -metre mark the other night, I came suddenly upon a signal of terrific strength. I was wearing the phones at the time, and I can assure you that I very hastily removed them for fear of having ny eardrums blown in. Dance music was going on at the time, and when I had switched over to the loud-speaker I sat down to wait for the call-sign or some other indication that might help one to identify this amazing transmission. A reference to the calibration chart showed that the wavelength was just a tick under 2.46 metres. A further reference to the list of stations showed that there was nobody down as using any such wavelength. Still, there was the transmission right enough, and I knew that the calibration chart did not lie. Then an inspiration came. A rapid calculation was made, and I bet myself tuppence that I had spotted the station.

Before you read any furthẹ, just think abont it for a moment and see whether you can! You can't? Well, just try
dividing 491.8 by 2 . The answer (said he with a superior smile) is 245.9 . What I was listening to was the second-harmonic of 5 GB . Any lingering doubts were shortiy set at rest by the voice of the announcer. With me this harmonic is tremendous, and, curiously enorigh, it comes through with practically as good quality as the fundamental. I don't know at what sort of distance it is heard, but possibly some of those who complain about spark interference on ${ }_{5}$ GB's wavelength may find it worth while to try receiving him on the harmonic. Curiously enough, I do not get a shortwave harmonic on 49 I. 8 metres, but several friends living farther away than I do from Daventry tell me that they receive it.

## A New Scheme Wanted

T${ }^{7} H E$ basis of the original Geneva scheme of wavelengths was, as you know, that there should be a ro-kilocycle separation between all main stations and between groups using common wavelengths. If you examine now the complete list of stations you will probably be astonished to find in how few instances such a separation still exists. To take one little 'belt, we have 5 GB with. a frequency of 610 kilocycles. Immediątely below is Berlin Witzleben on 620. The next station should be on 630 , but it isn't. Lyons Doua has a frequency of 624 , Langenberg of 638 , Barcelona of 649 , Oslo of 650 , Paris PTT of 655 , Stockholm of 660 , Rome of 666 , and so on.
There should, in theory, be more heterodynes than there are. There are enough, goodness knows; but it is remarkable how some stations manage to get through without interference from neighbours that are far too close according to Geneva ideas. Hamburg is rather a case in point. Though he is scparated by only 7 kilocycles from the group which includes Cork, Plymouth, and six other stations, one can often receive him quite well. And; funnily enough, Cork, despite his seven groupfellows, often elbows his way through and is remarkably well heard. The great tip when going for foreign stations is to take the most powerful. If there is sufficient strength behind a transmission it is often able to entirely drown interference and to come through exceedingly well.

## Some Little Fellows

$\mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{T}}$TILL, the rule about always picking the highest powered stations does not always hold good, for some of the little chaps are remarkably well heard. Amongst these I would mention the Petit Parisien, which is rated at only 5 kilowatt, and the wonderful Swedish relays. The strength at which the latter are receiyed, though few of them are rated at more than .35 kilowatt, is nothing short of astonishing.

When I tuned down below 240 metres I hear "Stockholms Radio" again and again-as the condenser settings are reduced. Not a few of them are so good that excellent loud-speaker reception is obtainable with one high-frequency stage and two note-magnifiers. Some, of course, are hoterodyned or swamped by mush, but the majority are really worth listening to. Another astonishing low-powered station is Stettin, rated at .75 kilowatt. Catch him at a time when he is working. alone on 236.2 metres, and you will be astonished at both his strength and his quality. Of our home relays, Edinburgh appears to have wonderful distance-getting powers.

## A Compliment

1WAS very interested the other day in listening to Lahtis, in Finland, which was transmitting a programme having a curiously familiar sound. I do not speak Finnish fluently (not at all in my usual finished manner, as one might say); in fact, I am not quite sure whether I know a word of this attractive language. Nevertheless, listening to this programme, it seemed to me greatly reminiscent, and suddenly I grasped what was bappening. It was none other than our old friend "Music and the Ordinary Listener" translated into Finnish. We had snatches of explanatory matter accompanied by five-finger exercises to illustrate the particular point, after which the whole thing was blended together in an exquisite rendering of the "Guillotine March" from the "Three Blind Mice." As I say, I do not speak Finnish, so I may have misinterpreted the actual item; but there was no doubt about its character.
I am proud to say, however, that Britain still holds the field. There was not the same forceful vitality about this particular transmission which we are accustomed to associate with Sir Walford Davies, nor were there the same joyous excursions into song in order to elucidate some particular point. But who shall say that British broadcasting is dull when we have such striking evidence of imitations in such farflung corners of Europe? [It isn't very fat ! - Ed.]

## Atmospheric Disturbances

IN all probability many readers will think that I am referring to the noisy type of interference when they see this title, and more than likely they will wonder what I have got to say on this subject at this time of year. I am referring, however, to the other type of interference which takes place actually on our wireless gear when the weather experiences those quieer changes which have taken place dusing the past few weeks. More than likely, many readers will have wondered at the very apparent change
in the tuning capacity of their sets or at the noises which have arisen, but which are clearly not due to the ordinary static disturbances with which they became only too familiar during the summer months that have passed.
These noises and changes are often due to the dampress which prevails in our atmosphere, and which takes an early opportunity of invading any unprotected portions of the gear, such as unvarnished coils or exposed condensers, poor lead-in tubes and ebonite, and the like. Also a marked falling off in signal strength might be experienced from the same cause. The moral is that when a set is built in the first place, every care should be taken to render it weather-proof.

## The Short-wave Joke

NJOW that we have at last reaclied that stage of history in broadcasting when we are able to listen to programmes on extremely short waves, public interest will be re-awakened in the design of suitable receivers for this work. In this connection it is very interesting to note that for some years many writers, mostly American, have written articles claiming that apparatus described by them is capable of reaching down to very short wavelengths such as .5 metre, etc. It has now been demonstrated beyond question that the ordinary commercial valve, such as is used in broadcast receivers and transmitters, cannot be made to generate such short waves, no matter what circuits are used in conjunction with them, and that the fundamental wavelength of the valve itself and its electrodes is higher than the wavelength named. The lowest wavelength which we can hope to reach with such valves is something in the neighbourhood of 2 metres, and even then the oscillations are hardly steady enough for heterodyne reception over anything but very short distances.

The wavelength of about 5 metres seems to be about the lowest to which we can go with ordinary types of valve, and even then very special precautions have to be taken to render the oscillations stable, owing to the fact that a certain amount of frequency pulling takes place on the filament. Some form of balancelt circuit with two valves seems to be a partial solution of the problern. In the meantime, research continues, for a considerable number of stations can be placed in very narrow bands on the sho: $t$ wavelengths without inter. fering one with the other, and if by any means these wavelengths can be made a practicable proposition, we shall have heard the last of an overcrowded ether for a long time to come. The Americans are particularly keen on developing this waveband for very obv́ious reasons.

THERMION.


W7 E wireless enthusiasts naturally wish to make the most of this opportunity to show our friends how radio can help to make a merry Christmas party still more jolly.


Fig. 1-The Invisible Orchestra
Apart from the fun and pleasure our experiments and tricks provide, there is another side to it: Some of the members of our party may as yet not be interested in radio; and our humble efforts may impress them more than any textbook.
An endless variety of radio tricks is possible with quite a modest equipment and few accessories, but it must be borne in mind that the simpler the "stunt," the more surprising will it prove. For this


Fig. 3-The Musical Christmas Tree reason the tricks illustrated here are as simple as possible.

Just a word of advice : rehearse each -trick beforehand, else one or two may fall flat and your reputation will suffer.
"The Invisible Orchestra" (Fig. I) is a little experiment which cannot fail to amuse. Concealed under the table, and held in
position by a brass clip or leather strap, is a small loud-speaker. Its horn points downward, the leads going to the set are hidden behind one of the table legs, and are run along the floor, concealed under the carpet.

The overhanging tablecloth assists in hiding the loud-speaker, and when the feast is well under way, a confederate switches on the wireless set which should be placed in an adjoining room, if possible.

The music must not be too loud, soft music is much more difficult to trace; if the set has a volume control this can be used to increase very gradually the volume.
"Nice music," someone will remark, "where's the loud-speaker?" If no speaker is visible in the room it will take some time before a budding Sherlock Holmes discovers the hidden instrument.

The party will vote this a jolly stunt, but we have further surprises for them. Let us see how they will like the "Singing Bust!"

We will assume that the stage is sct; on the mantelpiece, or on a shelf or even a small table, stands a plaster bust which can be obtained for a shilling or two.

When the rollicking fun has died down for a moment, plug in the jack and switch on your set-mellow music will come from the bust!

When your trick is discovered, you can


Amateur Wireless, 58/6i Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4
explain how it was clone: A small loudspeaker unit, such as the Lissenola, is mounted on a circular wooden base with three small clips bent from thin brass strips,


Fig. 2-The Singing Bust
the bust stands on this base, a central clearance hole in the latter affords a recess for the adjusting screw of the loud-speaker unit. A short horn, made from cartridge paper or thin cardboard, is fitted to the nozzle of the unit to improve the volume (see Fig. 2.)
Another "musical item" awaits the attention of our party. In a corner of the drawing room, on a low table, for instance, stands a little Christmas tree. Although


Fig. 4-The Cigarette-packet Aerial
our friends do not suspect it, this tree is really musical, and we can prove it by merely switching on the set.

Mellow music seems to come from the very roots of the tree. The secret of our experiment is revealed in the sketch (Fig. 3); the tree is planted in a small flower-pot and this is suspended inside a second,

## Wireless Stunts for Christmas (Conitined from preading page)

much larger, flower-pot in such a way that a fairly large airspace is left between the two.

The large flower-pot stands on a shallow box which also houses a Lissenola or similar loud-speaker unit. The nozzle of this unit projects into the clear space between the two flower-pots, so that this space acts as a short horn. A crepe paper sleeve should surround box and pot.

We have still more surprises for our party! Casually, we ask a fellow fan: "Did you know that a packet of cigarettes makes a jolly good aerial?" Naturally, he refuses to believe such an unlikely thing, and, once more, we must prove our contention.

To show that there is no deception whatever, we borrow from a member of the party a packet of cigarettes, the only conditions we make being that the packet must be a large one (shilling size, for instance) and that the cigarettes must be wrapped in tinfoil-"Tin is essential as a conductor of electricity, you know,"-we explain.

A "twenty" box is placed at our disposal by a friend, and we ask the members of the party to examine box and contents carefully to see that neither is prepared in any way.

The box is placed on the table; under the box we lay a thin sheet of mica slightly larger than the box.
The tray holding the cigarettes is partly withdrawn as shown in the illustration (Fig. 4), and folding back the flap we attach a wire to a corner of the tinfoil wrapper, using a small clip for this purpose. The other end of the
wire is secured to the aerial terminal of the set.

Now we ask a friend to switch on the set,


Figs. 5 and 6-Details of Hidden Plate
-he does so, and remarkably enough, the set works as well on this miniature aerial as with the big outdoor one.

We can prove that the "juice" is actually coming from the cigarette box, by simply tearing off the corner of the tinfoil to which the wire is attached. Immediately, the music stops, only to start again when the connection is once more established.
"Wonderful," some fellow amateurs will exclaim, "how does he do it?"
The solution is simple enough, the tinfoil wrapper is one plate of a condenser, the other plate is hidden under the tablecloth and connected to the outdoor, aerial by a very thin enamelled copper wire.

