

PEACE IN U.S. ETHER?

The Dill Radio Bill, which involves the formation of an independent commission to control American broadcasting, was passed by the U.S. Senate on July 2nd.

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QUARTZ CRYSTALS SCARCE.

A shortage of quartz suitable for use in radio oscillators is reported by the U.S. Bureau of Standards. Crude quartz is abundant, but the optical discrepancies which it contains make it useless for delicate work.

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PCGG AGAIN ON THE ETHER.

The Netherland Association Idzerda-Radio has received a transmitting licence, and PCGG, which has been closed down, owing to financial difficulties, since 1924, will again be heard from the Hague on a wavelength of 1,150 metres.

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WIRELESS GROWTH IN CANADA

Canada is steadily becoming less dependent of the United States in the matter of radio apparatus. Statistics for 1925 show that Canadian manufacturers produced 48,498 complete sets during that year, while the production of valves was valued at £259,936—more than double that of the preceding year.

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WANTED: A FACE LIKE A MICROPHONE.

To overcome nervousness in the broadcasting studio a newspaper correspondent suggests that the best method is to visualise just *one* face in the microphone and talk or sing to that face. This seems a good idea, though much might depend upon what face you visualise. The illusion naturally falls flat if a feminine face is chosen because the microphone never contradicts.

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AN AMATEUR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

"World's records for transmission on low power by wireless amateurs will be shattered within the next few days," is the statement made by Capt. Geo. T. Drostle, president of the Executive of the Radio Council of the U.S. Second Amateur District. The Captain refers to the competition which has been organised in connection with the Radio World's Fair in New York to be held during the autumn.

According to the information we have received "all 'hams' are eligible for the competition," which opened on July 15th and continues until August 15th. A loving cup will be presented to the amateur who transmits and receives a key message in the shortest space of time, using lowest power and achieving the greatest distance. His record must be complete and an acknowledgment in the form of a QSL card will be required. Owing to the inevitable delays in forwarding cards over great distances, no time limit is fixed as to the definite award, except that no card dated after August 15th figures in the test.

Correspondence relating to the competition should be addressed to the Organisers, Radio World's Fair, Times Building, New York City U.S.A.

LONGITUDE BY WIRELESS.

A world longitude determination by wireless signals is to be conducted by the U.S. Naval Observatory, beginning October 1st and ending on December 1st, 1926, for the purpose of determining the differences in longitude with great accuracy. The chief stations employed will be those at the U.S. Naval Base, San Diego, Cal., at Algiers Observatory in Africa, and Shanghai in China. Other observatories will probably take part, including Washington, Greenwich, and Paris.

Rhythmic signals will be transmitted three times daily from Annapolis, Bellevue, Honolulu, Saigon, Bordeaux, and Issy (near Paris).



IN THE LAND OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS. The imposing entrance gate to the Japanese Wireless Exhibition recently held in Tokio. Popular enthusiasm for broadcasting is rapidly growing.

TWO AUTUMN WIRELESS EXHIBITIONS.

It is interesting to note that the organisers of the National Radio Exhibition in London have this year put back the date of the gathering, so that for the first time it will run concurrently with the German Wireless Exhibition in Berlin, thus wiping out the advantage (if any) which the latter had last year of being first in the field with the autumn exhibition. However, as the London exhibition extends from September 4th to the 18th, and the Berlin one only from September 3rd to 12th, it will still be possible for the keen wireless enthusiast or trader to ascertain by actual inspection

of show models exactly what advances have been made in this rapidly changing industry, and to compare the relative progress of both countries, both commercially and technically.

This year there is evidence that the size of the exhibitions will be more equally balanced. For the past two years the Berlin exhibition has been the larger, with a total number of exhibitors which has exceeded 200 upon both occasions, this is owing to the larger field of manufacturers and distributors embraced by the German industry, while both the main English exhibitions (that of the organised manufacturers with 67 exhibitors, and the Horticultural Hall with another 60) have dispersed effort to a considerable extent by appealing to one section only of the trade. This year, as the London exhibition is now open to a wider field of manufacturers and distributors, more than 130 exhibitors have already taken space according to the latest press reports, and though there are as yet no figures available respecting the Berlin exhibition, as no allotment has yet taken place, it is probable that the total number of entries will remain in the neighbourhood of 200 as in previous years. It is understood that negotiations are taking place at the present time with a view to throwing open certain of the more important German radio works for inspection by British visitors during the first part of September.

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WIRELESS ACT RESUSCITATED.

The Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, figures among the Acts scheduled in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the text of which has just been issued. It is proposed to continue the Act until the end of 1927.

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WHO OWN U.S. BROADCASTING STATIONS?

A perusal of the long list of American broadcasting stations in America serves to reveal the astonishing number of interests which make use of the microphone. Schools and colleges head the array with 94 stations; wireless and electric stores come next with 73.

Then come the miscellaneous stores with 65. Churches and religious organisations operate 44 stations, papers and publishers 37, and electric equipment manufacturers 30. Eighteen stations are controlled by states and municipalities, while 10 are described as belonging to broadcasting corporations. Banks and other financial bodies broadcast from 15 stations, and hotels have 12. Several stations are operated by theatres and by wireless clubs.

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CABLE AND WIRELESS IN GREECE.

For the first time in history a company has been granted a concession for a joint wireless and cable service. The concession has been granted by the Greek Government to the Eastern Telegraph Company, who will be responsible for the dual service in Greece for the next fifty years.