Together, the two plates with the mica sheets between them make a capacity lead-in, a condenser in series with the aerial.

The hidden plate is a piece of thin copper foil, about 3 in. square; to insulate it the copper plate has been placed between two thin sheets of mica (Fig. 5) gummed paper bands hold the assembly together, as inclicated in Fig. 6.
The lead-in coming from the outdoor aerial is soldered to one corner of the copper foil; as very thin enamelled wire is used for this connection, this lead can be effectively hidden.
The concealed plate with its insulating cover is quite thin, and will scarcely be detected under the tablecloth. The latter should be as thin as possible, to give our condenser sufficient capacity.

Naturally, when carrying out this experiment, the demonstrator must know where the bidden plate lies under the cloth, so that he can place the cigarette box immediately above it. The table should preferably stand in a dim corner, and not too far from the aerial lead.

## Operating the "Standard Three" :: The Three-valve Receiver described

$I^{N}$N cases where all three valves have to be used in this receiver the table gives the correct sequence of types. The table was compiled on the assumption that all three valves are to be used, but where two are sufficient, ignore column v2 and take v3 as the correct column for the second valve.

The simplicity of operation of this receiver is one of its most attractive characteristics. The main control is the dial of the slow-motion variable condenser which is rotated until the local station is received. Adjustments of grid-bias voltages, and detector H.T. voltage should then be made until the maximum signal strength combined with purity of reproduction, without reaction, is obtained. If necessary the reaction condenser can be used to bring up the strength. Do not overlook the fact that a No. 6o reaction coil, if closely coupled to the aerial-

2-VOLT VALVES FOR USE IN THE "STANDARD THREE"

| Make | $\nu_{1}$ | $V_{2}$ | $V_{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B.T.H. . | B21 | B22 | B23 |
| Cosmos.. | SP18/G | SP16/R | SP18/RR |
| Cossor .. | $210 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{F}$. | $210 \mathrm{~L} . \mathrm{F}$. | 220 P |
| Ediswan | HF2ro | GP2 | $\mathrm{PV}^{r_{2}}$ |
| Marconi | DEL210 | DEL2 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DEP}_{215} \\ & \mathrm{DEP}_{2}{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Mullard. . | PMıH.F. | PM1L.F. | PM2 |
| Osram. . | DELzıo | DEL210 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEP215 }_{2} \\ & \text { DEP2 }^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Six Sixty | SS210H.F. | SS210l..F. | SS215P |

N.B.- Corresponding 4- and 6 -volt valves can, of course, be used instead of the 2 -volt valves mentionced.
tuning coil, will give an appreciable "buildup" effect with the reaction condenser at zero. Over-application of the reaction invariably mars the quality of reproduction. This is not so noticeable on more distant stations, owing to a number of other sources of distortion.

Using two valves, with the change-over switch "down," the local station was tuned in at good loud-speaker strength. With the switch "up" on three valves, many distant stations were readily receivable on the loud-speaker. A short aerial assists in "sharpening" the tuning, although for greatest signal strength a full 100 ft. aerial is recommended, together with a good earth connection.

An Ealing reader informs us that he has Nos. 1 to 186 of Amateur Wireless and would sell them to those who wanted them.

## FREE

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including blueprint and full details, will be supplied for any one of these receivers. Booklets, including blueprint of the other five receivers, 6 d . each.

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T.2. s-valve. Two H.F. stages, with S 625 valves. Stations hundreds of miles away can be tuned in with complete stability.

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## convenience and economy build this battery-less receiver



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BUILD tor yourself a receiver that needs no batteries-no accumulators; that costs next to nothing to run; that will always spring to life at the turn of a switch. Build now from the free Marconiphone circuits. Full constructional details and full-size wiring plan are provided. You cannot go wrong.
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## The set of the season!



LEWCOS Dual Screened Coils are designed to facilitate the change from the $250-550 \mathrm{~m}$. Broadcast Band to longer waves used by Hilversum, Radio Paris and Daventry. The change is effected by a switch incorporated in the coils and operated by a single panel control.
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No coil changing
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# Radio Photo-Telegraphy 

Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz describes the New Lorenz-Korn System

MANY problems which, until a short time ago, were considered impossible of a satisfactory solution have, during recent years, in the quiet of the laboratory, been solved, and difficulties once thought unconquerable have been disposed of. This was the case with the airship and aeroplane, ás well as radio broadcasting, to all of which the man in the street, with surprising rapidity, has grown accustomed. A similar process is now going on with photo-tele-graphy-the telegraphic transmission of pictures, photographs, drawings, and hand-writing-which during the last few years has opened up new vistas of practical application. While the fundamental principle, ever since the early work of Professor Korn and other pioneers, has hardly been altered, the adoption of amplifier valves has greatly improved results, reducing the times of transmission to a fraction of their initial figures, and thus providing un-thought-of economic possibilities.

Professor Arthur Korn, of Berlin, on whose system frequent transmissions of press photographs had been made before


Diagram of Lorenz-Korn Transmitter
the war between Berlin, on the one hand, and Munich, Paris and London, on the other, as well as between the Scandinavian capitals, has lately been working in conjunction with the $C$. Lorenz firm-one of the two or three German companies which, ever since the early days of radio-telegraphy, have been engaged in developing wireless. The result of these joint endeavours is an outfit which, even at its present stage, is well developed in every detail, and which, with surprisingly short times of transmission with or without the intermediary of con-ductorlines-enables excellent photo-telegraphic reproductions to be obtained.

The first statement of results so far
obtained was made by Professor Korn at the recent International Congress of Physicists, held at Como (Italy). A summary of this address is given in the following :-

Tele-photographic transmissions could, until a short time ago, only be made with transmitted light, i.e., with pictures made transparent. Now; however, Korn, and other experimenters have succeeded in working with reflected light. In fact, the original picture can be used for immediate transmission in the form of drawings, sketches, photographic prints, etc.

An original such as one of these at the transmitting end is attaclied to a rotating cy-linder, which at each rotation advances a short distance in the direction of its axis; so that all the various sections of the pictures will be passing, one after the other, below the searching device. The cylinder is about 15 cm . long and 20 cm . in circumference, thus allowing pictures of 13 by 18 cm . to be readily used.

The intense light of a lamp is, by means of a lens, concentrated on a picture element less than $\frac{1}{16}$ square millimetre in area. The light reflected from this minute section eventually passes through a lens system the focus of which coincides approximately with the picture element, being ultinately reflected therefrom on to a photo-electric cell; that is, an electric cell sensitive to light. Instead of ring-shaped cells, Korn uses minute rectilinear glass tubes lined inside with potassium, thus preventing any but the light actually reflected from the various picture elements from striking the cell and eliminating, as far as possible, any disturbing light effects. This is why there is no need to cover the transmitter, which in moderately strong daylight can be left quite open.

The beam of light, which, according to the actual shading of the corresponding

picturc clenient, is more or less intense ${ }_{2}$ will in the sensitive photo-electric cell set up a current impulse of varying intensity. 'This is amplified as desired, supplied to the radio transmitter, and super-imposed


Diagram of Receiving Arrangments
upon the electric waves issuing from the latter-just the same as the microphone currents in ordinary broadcasting.

At the receiving sfation there is a rotating cylinder similar to that of the transmitting station which carries a sheet of photographic film or paper. The recciving cylinder turns in perfect synchronism with the transmitting cylinder and, like the latter, advances a short distance with each rotation. It is located in the interior of an opaque box (Conclieded on page 886)

## A Variable Grid leak

THE variable grid leak illustrated in the diagram given below has two novel features which will recommend it to constructors. In addition it is very simple and cheap to fix up.

The use of a graphite line as a resistance is well known. The chief virtue of this particular method of using the principle is that constant contact is ensured between the moving arm and the graphite line by the piece of lead pencil "nipped" on to the end of the arm.

Some space and a good deal of trouble are saved by having the pencil line on the back of the panel itself. The constructor


- A Variable Grid Leak
should first roughen the ebonite with emery paper; it will then take the lead better. Care should also be taken that the line makes contact with the terminal to which the connection is made. It is advisable to use a second terminal or stop.

All other constructional details are shown in the drawing.
C. V,

## Making Accumulator Cases

MANY anateurs choose to make their own accuınulator cases. Usually soft wood is used because of the difficulties encountered when working hard wood. The next difficulty is that they are not acid resisting and do not last long as accumulator cases.

To overcome this give the case two coats of black enamel. This preserves the wood. To preserve the enamel against the acid, sprinkle over the bottom of the case a little solid sodium bicarbonate or baking soda. This will neutralise the acid as it reaches it. Of course, the sodium bicarbonate has to be renewed periodically and. the case cleaned out.
C. M. B.

## Centre-tapping Home-made Coils

NCHOWN in the illustration is a neat method of centre-tapping home-constructed honeycomb coils, which the writer has made use of very successfully.

When winding the coil a loop should be left where it is desired to make the tapping.


## A Centre-tapped Home-made Coil

The loop should then be bared and clamped under the washer and nut of a small terminal, the shank of which is pushed through one of the openings in the honeycomb, as shown in the drawing.

A large washer should be placed on each side of the coil so that when the nut is tightened up the terminal will not damage the wire.
K. C.

## Obtaining Voltage Tappings

$I^{1}$
N the way shown in the drawing given below an ordinary flash-lamp refill can be converted into a very serviceable grid-


Flash-lamp Grid-bias Battery
bias battery with tappings at $\pm 1 / 2,3$, and $4 \frac{1}{2}$ volts. It is certainly one of the neatest ,ways of doing this and it is simple to effect.

The drawing makes most points clear. Ordinary valve sockets are obtained and soldered on to the positive tag and on to
the zinc cases of the three cells, which are exposed by cutting away the casing of the battery.

Connections are of course, made by means of valve legs soldered to the two G.B. leads.
H. B.

## A Gramophone Pick-up

THIS idea will be of special interest to those listeners who possess gramophones. Although this pick-up may not be as efficient as the purchased article, the results obtained with it are good.

The essential part is the rocker plate. This should be cut and bent into the shape shown. It is drilled in the centre for the


## A Gramophone Pick-up

4 B.A. round-headed screw, to whích it $1 s$ then soldered. The screw is also soldered into the half of a wire connector. These connectors are sometimes known as "barrel connectors."

The two 6B.A. screws and the spring keep the round-headed screw lightly against the fraine of the earpiece. They work easily and tend to restore the needle to its original position as it is rocked to and fro by the groove in the record.

It is also essential that the rod from the rocker plate to the diaphragm be of steel. A fimsy rod will not convey the vibrations faithfully. A piece of bicycle-wheel spoke is recommended.

As regards attaching the earpiece to the sound-box arm, it is best to leave this to the individual constructor, as methods will doubtless occur to his mind. The unit is, of course, connected to the valve in the usual way, that is, through a transformer.
G. C.

## DO NOT MISS THE COM. PETITION ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 904

## BROADCASTERS OF THE MONTH



HELENA CECILE,-One of the most popular entertainers and singers at $2 L O$, as zeell as the proaincial stations. She mekes a speciality of character studies and stores also as a raconteur.


KATHLEEN MOORHOUSE.-A Joung Manchester 'cellist, she has already achieved success as a member of the Halle Orchestra. She has
toured the stations as soloist, and is also a member of the Eulith Robinson String Quartet.


HORATIO NICHOLLS.-Ferv composers hare woritten mare popular songs than Mr. Nicholls He masg be termed the "best seller" of pantomime caught on in Lomdon


CRUE DAVIDSON.-One of the earliest of iroadcasters, Miss Davidson recently broadcast a verymense success from $2 L O$. She possesse yrom foll sonss to operatic arias.


BEN JATVES - Popular métier is the Pellissier type of entertainment and he makes an ideal pierrof. Over the ether, he has made mamy friends, and his vility style of humour is altways appreciated.


LOUIS GOLDING.-This zeell-known novelist has broadcast several times from 2 LO . He muke apoint of actually travelling through the scene in which he lay's the plot of his zoorks. His wieu experience behind them.


HERBERT PARKER.-A clever baritone and HERBERT PARKER.- A clever baritone and a popular broadcaster, Mr. Parker has sumg at
most of the hig concert halls in the country. He makes a special cult of folk songs, as quell as of the more classical songs.


TOM CLARE.-As an actor and entertainer Tom Clare is known all over the world. He was the originator of the title role in" "Cohen on the phono-filmed. He appeared recemly at $2 L O$.


GWINNE DAITES.-This famous Weish singer has been primpal renor at Covent Garden and Carl Rosa operas, besides singing at all the great concert halls in the kingdom. His finest.
operatic tole is Rudolph in "La Boheme."

綂


## A Weekly Programme Criticism by Sydney A. Moseley

THERE is nothing like wircless for a wet day! Nothing like the London Radio Dance Band and the Birmingham Studio Orchestra to clear away depression caused by the ubiquitous fog.

What would be intolerable in some moods becomes most acceptable under these circuinstances.

I listened, for instance, with concentrated contentment (a good phrase this!) to the Hackney Schools Musical Association concert relayed from the Hackney Empire. I wonder how many hearts thrilled at the singing of that haunting school number, "Oh, Who will O'er the Downs with Me?" The Hackney kiddies certainly deserved the encore,

Did you hear Professor Davey's address from the Glasgow studio during the service which he conducted? It was of particular interest to mc , because the reverend gentleman gave out the prayers and the reading in quite ordinary, rational tones. His address, too, was delivered without that over-powering exhortation which frightens so many of us. It was a scholarly address, too-or should I say essay? One fault, Professor Davej: You speak too fast. You must recollect that your audience gets what you say more or less secondhand, and consequently the impression is not so striking nor so easy to follow as it would be if one could see you as well as hear you. Next time, cut down what you have to say by half and do the whole thing in the same time.

And, while on this matter of addresses, it would be a good point if the B.B.C. not only timed a speaker, but helped him by suggesting a limited number of words. In my view, no address should be longer than a thousand words, which is more or less a column of newspaper press. If a man cannot say what he wants to say at this length, then he is a poor appellant.

The British Vocal Quartet is a great success. There is Dorothy Bennett (soprano), Esther Coleman (contralto), Eric Greene (tenor), and Dale Smith (baritone). That fascinating "Catch," which they sang unaccompanied, was irresistible, and would certainly have evoked insistent calls for encore had it been given publicly.

That, old favourite, "Carmena," was also a joy to listen to, but I fear that the soprano was drowned by her more powerful colleagues. Miss Coleman sang divinely, although I didn't like the setting of "The Sweetest Flower that Blows." Dale Smith was in fine form

I see I forgot to mention, in regard to the religious service from the Glasgow studio, that the usual order of things was reversed. Whereas the address was good, the singing was not at all up to the London standard.

Yvette Darnac hids a good veice, and one would like to hear her in some French ballads instead of the commonplace English songs that she sang. Harry Hemsley excelled himself with the Cinderella story the same evening. He is certainly a palpable wireless "hit." Neil Kenyon's subtleties do not always get across. Perhaps it is because he does not hit them home with a sledge hammer.

As I expected, Harriet Cohen, the renowned pianist, has made good and has been playing to us a good deal since first


Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, the eminent German writer, who contributes the article "Radio Photo-telegraphy" appearing in this issue

I noticed her in these columns. She is certainly one of the world's best pianists.

I wonder how many lay listeners realis6 that Sir Herbert Brewer is one of our notable composers? Isn't that song, "Ninetta," captivating? It is remarkable to think that only through the medium of wireless have most of us had an opportunity of appreciating the talent of our native composers.

A Bonny Boy, a comedy by R. Bromley Taylor, was better than some of the other plays to which I have drawn attention. I guessed the denoućment, however, because of the hesitation by the mother when asked what her son's name was. Others in the room, however, were mystitied right to the end. Were you?

Sorry, but the Roosters do not appeal to me greatly outside their war reminiscences. The other evening they followed the tendencies which I spoke about recentlyjokes about drinks, popping of corks, and inanities of that sort. If they go on doing this they will lose their reputation for originality and will have to change their title from the Roosters to the Roisterers !

And I certainly must give a little space to the entertainment entitled "This Programme Business," which was written and arranged by Cecil Lewis. Lewis is certainly an egotist, and all through the entertainment I was trying hard to conjure up the sort of listener who would be interested in this "Cecil-ing," "Donald-ing," and "Macing." Why don't they dall cach other "darling," and be done with it? As for the Pekin story, which seemed to occupy most of the time, I am at a loss to understand why it was given at all.

Donald Calthrop, by the by, was less voluble and, consequently, much better in his little effort.

Mr. R. E. Fraser, assistant sales manager of the Electron Company, approves my estimate of Mabel Constanduros. "Speaking for myself," he writes to me, "I was very pleased to read your criticism, as she is, in my view, the best comic broadcasting turn to-day." A sentiment with "hich most of my readers will certainly agrec.

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# ETHER FISHING =and Identifying the Catch By J. GODCHAUX ABRAHAMS 

T his excitement, Graves kicked me on a 1 tender spot.
"What's that?" he shouted with glee.
"My shin, if you don't mind," I retorted huffily as, bending down, I rubbed it vigorously.
'The new wireless set had been delivered, and a friend had sent out through the telephone an urgent S O S to which, with the curiosity possessed by exery radio fiend, I had readily responded.
" Sorry, old man," he added, "but what vas that? Sounded like a ticking noise."
"A metronome," I replied. "The question is, from which station have we picked it up? Vienna uses it, Berne possesses one, Radio Toulouse switches it on between items, and most of the Germans have adopted it as an interval signal."

As Graves had never heard of a wavemeter, it was evident that we should be compelled to identify the station by other means:
"But this is not so difficult as it would appear at first sight," I added. "Jot down the condenser readings, and remember that the one controlling the closed circuit is the more important of the two."
He did so. "A nd the next step?"
"Is to find two transmitters, one on each sicle of, and as near as possible to the mystery station."
"If we wait," retorted Graves, we may pick up the call.'
"Certainly we may, if we wait. For how long shall we have to hold it? Better to work on another portion of the band and come back to this station later."

Fates were propitious; it was a favourable night marred by but few atmospherics, and the time, 8 p.m. (G.M.T.), was one at which both home and foreign stations werc on tho air with their main evening programmes. A twirl of the condenser brought in an orchestral transmission at very loud strengtl, it was our luck to capture the closing bars of the item.
"Here," I mentioned as we read off the degrees on the condensers, "it is our cluty to stand-by for the call." It was not long in coming, although the interval was greater than was the case with our home broadcasters: Achtung, said a gruff voice, Hier der Sender Langenberg. The balance of the announcement, to us, at least, was superfluous.
"Above our mystery man?" asked Graves.
"Yes," I replied. "Langenberg on 468 metres. Roughly speaking, I should say that your metronome station was about 50 metres below."
"You're going too fast for me," he observed, "and-."


Ether Fishing: All Europe is Avallable


Perhaps I was, so I switcled off, lit my pipe and sat back in my chair.

## What are They?

" lo assist in the identification of transmitters," I explained, "it is essential you should have, ( I ) a list of stations in order of wavelength, (2) another list of the trans= mitters classified by countries, and also m the same order. Yon will find a very useful onc in each wcek's copy of Amateur Wireless. When you liave had considerable experience with this or any other receiver, you will only need them to refresh your memory, but as you do not know all the warelengths, you should keep them in front of you when tuning your set. Of course, you will say it is quite easy to pick up 2 LO , and noting its readings, use them as a basis, It is, but as you are within two miles of this transmitter, you will probably receive its broadcasts in more than one position on your condensers; in fact, as regards the aerial circuit, it is quite likely that the transmission may cover several degrees. The exact tuning point of 2 LO can be ascertained later when you have plotted out the positions of various foreign stations.

Graves nodded assent.
"Very well then, what we must do is to establish roughly the wavelength on which our mystery is operating. We know the $i$ we are using coils for the ordinary broadcast band, say $250-5.50$ metres, and, consequently, our two outside limits are fixed."
I pointed to the log taken of Langenberg " We also know that this wavelength is 468 metres, and now require another jump-ing-off point. I suggest that we try for two or three stations which are usually fairly easy to receive, say Stuttgart, Frankfurt on Main and Rome.'

We switched on the set, and having, with somedifficulty, cutout London, heard a song
(Concluded on page , 900)

# Set Building in Pictures 



A gramophone needle in the end of a wooden rod makes a simple scriber for marking out an cbonite panel from blueprint instructions.


Copered wire, like Glazite, can be straightened and stiffencd by nipping a bared end in a vice and stretchinz it by pulling at the other bared end with pliers.


Rough edges of ebonite panels or term.n I strips are and using a fine file.


[^1]

When drilling an ebonite panel hold the drill upright, and when nearly through hole results.


Much time and labour can be saved in cutaing large holes in ebonite panels for meters, valve windows, etc., by the use of a disc cutte: held in a brace


A closcuup of the disc cutter, showing the small pilot drill and cutter fitted in

IN the constructional articles given week by weck in Amateur Wireless the detailed instructions refer to the particular receivers under consideration, and owing to lack of space there are many constructional processes which have to be taken for granted. The pictures in these pages illustrate typical stages in the work of assembling wireless receivers, which, with these notes, should help readers to the successful building of Amateur Wireless receivers.

## Blueprints

The task of assembling a receiver is simplified by the use of our blueprints. To prepare the ebonite panel for drilling, the dimensions on the blueprint can be copied with a rule and scriber. Alternatively, the constructor can use the full-size blueprint as a drilling template, in which case care should be taken to see that the blueprint is "squarely" placed on the panel. It should hardly be necessary to add that standard size pancls, such as are used in Amateur Wireiess receivers, need no trimming or rubbing down.

## Baseboard Layout

The baseboard layout is usually a simple matter. A careful study of the blueprint and photographic views which illustrate the article is, of course, necessary. In cases where there is a risk of components "fouling " (for example, a moving coil-holder and a transformer) the distances shown on the blueprint should be carefully measured. If components other than those specified are used, due allowance must be made for the difference in baseboard space that will be required.

## Drilling

A good hand drill is preferable for the panel drilling, although a brace, with an adaptor chuck to hold the smaller sizes of metal twist drills, can be used successfully. In "working's the ebonite, treat it as a metal-use metal drills and a metal hacksaw.

To drill a clean hole it is necessary to rest the panel on a smooth board, otherwise a jagged edge-often results. Another reason for jagged holes is due to exerting too great a pressure on the drill when the drill is nearly "through." If a considerable number of holes are to be drilled, the twist drill should be dipped frequently in turpentine to prevent the ebonite from binding.

## Mounting Components

The majority of wireless components are secured to the bascboard with two or four wood screws. Do not try to economise by using half the required number! L.F. transformers require securelv mounting.


A well-tinned bit can only be obtained if the bit is clean An old medium-cut filc is the best bit cleaner to use.


To make the solder run into a joint, hold the bit at the angle shown in this picture.

Remember that any instability in a component will be passed on to its associated wiring with detrimental results. Never crowd the parts, closer together than advised; it is always better to space them too much than to overcrowd them.

## Altering the Layout

In order to make use of an existing cabinet, some constructors use a totally different size of panel and baseboard from those specified, with the inevitable result that the layout has to be seriously modified. It is preferable to invest in a new cabinet than to court failure by altering the specified layout.

## Wiring Up

One of the most common sources of failure in making a receiver can be traced to poor wiring. It is not that the point-topoint connections are incorrect, but rather that the way in which the connections are made is at fault.
So many constructors avoid soldering, wherever possible, and clamp the connections under nuts and washers. But, once the simple art of soldering has been mastered, it will be found quicker to solder a wire than to secure it under a nut and washer.

## "Pressure " Joints

Wherever possible, it is advisable to solder the wires, because, although a perfectly good "pressure" connection can be made in many ways, the contact surfaces eventually oxidise and reduce the electrical efficiency of the connection.

A stick of soldet held at the point of a hot, well-cleaned bit, which has been dabbed with flux will soon tin it.

## Soldering

If the constructor.finds real difficulty in making a good job of soldering, the following hints may be of assistance, particularly to the novice.
The soldering bit must be kept scrupu-

lously clean, by filing the surfaces near the point with an old medium-cut file until the bright copper appears.
Heat the iron to just below red heat. This sounds simple, but-is often the most difficult part of the process I A bright green
 nem
flame usually appears when the iron is hot enough, but on removing the iron from the gas ring, see that it is not red hot. Quickly file each surface while still hot, and dip the bit into a tin lid which contains some flux and small pieces of solder ; or the bit may be dipped in the flux and rubbed with a stick of solder until the bit is thoroughly coated with solder.

Those with electric-light mains installed will find an electric soldering iron a valuable acquisition, since the heat is constant and the, bit does not require frequent cleaning and re-tinning:

## Preparing Wire

Whether bare tinned-copper wire or covered wire be used, both kirds require straightening and stretching if the same neat wiring as that photographed in our receivers is to be duplicated. No. 16-gauge bare wire is sold in I-lb. reels, and this is the best form in which to buy it. The end should be anchored in a vice, and a few feet of wire uncoiled and stretched until the length uncoiled no longer gives. Suitable lengths can then be cut off.with pliers ready for use.

## Covered Wire

Care must be taken, when stretching and straightening covered wire, only to stretch the wire, and not the covering, which will crack if.stretched. Bare each end of the covered length, secure one end of the wire in the vice, and pull the other end of the wire with pliers



A Rear View of the "C.T." Four-valver

T${ }^{4} \mathrm{HE}$ basis of the C.T. circuit was detailed in last week's issue. The fundamental principle is that a capacitytapped transformer is employed in place of the usual inductive coupling, as a result of which we are able to obtain not only simpler circuits, but definitely better efficiency. The present receiver incorporates this principle, and although the layout and construction will be seen to be simple in the extreme, yet, nevertheless, the receiver is capable of excellent performance.

The circuit is shown by the diagram. The principal features of the circuit are the stabilisation of the first valve, the capacitytapped arrangement in the H.F. transformer circuit, and the anode-bend detector. The first yalve is stabilised by a neutralised system, a $1 / 6$ th tapping being utilised instead of the more usual centre tap. This gives a greater voltage on the first grid circuit. It should be noted, however, that a .ooor neutralising condenser is required. From the anode circuit of this
the detector so that tuning is obtained in the normal manner. The fixed . 002 condenser effectively prevents the high-tension voltage from short circuiting to earth or being applied direct to the grid of the rectifier valve.

The actual voltage developed across the grid of the rectifier is thas that across the coil, and by suitable choice of the values of variable condenser and the fixed condenser we are able to obtain a practically uniform transfer of energy over the whole scale.

Anode-bend rectification is adopted, followed by a resistance-coupled low-frequency stage. This is the most satisfactory way of using this particular form of rectifier. The negative bias on the grid has the effect of increasing the impedance of the valve very considerably, and if this is followed by a transformer stage, poor quality almost inevitably results. The use of resistance-coupling following a valve which normally has not too high a resistance gives satisfactory results, and this system has been adopted in the present casc.

The use of anode-bend rectification resultsin a definite increase in the selectivity of the circuit, since the detector damping is reduced to the minimum and the tuning
R.C. coupler (Carborundum, R.I. \& Varley, Lissen, Dubilier)
Reaction condenser (Ormond, PetoScott, Bowyer-Lowe).
C.T. coils (Wearite, Lissen)

Neutralising condenser (Peto-Scotr, Wearite).
Lamplugh resistor.
One rheostat (Igranic, Lissen)
One potentiometer (Lissen, Igranic).
Two 6-pin coil sockets (Lewcos, Wearite, Peto-Scott).

Terminals (Belling-Lce, Eastick).
1 근-volt battery (Ever Ready).
Two fixed condensers (Dubilier,

## Lissen).

Connecting wire (Glazite or Junit).
valve, energy is passed through a 0005 variable condenser on to the grid of the detector valve. Across this condenser is a coil in series with a fairly large condenser, which builds up the voltage transferred to

## List of Components

Ebonite or Pakelite Panel, 28 in. by 7 in. (Raymond, Peto-Scott, Radion,
Ebonart, Yertinax). Ebonart, Pertinax).
Cabinet (Camco, Raymond, Loncion Radio Supply Co.).

Baseboard, 21 in. by 9 in. (Camco, ymond, London Radio Supply

8 in. by 2 in. by $t$ in. (Raymond, PetoScott, Radion, Ebonart, Pertinax).
Two . 0005 variable condensers (Cyldon, Centroid, Formo, Jackson Bros., Ormond).

## Benjamin).

Two H.F. chokes (Lissen, R.I. \& Var ley, Trix, Wearite)
L.F. transformer (R.I. \& Varley,
Marcon:phone, Lissen).
of the detector circuit is consequently sharper.

A final stage of transformer-coupled lowfrequency amplification is added, any highgrade low-frequency transformer being
suitable for the purpose. This combination gives an amplifier capable of true and faithful reproduction, while the efficiency of the high-frequency portion of the receiver enables a large number of different stations to be tuned in direct on to the loud-



This Photograph Clearly Shows the Wixing
hand side we have the reaction condenser, which, as already stated, is little used owing to the constant sensitivity of the receiver. It can be left set a little off the oscillation point and many stations can be tuned in without any further adjustment. A small variation over the whole range will be found, and to obtain distant stations at full strength some small adjustment of this condenser will probably be found necessary, but otherwise it does not require to be altered.

On the baseboard we have the two
speaker without any difficulty whatever.
The construction of the receiver is straightforward. On the left-hand side of the panel we have two tuning condensers, provided with slow-motion dials owing to the sharpness of the tuning. On the right-

AANEL 2|XT]

Diagram (Blueprint available, price $1 / 6$ )
 six-pin bases corresponding to the two tun ing condensers. These bases are well spaced and with the connections as shown there is little interaction between the circuits. Thus it bas been found possible to dispense with screening with its attendant complications.

For the detector a small $I 1 / 2$-volt cell is sufficient to provide the necessary bias, the negative end of this being taken to the coil in the detector circuit, while the positive end is taken to a slider of a potelıtiometer connected across the L.T. battery so that a variation of the actual grid potential can be obtained. With the slider on the negative side, the full $\mathrm{I}^{1} 2$ volts negative is applied to the grid, while as the
slider is moved round towards the positive less and less negative bias is applied according to the actual voltage of the accumulator.

One and a half volts may seem to be a very small bias for anode-bend rectifica.
tion. It must be reniembered, however, that the circuit is being used as an amplify: ing detector and that a certain amount of reaction is employed. As we increase the negative bias on the detector we reduce the effective amplification, and a point is rapidly reached where the reaction ceases to operate, due to the fact that the valve is not amplifying sufficiently. This effeet more than offsets any increased efficiency of rectification; in practice, I have found that there is definitely a most sensitive spot which occurs with only a small negative potential when a high-resistance R.C. valve is being employed.

The valve in this detector stage should have an impectance of the order of 70,000 ohms, with a corresponding amplificátion factor lying between 30 and 40 . - A very high impedance valve should not be employed, although a somewhat lower impedance can be used satisfactorily with a slight loss in signal strength. The anode resistance following the detector valve is

moderate in size only, being ioo,000 ohms, and not 300,000 to 500,000 , as is very commonly the case in modern R.C. units. Consequently, it should be particularly observed, when ordering this unit, that the
values are not the usual values supplied with the unit, and that a specially low value of anode resistance is required. If the 300,000 ohms resistance supplied with the normal unit is employed the circuit will not oscillate, and the results will not be so satisfactory:

Little comment is required about the remainder of the recciver.
sufficient selectivity with the " M.C. Four," this change-over is to be recommended:

## Operation

Some few words concerning the operation
This photograph will be of assistance in arranging the components of the "C.T." Four
of the recciver will be of use. The valves should be of the following general type. For the H.F. stage a H.F. valve having a medium impedance with a medium amplification factor. For the detector valve, a resistance-capacity valve having a not too high impedance; a value of 70,000 ohms, with an amplification of 30 to 40 , will be most suitable in this case, as has already been pointed out. For the first low-frequency stage an L.F. valve should be employed. The R.I. transformer must not be used after a valic taking more than four milliamps anode current, so that a power valve is unsuitable for the first L.F.


A volume control has been fitted on the high-frequency valve between the two tuning dials. This not only serves to reduce the volume on some of the more powerful stations (and it is not only the local station which requires this volume control, several foreign stations coming in at great strength), but it also serves to cut out the high-frequency valve for the purpose of neutralising, if the reader lives close to a local station. By extinguishing the filament and tuning in to the local station, a silent point can be obtained by adjusting the neutralising condenser, and it will be found that a crisp and accurate zero is readily obtained, indicating that the method of neutralising is a true balance method.

It may be remarked, in passing, that the arrangement of the components in this receiver is very similar to that in the old "M.C. Four," so that any' reader who wishes to modify his "M.C. Four" to the new circuit can do so with very little alteration. In those cases of readers who have experienced difficulty in obtaining

The Components are not crowded and the entire receiver is neat in appearance

The last stage should be a power or, preferably, super-power valve.

Having inserted the valves in the sockets in their respective positions, set the nentralising condenser about half-way round. Set the reaction condenser to a minimum and insert the coils in the correct positions. Place the two tuning dials approximately together and tuine in to the local or nearest station, the approximate position of which will readily be determined from the accompanying test report. Adjust the neutralising condenser until, with the reaction at minimum, no oscillation takes place when
the two dials are both tụned in. Gradually increase the reaction condenser and adjust the neutralising condenser until the reaction demand is the greatest. It will be found that for normal working about half of the reaction condenser will be required. If the circuit will not oscillate witis any setting of the reaction condenser, alter the setting of the potentiometer on the detector valve until proper reaction is obtained. Then, by rotating the two dials together, numbers of stations will be heard at good loud-speaker strength. The high-tension voltage should be from 100 to 150 on H.T. I and the same, or a little more if clesired on H.T.2. More detailed operating instructions, with specific rccommendations for valves to be employed and details of the coils for those who wish to wind their own, will be given next week.

## Radio Photo-Telegraphy

## (Continued from page 875)

into which the light is only allowed to enter through a minute aperture-slot shaped in connection with "black-andwhite" transmissions and of the shape of an isosceles triangle in the case of transmissions of shaded photographs.

The most vital organ of the receiver -the device for re-converting the current impulses into bright and dark picture elements or (in connection with actual photographs) into various shadings-is a string galvanometer, which with each current impulse is deflected and alternately opens and closes the window, giving access to the
light rays directed toward the photographic sheet on the receiving cylinder.

The 12 kilowatt Kharkov Narkompotchel (Ukraine) broadcasting station has increased its wavelength to 1760 metres, and is causing considerable interference with Radio-Paris.


Congratulations to Messrs. Cossor on an excellent set, but we suggest it should be built with Lissen Parts

USE the Lissen Transformer in preference to all others-your reproduction will be loud, clear, and natural. Use the other Lissen parts as well-Resistances, Condensers, Rheostats, Valve Holders, Batteries, etc.

## Lissen parts for the Melody Maker

1 Lissen L.F. Transformer (price 8/6).
Lissen 001 Fixed Condenser (to be put across the primary of the L.F. Transformer) (price $1 / 6$ ).
1 Lissen Baseboard Rheostat, 7 ohms (price 1/6).
2 Lissen Key Switches or Lissen 2-way Switches (price 1/6 each).
2.0003 Lissen Mica Fixed Condensers (Grid Leak Cups are incluited) (price 1/- each).
Lissen . 0001 Mica Fixed Condenser (price 1/-).
1 Lissen . 001 Mica Fixed Condenser (price $1 /-$ ).
1 Lissen . 002 Mica Fixed Condenser (price 1/6).
1 Lissen Mansbridge Type Condenser, 2 mfd. (price 3/6).
1 Lissen Grid Leak, 3 megs. (price $1 /-$ ) and 1 Lissen Lissen Grid Leak 15
1 Lissen Grid Leak, 25 megs. (price $1 / /$ ).
1 Lissen Grid Leak, 4 megs. (price $\mathbb{1}_{i-}$ ) and 1 Lissea Combinator (price $1 /-$ ).
3 Lissen Valve Holders (price 1/- each).
1 Lissen 9 -volt Grid Blas Battery (price 1/6).

## Also use a Lissen H.T. Battery

All these Lissen parts for the "Melody Maker" are obtainable from 10,000 radio dealers throughout the country. Ask for Lissen parts in a way that shows you will take no other and be sure of perfect results

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## "SIMPLER WIRELESS"

# An Introductory Chat on the A.C. Rectifying Unit 

## By J. F. JOHNSTON

AS stated in last week's "Simpler Wireless" article, the first experiments relating to the use of the system on A.C. supplies involved the use of rectifying ralurs and transformers. But although, the vesults obtained with thermionic. rectifiers


Fig. 1-How the Rectifier Cells are Connected
were perfect in every way, these rectifiers had certain disadvantages, principally connected with the high voltages which it was necessary to use, whicb rendered them rather unsuitable for general amateur use.

Accordingly search was made for another type of rectifier which. would give as good results as the valses but which would be


Figi 2-The Simple Smoothing Arrangement
without the disadvantages of the latter. Electrolytic rectifiers appeared to have possibilities provided that they could be made really reliable and trouble-free. In fact, in an article published as long ago as last June, the writer forecast that possibly this type of rectifier might eventually prove the best solution of the problem of working "Simpler Wireless" sets from A.C. mains.

But in the past electrolytic rectifiers have gained an unenviable reputation as requiring constant attention and being anything but reliable. However, if every amateur had to make his own accumulator it is certain that this type of battery would soon earn a reputation at least as bad as that associated with the electrolytic rectifier !
The writer has long realised that a great future lay before the electrolytic rectifier if only some responsible firm would develop it on commercial lines and turn out ă zinit as reliable and as trouble-free as an accumulator which never required recharging.

This has now been done and there is at present on the market a small four-cell electrolytic rectifier of a much-improved
type which, during our tests, has proved quite reliable. All the usual disadvantages of the electrolytic rectifier have apparently been overcome. The electiolyte does not require constant attention to keep it nentralised. The electrodes do not rapidly corrode, a rise in the temperature during operation only increases the efficiency; and the price is extremely reasonable: The only attention the rectifier requires is the occa-sional addition of distilled water to make up for evaporation and this attention is, of course, required by an accumulator. And it should be fenmembered that this small rectifier replaces not only the L.T. accumulator, but the H.T. and grid-bias batteries as well, when used with a "Simpler Wireless" set.

## Various Voltages

Now the usual voltages used for electric lighting in this country vary from 200 to 240 volts and "Simpler Wireless" sets are designed to work with voltages within these limits. But there is bound to be some loss in every rectifier, however efficient, and there will also be a voltage-drop across the smoothing choke. At the same time it was desired to avoid the use of a transformer and still to provide a smoothed D.C. output of from 200 to 240 volts even when the voltage of the A.C. supply was only 200.

Accordingly resort was had to a method of connecting up the rectifying cells which
necessary to do so, a choke coil having a D.C. resistance of $t, 000 \mathrm{ohms}$ could have been used for smoothing and still have left the output of 200 volts 100 milliamps required by a "Simpler Wireless" set.

The choke actually used had a much lower resistance than this and so there was voltage to spare. This was reduced by connecting a suitable lamp in series with one of the leads from the mains to the rectifier. The simple smoothing arrangements are shown in Fig. 2. A double-choke (consisting of two windings on one core) was employed and a fixed condenser was connected across the supply leads to the set both before and after the choke windings.

## A Complete Receiver

- A circuit diagram of a complete A.C. "Simpler Wireless" installation is shown in Fig. 3 and it will readily be conceded that this is by' far the simplest "all-from-theA.C. mains " circuit ever evolved.

This method of A.C. working is also by far the cheapest. It would be possible to build the complete installation shown in Fig. 3, including everything but the loudspeaker, for something like $f_{j} \mathrm{o}$, and this price would allow the very best components obtainable to be used throughout. The rectifying and smoothing unit would account for about balf of the figure mentioned.

The results obtained by the aid of this while well known in some quarters, is very seldom used. This methor of connection is shown in Fig. I. The four cells are arranged in two pairs and each pair used to charge a separate fixed condenser. The two conderisersareconnected; as tar as the output cifcuit is concerned, in series.

The output voltage is then twice the input voltage, "less àn amount depending upon the loss in the rectifier.


Fig. 3-Circuit Diagram of "Simpler Wireless" Three-valver for use on A.C. Mains arrangement shown in the diagram Fig. I was usecl on a 200 volt alternatingcurrent supply, the output voltage was 300 rolts when a current of 100 milliamps was being taken. Thus, if it had been
rectifier are in every way quiteras good as when the rectifying valves were used. Perfect reception was obtained during tests with various "Simpler Wireless" sets and there was no back-ground whatever, even when no signals were being received.


## "A.W." TESTS OF APPARATUS <br> Conducted by our Technical Editor, J. H. REYNER, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.I.E.E.



## Imperial R.C. Coupler

RESISTANCE-CAPACITY coupling is in favour with lovers of pure reproduction.

The Imperial R.C. coupler is one of the most compact units which we have examined. The condenser and two necessary resistances are mounted in a neat and well-finished circular ebonite case having a diameter of 2 in . and a depth of $\xi_{8} \mathrm{in}$. Four terminals with soldering tags are mounted on the component beside which the necessary lettering is engraved in gold.
On test, the anode resistance proved to have a value of $x .6$ megohms, the gridleak I. 3 megohms and the coupling condenser a capacity of approximately .oor microfarad. Good reproduction was obtained although it was necessary to employ a high-impedance valve in order to obtain the best results. The instrument is suitable for the first stage of an amplifier, but a lower value of anode resistance is, of


## Imperial R.C. Coupler

course, necessary in later stages, in order to permit of the use of lower-impedance valies having a correspondingly greater grid swing.

The Wireless Apparatus and B.C. Co., 256 Narborough Road, Leicester are the makers of the unit.

## Pickett Cabinet

TWO alternatives present themselves when the constructor begins thinking of the housing of the set. He can either use a cabinet of the usual type and keep it on some suitable table, or he can combine the function of wireless cabinet and furniture in one and use a cabinet which is selfcontained and worthy of a place in the particular scheme of furniture.

An interesting sample of this latter type of cabinet has been sent to us by Messrs. Pickett Bros., of Bexley Heath. This is in the form of the Queen Anne period bureau. The top of the cabinet is occupied by the receiver, á fall-front being provided, while immediately below are two doors opening on a large compartment wherein batteries, eliminators and similar derices
can be housed out of sight. The cabinet is constructed throughout of solid oak, light or dark, and the doors are framed to prevent warping.


## Pickett Cabinet

The price is $£ 6$ I5s. for the ordinary double-depth model which is suitable for receivers such as the "Phoenix Five" and somewhat less for cabinets taking the more usual io in. baseboard. De luxe models at slightly higher prices are available.

## Lamplugh S.L.F. Condenser

OWING to the extreme eccentricity of the plates, S.L.F. condensers often occupy a large pazel space. The condenser made by S. A. Lamplugh, L.td., of King's Road, Tyseley, Birmingham, which we


Lamplugh S.L.F. Condenser
have recently tested, has a special sym-metrically-mounted plate, which reduces the extreme width to less than $31 / 2$ in.

The condenser is mounted in a light, tigid framework. The spindle is provided with a rubber-tyred wheel 3 in. in dia-
meter, which engages with a spindle running parallel with the axis of the condenser. Teis provides a slow-motion drive of a reduction of $\mathbf{r}_{4-1}$. The spindle proper projects through the panel, and is provided with a pointer moving over an attractive scale having black engraving on a silver background. Two holes are necessary, one for fixing and the other for the operating spindte.

Tests on our capacity bridge gave a maximum capacity of 540 micro-microfarads and a minimum of 14 , while a few check points indicated that the S.L.F. law was correctly obeyed.

## Tromba H.T. Battery

T${ }^{7}$ HE heavy anole current required by a modern receiver is often very great. The most practical solution lies in utilising: cells of large capacity. Of late the wellknown Leclanché battery has been popular since a number of fairly compact cells will form a battery from which a high discharge


Tromba H.'T. Battery Cell
can be taken for long periods, whilst, during the time when the set is not in use, the cells will recover and be ready, for other long periods of use. When the useful life of the battery is attained; the exhausted elements can be replaced at' low cost.

We recently tested and approved a set of Tromba Leclanché-type H.T. batteries; the makers, the Tromba Electrical Co., 17 -White Hart Lane, Tottenham, N.I7, have now improved the design, in consequence of which the discharge rate has been considerably increased. In the new pattern the zinc electrode is kept clear from the sacs containing the depolariser by thick rubber rings which makes for lower internal resistarce, while the use of a mixed solution of 2 oz . zinc chloride and 3 oz . salammoniac per $I 1 / 4$ pints of water is claimed to check the formation of oxy-chloride of zinc crystals on the sacs.

Tests showed that the cells were capable of giving a discharge of 20 milliamps, which corresponds to the discharge from a 5 -or 6 valve set. without polarising.


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THE enormous success of the Cossor "Melody Maker" has resulted in a slight temporary delay in the deliveries of one or two of the components. We are assured by those manufacturers concerned that, by working day and night shifts in their factories, they are very considerably increasing their output. Within the next few days, therefore, there should be no reason why any person desiring to build up the famous Cossor "Melody Maker " should have to wait for any of the components.
The wonderful Cossor " Melody Maker" owes its overwhelming success, firstly, to its Cossor Valves and, secondly, to the very careful choice of components used in the set.
Those about to build the Cossor "Melody Maker" are warned that the substitution of any components for those which we have deliberately specified in the Cossor " Melody Maker "Chart may be prejudicial to its correct functioning.
In publishing this announcement we are actuated only by the desire to see that every builder of the wonderful Cossor " Melody Maker " shall be able to obtain the same amazing results (under normal conditions broadcasting is available from six countries) which this set is capable of obtaining when the correct components are used.

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## DO YOU REALISE

 that when an expert designs a wireless circuit he specifies the use of certain components because he knows that they will give you satisfactory results from the set? When you are tempted to substitute inferior components on the grounds of so-called economy, be advised and
## (1) 표 listen



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Restoring Crystal.
Q.-The surface of my crystal, once very brilliant, has now become dull and the crystal seems to have lost a good deal of its sensitivity. Is. there any way of cleaning the crystal and restoring its sensitivity?-S. P. (E.5.)
A.-You could wash the crystal with methylated spirit, benzine, or petrol, using a camel's hair brush for the purpose, and it is probable that this treatment wil! restore the sensitivity. -G. N.

Which L.T. Terminal to Earth?
Q.-In most sels one side of the L.T. batlery is connected to earth. Sometimes it is the L.T. positive terminal and sometimes L.T. negative. Which is the better L.T. terminal to connect to carth? -R. S. D. (E.5.)
A.-From the point of view of the operation of the set, it makes very little difference which of the L.T. terminals is connected to earth. However, from the point of view of safety of the valve filaments, it is better not to have the L.T. and H.T. batteries in series with each other as far as the earth connection is concerned. In other words, it is better to earth the L.T. terminal to whichever the H.T. negative is connected. $-\mathbf{N}$. $\mathbf{F}$.

A Simple Wavemeter.
Q.-Can you give me a few instructions for making a simple buzzer-type of wavemeler?C. L. $\stackrel{\text { P. }}{ }$ (Hendon).

## When Asking Technical QueriesPLEASE write briefly and to the point <br> A Fee of One Shilling (postal order or postage stamps) must accompany each question and also a stamped, addressed envelope and the coupon which will be found on the last page. <br> Rough sketches and circuit diagrams can be provided, but it will be necessary to charge a special fee (which will be quoted upon request) for detail layouts and designs.

 0005 components required are a (about sixty turns will be suitable to cover theordinary broadcast band), a buzzer, and some form of switch. The buzzer, switch, and a suitable battery are joined in series and put across the coil and condenser. $-\mathbf{N}$. $\mathbf{F}$.

## Rectińcation.

Q.-Why should the leaky grid-condenser method of rectification give stronger signals than anode-bend rectification ?-G H. K. (Carnarvon).
A.-When working at the bottom of the characteristic curve, the positive impulse cause pulses of anode current to flow, but the negative impulses can, of course, have no effect. Consequently the pulses of anode current are magnified images of the positive signal impulses. When a grid condenser is used, however, the effect of a whole train of oscillations is to charge the grid up negatively, each negative half-cycle increasing the negative charge. Thus the grid becomes more and more negative throughout the arrival of the train of oscillations and the collective effect on the anode current is considerably greater than would be obtained with anode-bend rectification, though the anode current is no longer a true replica of the signal current. Hence gridcondenser rectification gives stronger signals, but of poorer quality than anode-bend.-G.N

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## " MY CHRISTMAS DIARY"

(Continued from page 862)
parents. Two hours' splendid music after supper, the three of us listening together. Simultaneously listening is, I believe, the correct technical term; but I wislr that boy of mine had rot developed that, horrid schoolboy trick of moving his ears up and down. Makes a disturbing noise in the other simultaneous listeners' phones.

December 26.-Spent the evening with the Ebo-Knights. Understand their maid has a sister who is engaged to a postman who delivers the postcards to Savoy Hill; so they ought to know what's what about the "wireless programmes. Heard some grand loud-speaker stuff at the EboKnights. Must buy a loud-speaker set for the boy as soon as he is able to manipulate it.

December 27.-Might buy a three-valve loud-speaker set for the boy on his next birthday. He ought to be able to manage the set then.

December 28.-Great idea!. DouglasSmith suggests that I make a valve set myself. Decided to start on a set straight away, so as to have it ready in good time for the boy's birthday.. Bought a soldering bit on the way home.

December 29.-Purchased a stick of solder and a bottle of soldering fluid. Practised soldering on an old tin kettle-at least, I thought it was old until the wife informed me otherwise. Getting on splendidly. Glad the one severe burn was on my left thumb and not on my right.

December 30.-Obtained blueprint and component parts for valve set. Splendid; very excited. Have taken to soldering like a duck takes to water. Great progress with set in evening. Shall take a day off tomorrow to finish set. Must have it ready for Dal's birthday-September 15 .

December 31.-A day of days. Valve set finished just before midnight. Shall be able to get it in good going order for the boy's birthday. Results from set wonderful. Gave set to Dal for a New Year's present on condition he only uses his crystal set when I am not at home. This is going to be a grand wireless year for me. Must make a portable set for the summer and a set for the holidays, and-. Rather a wireless year for me. Cheerio, brother wireless enthusiasts ?

Sir Hamilton Harty is to conduct the Wireless Symphony Orchestra at 2 LO on December II, when aBantock's Song of Songs is being broadcast. The soloists are Dorothy Silk, Trefor Jones, and Norman Allin

With a view to placing the weather, market reports and agricultural bulletins broadcast by the Buda-Pesth (Hungary) wireless telephony station, at the disposal of all farmers and growers in the country, the FIungarian State intends to instal at least one official receiving instrument in erexy village.
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General Correspondence is to be brief and written on one side of the paper only. All sketches and drawings to be on separate sheets. Contributions are always welcome, will be promptly considered, and if used will be paid for. Qucries should be addressed to the Editor, and the conditions printed at the head of "Our Information Bureau" should be closely observed. Communications should be addressed, according to their nature, to The Editor, The Advertisement Manaper, or the Publisher, "Armateur Wireless," 59-61 Fetter Lane, London E.C. 4


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## Edited by  B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.I.E.E.

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# Ether Fishing-and Identifying the Catch 

(Continued from page 88I)

to the accompaniment of a piano, followed by an announcement : zwei minuten pause, which even Graves, in his ignorance of the language, appeared to understand. Then came clearly, three musical notes repeated at intervals of about one second
"Luck is on our side," I said with a smile.
'Log Stuttgart, 379 metres. You see, we now again find two limits, namely, 379 and 468 metres. Somewhere between the two, on about 430 metres, I think, we shall pick up our mystery station.'

We did; the ticking had ceased, and a man was announcing in German. It was Frank-furt-on-Main.
"Are there none but German stations on the air to-night?" queried Graves in sarcastic tones.
"By no means," I retorted, "but they happen to possess the most powerful stations, are not too far away, and very conscientiously repeat their. call. They are of great use to us in calibrating a receiver as you will see."

We had now logged a few transmitters, so the next nove was to search for Rome. The wavelength list showed that this station would be half-way between Frankfurt and Langenberg, that is, from the "condenser" point of view. As it happened here again we struck an interval signal, but it was a very distinctive one, three strokes on two different bells, frequently repeated, immediately followed by a woman's rather deep voice: Radiofonica Ilaliana, stazione di Roma.

Graves got busy with his pencil; the hunt had taken on some excitement, but I called for a pause
"With a fairly selective receiver, and an efficient aerial," I said, "we could carry on this game for quite a long time. I think, however, you grasp the method I use. It is merely a question of "straddling." Find two stations; wait, if necessary; some time for their call; log them. Now halve the difference in wavelengths and search again. If you will look at your list (in sequence), you will get some idea as regards the stations you may pick up. A few evenings devoted to your receiver and you will have plotted out a fairly useful scale. You must see that if you compare your condenser readings of newly found transmitters with your chart, you can ascertain at a glance, what stations you may have picked up. Careful elimination by an examination of their programmes should settle their identity.'
"Yes," said Graves rather doubtfully, "but how do I recognise them?"
"Firstly, by their approximate wavelength," I explained, "then by a definite call. In the beginning some of these languages may appear strange to you, but soon you willfind that you candistinguish between
say an Italian or Spanish announcement, and a German or Swedish one. Then again, some stations use very distinctive signals such as you have heard from Rome, Stuttgart, and Frankfurt. It is true that many have adopted the ticking of a metronome, but they differ, either in tempo or in tone. The one used by Radio Toulouse, for instance, is totally different to the one you hear from the Vienna studio. Moreover, Achtung is typically German, and only that country uses the word to precede the call. The French say Allo! Allo! (no aspirate, as you hear); the Pole says Rhalo; Oslo says Aal-lou. Take Berne, the call is religiously given between each item : Allo ! Radio Berne, and the announcements are made in both German and French.
Nothing would satisfy Graves however. I foresaw that for the next few nights, at least, many hours would be spent in his wireless den, touring Europe.
"Just one minute," he said, "you stated that some stations possess very distinctive signals. Let me have them."
"Take this down," Iretorted "Langenberg, during intervals sends out the letter $U$ in morse, Warsaw W, Hamburg Ha, Bremen $B R M$, Berlin (Koenigswusterhausen) $B$, Buda-Pesth, two notes, a dash and a dot, the former on a lower tone than the latter, and Madrid sends out a bugle-like call of four notes."
"And?-" queried my examiner.
' Similarly to Stuttgart, whose signal as you heard consisted of the notes $C, D, G$. Munich utilises the same method, but transmits $A, F$ shar ${ }_{2}, D$, Bratislava $F, A, C, C$, and Radio Vitus, Paris, $F$ sharp, $D$ sharp.
"But you said nothing about the French. stations."
"Well, Radio-Paris gives its call as frequently as is humanly possible; RadioToulouse you cannot miss owing to the metronome and the constant repetition of its name between items. Some difficulty may be experienced with the Frencl official transmitters, as in every instance you will hear the words Postes et Télegraphes; but Paris PTT always mentions the Ecole Supérieure, Lille and Rennes both claim that they are of the Nord (North), Grenoble styles itself Poste des Alpes, and PTT Toulouse hyphenates itself to the word Pyrénées.
"But Paris does not call itself Paris."
"No. Surely you know Paree! I admit it somewhat puzzles the listener when he hears Radio-Praha, for Prague, or Tallinn for Reval. It is true that the native name of Brunn is Brno (Broono), of Warsaw Irarschava, of Moscow, Moskva; of Munich, Muenchen, and of Copenhagen Kjoebenhavn, but the difficulty is not great in Milano, Napoli, or Roma."
J. Godchaux Abrahams.

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Make your set distinctive by fitting Belling-Lee Terminals. Recommended and used by all the leading Radio experts, and by manufacturers of the best battery eliminators, the Belling-Lee patented terminal has long since proved itself to be the best designed terminal for Radio. Following are a few of its unique advantages :-

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Write for full particulars of Logarithmic and Neutralising Models.
 GERRARD 7414

## THE INTERDYNE

AT a special demonstration by Messrs. R.I. \& Varley, Ltd., two members of the Amateur Wireless Technical Staff were able to judge for themselyes the performance of the new five-valve Interdyne receiver.
The principle of the Interdyne is as interesting as it is novel. In each ralve there are five electrodes, comprising two anodes, a double grid, and the usual filament. But the filament is so disposed that it affects only one of the anodes. The two grids are joined in series, and to all intents and purposes act as one grid. The anodes are quite separate, and across them is connected an accurately centre-tapped coil. The centre-tap connection goes to H.T. Flus, so that currents flowing in opposite ends of the centre-tapped coil are 180 degrees out of phase. Hence any electrode capacities generated inside the valve are automatically cancelled out inside the valve by the spare anode.

## H.F. Amplification

In this manner a fool-proof and highly effective H,F. amplifier has been arranged. In the model we inspected there are two of these special valves in cascade, in order to obtain the high degree of selectivity and sensitiveness which modern conditions require.
The simplicity of the controls on the
five-valver most impressed us. There is one tuning control-for three tuncd circuits. A gpod system of condenser ganging made this possible. A range control in the form of a small reaction condenser to assist in searching is seldom required. There is one more knob, which is a joy in itself, a combined on-off switch and yolume control.
As the demonstration was given early in the evening, there was not a great number of stations on the air, but those that jyere

on came in very well. After a few preliminary rounds, we were invited to try our luck. Without more ado we applicd the "acid test." We tuned in Leipzig with the knob that rotates the ganged condensers, and were pleased to find that there was but a faint background of 2 LO . But this was evidently not good enough for the demonstrators, who, with a slight turn of a small auxiliary control, slightly "de-ganged" the
condensers and brought in Leipzig clear of eyell a suspicion of interference.
Other statipns on the air came in at short intervals round the dial with a pleasing evenness of tone and volume. The L.F. side of the Interdyne receiver is designed for purity and consists of a stage of R.C. coupling, followed by a stage of "straightline" transformer coupling.

Two models of the Interdyne are available, one for $250-55^{\circ}$ metres and the other for both $250-55^{0}$ metres and $1,000-2,900$ metres. The price is moderate and the performance unquestionably goot.

## SHORT-WAVE CALIBRATION

THE Q.R.P. Transmitters Society have decided to transmit calibration waves between 44 and 46 metres for the benefit of amateurs interested in short-wave work. These waves will be accurate within I per cent., i.e., about . 05 metre. The times of transmission are as follows: Sundays, December II and 18, 1927, January I and 8, 1928, at 10, 10.5, 10.10, 10.15, and Io. 20 G.M.T., the call being: "O.R.P. de g 5 YK. Here Q.R.P.T.S. calibration service Q.R.H. - metres." This will be followed by $1 / 2$-minute dash, A.R. The wavelengths will be in steps, beginning at about 46 metres (the exact wavelength will be given at the time) and finishing at about 44 metres.


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ALLWAVE
9/6
complete with instructional instructional
blueprint.

This Dunham 3-Valve Cabinet Set illustrated on right has been on the market for nearly five years and has been gradually brought to its present sets of this type have been sold ready-made. valves are enclosed and there are no loose wires. A lock and key is provided, and there are no troublesome coil-holders or hordes of inefficient and expensive coils.
YOUR OWN SET TAKEN IN PART EXCHANGE WITHE PLEASURE
TRUTH IN ADVERTISING. LET US PROVE TO YOU THAT EVERY CLAIM WE MAKE FOR OUR SETS IS ABSOLUTELY TRUTHFUL. TWOPENNY STAMP SECURES OUR CATA. LOGUE, TOGETHER WITH LEGALLY SWORN
EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THESE CLAIMS EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THESE CLAIMS.

## TO HOME CONSTRUCTORS AND

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needs of those who want an extremely single Deeds of those who want an extremely, simple set set it from Dayentry- One Dial Control only, with $n$ smiler knob to enable You to vary strength of reception. Anti-microphonic. Valve-liofders. Automation Filament Control (you lost insert plug to switch on
set and start loud-apealier working). No coils of
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For those who like to make their own receivers, we have produced an attractive Constructor's envelope of this set, to simplified form, contain*ag drilling jig, panel layont, willing diagram, and,
in fact, all narticulaga. Post Ire




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To the right is a list of twelve popular sets or circuits. We invite you to tell us which among them are your favourites. To encourage you to take the little trouble necessary we are offering some splendid money prizes.

All you have to do is to select what you consider to be the six best sets or circuits and insert them in the special coupon given on this page in what you believe to be their order of merit or popularity. With our readers' votes in hand, we shall be able to determine which set has the honour of first place and in what order of popularity the rest should come; then, in due course, we shall be able to give readers the advantage of our information
Readers whose lists agree, or most nearly agree, with the majority result will win the prizes.

## THLES

TO BE MOST CAREFULLY OBSERVED
Every competitor agrees to accept the Editor"s decision as final and as legall $y$ binding.

All entries to be written $1 \mathbf{N} 1 \mathrm{NK}$ on the special coupon printed on this page.

Competitors may submit more than one colspon, but will not be awarded more than one prize.

In the event of two or more competitors tying for place, the Editor will decide as to the next step.

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A 2 -valver,-Detector with reaction, followed by
8 2-valver.-One reflexed valve, crystal de tector, and one L.F. valve.
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F 3-valver.-Detector with Reinartz reaction followed by one resistance-coupled L.F. stage and one transformer-coupled L.F. stage
f 4 -valver. High-frequency valve neutralised; plug - in colls, detector followed by two transformer-coupled L.F. valves:
4 4-valver.-High-frequency valve, neutraliserl debector with reaction, followed by one resist-ance-coupled stage and one transformer stagd of L.F
14-valver.-Two high-frequency valves, neutralised, detector followed by transformer coupled L.F
4-valver.-Three high-fréquency valves and detector
M. 5 -valver.-Two high-frequency valves, neu-
ralised, detector followed by two stages of $\mathrm{L} . \mathrm{F}$

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# "MAKING LIGHT DO WORK" 

(Continued from page 86I)
acts as a sort of electric eye, taking count each instant of the exact shade of each minute area of the photographic image, and as the electronic emission from the cathode is directly proportional to the intensity of the light, we can, by connecting up the cell as a grid leak-or in other wayscause the variations in intensity' of the light to control the output of a wireless transmitter. The feeble current generated by a photo-electric cell, amounting to about one hundredth of a microampere, can also be magnified by valve amplification; this is actually done in the Ranger system of trans-Atlantic wireless phototelegraphy, the current being sufficiently amplified to operate an automatic telegraph relay.

In television the amplified currents of the photo-electric cell are transmitted on a carrier-wave and are utilised in a variety of ways to form the image in the receiving instrument. One of the most ingenious of these is the control of the beam in a cathode-ray oscillograph, which excites a phosphorescentscreen and causes a laminous spot, varying, of course, always in intensity, to redraw the original image with incredible rapidity

## Other Uses

These light-sensitive elements have other uses too. A well-known example is that of the automatic beacon. A buoy is provided with compressed acetylene, a jet of which is controlled by a relay, and the relay in turn is actuated by a selenium cell in series with a battery or used as one arm of a Wheatstone bridge. At dawn the light of the newly born day falls upon the cell increasing its conductivity sufficiently to pass current to the relay. The relay operates the valve and cuts off the supply of acetylene until nightfall.

There is actually a machine in use in America in which cigars are passed on an endless band in front of a photo-electric cell. Any cigar that is too light in colour reflects an abnormal amount of light upon the photo-electric cell, which instantly operates a relay that in turn unceremoniously pushes the cigar into a rejection basket.

One of the lecture experiments which I frequently use to show the possibilities of light-sensitive cells is shown in the diagram in Fig. 4. It provides a means of causing the light of a match or the flash of an electric torch to light some distant electric lamp, or to burn a piece of fuse wire and so set off a gunpowder " bomb," or to perform any kind of work, such as opening a door, etc. If the relay be connected to an electric lamp, a flash of light on the cell will cause a flash of light to he given by the distant lamp, thus demonstrating the furst prin-
ciples of picture telegraphy or television. S is a selenium cell (which can nowadays be bought for a few shillings), R1, R2, and R3 are suitable resistances making, with the cell, the four arms of a Wheatstone bridge. Br is a battery of a few dry cells, and $R E$ a relay sensitive to a current of I or 2 milliamperes. The local side of the relay can, of course, be connected through a battery, to an electric lamp, a bell, or any mechanical device - If comected up with a $31 / 2$-volt dry battery and a small lamp, the lamp will, of course, light up immediately from a flash lamp-or even a match-if held in front of the cell S . By a similar arrangement it is possible to release a catch and make a door swing open if a flash of light is thrown upon a small cell sunk into the woodwork by the side of the keyhole, and so on.

There are, however, many non-frivolous uses to which selenium and photo-electric cells are being put. There is the new type of talking ciné-film, in the making of which the performers' voices are recorded by a microphone in the usual way. The microphone currents are made to displace a minute shutter-actually the flat "string" of an Einthoven galvanometer-which acts as a shutter controlling the amount of light falling upon an edge of the picture film. When running such a film through the projector, the fluctuating light which passes through the oscillograph record is made to fall upon a photo-electric cell, which generates new currents exactly similar to those from the microphone making the "record." These currents, after the usual amplification, operate the loud-speaker.

As I write this article, news comes from the General Electric Company's research laboratories in the United States of a photoelectric warning device for use in industries where mercury is employed. Too much mercury in the atmosphere will blacken a strip of paper sensitized with selenium sulphide, and the immediate effect is that light which had been reflected from the white paper is no longer reflected on to the ever watchful photo-electric cell. This upsets the electronemission from the cathode and a relay is put into action which sets an alarm bell in motion.

New developments in the television world depending on novel and highly powerful photo-electric cells were revealed at the October anmual meeting of the Optical Society of America, when Dr. Ives dealt with the Bell Telephone Laboratories' new system of televising large subjects such as landscapes, sporting scenes and so on. These will be dealt with on a future occasion.

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A
RUNNING, commentary, by Mr. J. M. MacLennan, on the Scotland $\%$ Waratahs Match, will be relayer from Murrayfield to Edinburgh and all Scottish stations on December 17.

The prize play in the Community Drama Festival which is heing held in Clasgow this year is to be broadcast from ${ }_{5}$ SC on December $\mathbb{T} 5$ by the winning team.

Leff Pouishnoff will be the solo pianist at the symphony concert to be conducted by John Barbirolli at the 2 L .0 studio on December 18.
Listeners to. 5 GB are to hear the second half of the Oxford $v$. Cambridge rugby

## DO YOU KNOW?

1. Which station has two wavelengths, but only uses one in the evening time to prevent interference?
2. Which is the better for sensitivity, crystals of the hertzite type or of the Perikon type?
3. Which type of crystal is the more stable?
4. From which station, and at what, times, are regular 18 -metre broadcasts made?
Puzzle your friends with these queries: the answers will be given in next week's issue of "A.W."

Answers to Last Week's Queries: (I) A scene from Cyrano de Bergerac, at the Writtle station. ( 2 ) from Cyrano di Bergerac, at the lirittle station. (2)
Copper pyrites. (3) The six firms originally the
foundation of the Broadcasting Company. (4) Tonic train, giving a musical C.W. note which can be picked up by erystal sets.
match on December 13, at Twickenham. On this occasion the commentator will be Captain H. B. T. Wakeham, who described other important rugger matches during last season.
Miss Gertrude Lawrence, of revue fame, will impersonate a child when she broadcasts selections from The Kiddies' Hour, by Eileen De Mancha, at the London studio on December 17 ; she will be accompanied on the piano by H.C.G. Stevens, the composer.
On December if the Newcastle station will relay a brass band contest from the Town Hall. It will be adjudicated by wireless, the judge listening to the performances of the contestants on a wireless receiver in another part of the city.
A; J. Allan, well known for his remarkable adventures, will broadcast through 2 LO and 5 XX on December 21 another short story. It is entitled The J'isitors' Book.
The Shrewsbury School end of term concert on December 19 will be relayed
from Alington Hall to koth the 2 LO and 5XX transmitters.

Glasgow listeners will hear the R.N.V.R. Prize Band on December 8.

The ninth of the series of On the WTings of Song recitals will be given from Boarnemouth on December 8. when Leonard Gowings (tenor) will sing songs by Sir Hubert Parry and Sir Edward Elgar

The Southern Three have not given a studio performance for the B.B.C. for over eighteen months. They will break this long silence on December 8, when they are broadcasting from 2 LO and 5 XX .

Mona Grey, whose impersonations attracted attention when she took part in the broadcast of the Royal Command Variety Performance early this year, will appear before the microphone at 2 LO on December 8 .

On December 12 listeners to ${ }_{2} \mathrm{LO}$ will hear an ordinary carpenter's saw making sweet tones instead of the harsh ones usually associated with it. The saw is but one of the less well-known instruments the Geddes Brothers will play on the above date.

During the recent fog the steamer Lorina was held up by it for mine hourswithin four miles of St. Helier (Jersey), its destination. To make his whereabouts known to the harbour authorities the captain had to wireless to Niton, Isle of Wight, whence the message was telegraphed to Jersey vic London!

The recent wireless exhibition held at Paris would appear to have scored a considerable success; it is stated it was visited by some 200,000 wireless fans.

The Roumanian Government has decided to equip all police stations in the country with wireless telegraphy receivers in order that the Bucharest headquarters may despatch urgent messages to them without delay. It is stated that all radio apparatus necessary for the carrying of this service will be imported from foreign countries.

For the development cf broadcasting, a company, backed by the State, has been formed at Bucharest, with a capital of some fifty million lei. It is proposed to build a high-power transmitter and to erect relay stations in the principal provincial centres.

George F. Gaede, an American amateur who maintains consistent radio communication with Liberia, 4,000 miles away, recently received government credentials from there for Washingtore.


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10/-. Pustres, 6d. Sterling 1-Valve Amplifiers, 22/6. 2 -volt T.B. Amplifiers 32/6. Inert Fuller, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cells, 1/-. 4-range B21 Testers, A.C. or D.C. $200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$, 4 amps. 6 -volts, 120 volts, $40 /$. Large Steel Horseshoe Magnets, $3 / 6$. Bargain Sale of Marconi 1 Valve and Crystal Detector Sets, as new, with valve, 22/6; cost $f_{5}$.

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## Letters to the Editor <br> The Editor dows not necessarily agree with the views expressed by corrispondents. <br> Correspondence should be brief and to the point and written on one side of the paper.

## Twenty-nine Stations on the Loud-speaker

SIR,-Seeing the remarks on the "Simpler Wireless" Special Three, I built the set a month ago, and, not satisfied, I experimented a little, and I now have a wonderfully simple set (thanks to Mr. Johnston) equal to any three- and some four-valve sets I have built. I can tune in twenty-nine stations on the loud-speaker with ease, with many more if I had earphones. I have employed Reinartz reaction which is set so that it will not oscillate and so cause interference. Mains hum is hardly noticeable, even with reaction at its fullest. I am more than satisfied, and shall never go back to batteries and accumulators.
-C. W. L. (Ryde).

## The "Ether Searcher Three",

SIR,-I have got so tired of taking a lot of trouble in wiring up new sets that have not come up to expectations that, although the "Ether Searcher Three" rather appealed to me, I decided not to waste a lot of time over it, so I just "knocked it together," and was so agreeably surprised at the results that I have decided to make a proper job of it.

I have made up a number of sets, but, with the exception of a seven-valve superhet, I can quite honestly say nothing has equalled the "Ether Searcher Three," and I have not had time to properly test it yet. Although I am only about $\mathrm{I} 1 / 4$ miles from 2 LO , with the aid of a wavetrap I was able to cut this out and receive 5 GB at full loud-speaker strength without reaction; also $5 \mathbf{X X}$, which with only very slight reaction was tremendous; and this was using ordinary H.F. valves in the first two sockets. I am to-lay buying the proper valves, for I think it is a real good set, and would like to thank you for the description. -W. E. M. (London, W.).
"Simpler Wireless" Special Three

$S^{1}$R,-The D.C. electric station in this town is said to be one of the most antiquated in the country, and consequently many listeners have failed to get good reception from eliminators.

I have had excellent large-volume reception from your "Sinpler Wireless" Special Three, using Marconi DEL6io, Ediswan $\mathrm{RC}_{3}$, and Stentor Six. A certain amount of hum persists, although I have inserted two 2-microfarad Mansbridge condensers in circuit as suggested in Mr. Johnston's article.
-F. H: S. (Dartmouth).

## Daventry Programmes

SIR,-Referring to the letter of " $2 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{F}$. Worthing," I should like to remark that Daventry is the only English station
any.good here, and when, between 8 and 1o p.m., there is mainly opera and symphony (hardly anyone appreciates them) it turns the otherwise enthusiast away from wireless in disgust. We should appreciate some music, but not the kind which is neither entertaining nor amusing. Of course, it is no use writing to the B.B.C. individually. -W. F. Y. (Folkestone)

## The "Wide-World Short-wave Two "

SIR,-I feel it my duty to write a few lines to let you know how pleased I am with the "Wide-World Short-wave Two" (Amateur Wireless No. 253). I liave been interested in wireless the last five years and have made up scveral sets through your valuable paper. My last was the "Britain's Most Popular Three-valver," and I have been so pleased with it that I have not troubled to make anything else, but it has always been my ambition to pick up America, after picking up almost overy Continental station.

I got it to work and picked up 2XAF and KDKA, and I was really surprised how clear and loud 2 XAF came; on some evenings I can put 2 XAF on the loudspeaker.

I have also picked up 2FC (Sydney) direct and as clear as a bell.
-A, G. (London, E.).

## Morse Interference

SIR,--Owing to morse interference on the south coast listeners are debarred from hearing the preponderating number of stations that use the lower wavelengths. Using a four-valve set, I am practically confined to Daventry and Radio-Paris for clear results. It is therefore a great disappointment to find that 5 GB has adopted the low wavelength so close to London, Bournemouth, Stuttgart, Hamburg, Langenberg, Toulouse, Radio-Wien, Frankfurt, etc., all of which are here entirely ruined by morse.
A. G. A. C. (Ventnor).

The small private station at St. Juan-les-Pins-Antibes (France), which temporarily closed down a few weeks ago, will blossom out this month as a 3 -kilowatt transmitter. Concerts are to be relayed daily, as hitherto, from the local casino.

The French PTT is taking over the old German wireless telegraphy station at Strasbourg with the intention of rapidly converting it to broadicasting purposes. In order to compete with the transmissions sent out by the Freiburg (Germany) relay station, the concerts to be given by the new Strasbourg studio. will include enter. tainments in French, German, and Alsatian dialects






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CHIEF EVENTS OF THE WEEK
LONDON AND DAVENTRY (5XX)
Dec. 11. Orchestral and Vocal Concert
12. Chamber Music.

- 13. The Grand Duchess of Gcrolstein, a comic opera in three acts.
" 14. Austrian National programme.
Dropped from 1eaceetl, a sketch in one act one act by Valerie Harwood
11 16. National Symphony Concert, conducted by Geofirey Toye.

17. Daily Express Carol Concert from the Albert Hall.

## DAVENTRY (5GB)

Dec. it. Oratorio from Dirmingham
". 12. Military Band Concert.
Liverpool Philharmonic Society's Sixth Concert.
Salon Music with Gerda Nette (pianoforte)
$\because$ 17. Danting Time.

## BOURNEMOUTH

Dec. 13. On the Wings of Sons
${ }^{2}$ 14. Sen Silence, by G. E. Lewis. The Defective Detective, by H. S. Tinniswood, presented by the Station Players.

1. 15. La Serra Padrona, an operetta by Pergolesi,

## CARDIFF

Dec. 12. The Mad Whirl, an orehestral and vocal concert.
13. Croved Lake, a radio play in one act by Charles Bateman.
14. British Sailors' Society community singing
17. Popular Concert relayed from the Central Hall, Populistel.

## MANCHESTER

Dec. 12. Arthur Sullivan and Edward German programm:.

## GLASGOW

Dec:-72. The Man, the Maid, and the Muddiehicad, a sameo by Gordon'McConnell. Shamus O'Brien, a romantic comic opera in two acts by George H. Jessop; music by Charles
Villiers Stanford. Villiers Stanford.
aberdeen
Dec. 13. A short incomplete story will be completed by the Station Octet.

## BELFAST

Dec. 86. The Messiaht. parts 2 and 3 (Christmas Concert of the Belfast Philharmonic Society)

For its programme Strasbourg is relying on an association of wireless amateurs, the Radio Club du Bas Rhin, which, with local artistes and orchestras, provides two concerts weekly on Tuesdays and Thurs days. Its news bulletins are supplied by a daily journal. The transmitter is of a power of 300 watts and works on 268 metrés.
Earlynextyearitis hoped to make experiments with Leipzig, Dresden, and a new transmitter to be erected at Magdeburg, all three stations to broadcast one programme on the same wavelength. Two systems are to be tested, namely, individual crystal control and the feeding of the three transmitters by high frequency cables as is done in Austria for the relay of the Vienna programmes to Klagenfurt Innsbruck.

[^4]
## YOU HAVE TIME BEFORE XMAS TO BUILD THE MELODY MAKER

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W．M．
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A．W． 43 A．W． 17

W．M． 6
W．M． 11
A．W． 25

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