ENS CO

THE ORIGINAL AND WORLD'S FINEST 24-in. AND 36-in. CONE SPEAKER KITS

A Complete Line of “ENS CO” Models

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<td>Polychrome Pedestal Cone Kit</td>
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SEND THIS COUPON

ENGINEERS' SERVICE CO.
21 Inkerman St., Toronto, Ont.
SEND ME
...36-in. Wall Kit ...$10.95
...24-in Wall Kit ...$10.95
...24-in. Polychrome Pedestal Cone Kit ...$12.95
I am enclosing C Cheque (send registered)
          Money Order       Cash
C.O.D.
Name
Address
Town
Province Date

ASSEMBLE IT YOURSELF

Engineers' Service Co.
21 INKERMAN STREET, TORONTO
Phone: Kingsdale 1611
The NEW 1929 UTAH DYNAMIC CHASSIS

New Utah Model 33-A
Shown in Illustration
An electro-dynamic unit for light socket operation with all sets and amplifiers.
Over all diameter of cone 9 inches.

New Utah Model 43-D
An electro-dynamic reproducer for field excitation from standard power pack.
Field draws 45 milliamperes at 90 volts, but can be used at higher voltages with increased volume and sensitivity.

UTAH LARGE 12 1/4 INCH STADIUM DYNAMIC
will be ready for delivery May 15th

Built to handle large output—an all-purpose speaker, ideal for theatres, large halls and outdoor use. It is also the finest reproducer for home operation.

Utah's extensive laboratory developments insure Utah jobbers and dealers at all times the utmost in radio speaker accomplishments.

See the New UTAH SPEAKER Models Before You Buy!

UTAH RADIO PRODUCTS COMPANY, 1737 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

All hum eliminated from New UTAH DYNAMIC SPEAKERS

In Canada—UTAH RADIO PRODUCTS LTD., 309-311 King St. W., Toronto
Learn Radio

The radio industry offers rich possibilities, is so big, and is growing so fast that the demand for trained men far exceeds the supply. When other industries are laying off men or working short hours, radio manufacturers are enlarging their plants, taking on more men and preparing for even bigger production. Men who really know radio are in big demand everywhere.

Your Future Assured in Radio

In the C.R.C. course you learn by actually doing work on real sets. No dull home lessons or books which can never hope to duplicate the practical training you get in our modern classrooms and workshops.

What Qualifications Do You Require?

Provided you can read, write and do simple addition and subtraction, you need not hesitate to enter the radio business. Our instruction is so simple that you will have no difficulty grasping the underlying principles which govern radio and electricity. You will also learn how to calculate, by a simple but accurate method, values of resistance, voltages, etc.

Read What the Generator and Starter Co. writes:

“...We have personally tried for a long time to secure competent service men with very little success. I am sure you will have no difficulty in placing your students in good positions when their course is finished, as there certainly are many openings for good, clean, intelligent radio service men.”

(Signed) Geo. E. Alchin.

“Presidential, March 25th, 1923.”

One Course—One Aim—Big Pay

We have made our course so complete and so practical that you'll never need to take another one to reach the top in radio. You'll find everything you'll ever be called upon to do, right in our lessons, explained so clearly that any other training, whether by books, classroom or other course, would be only repetitions.

We make it possible for you to SPE- CIALIZE in any particular line which appeals to you. Bear this guarantee in mind: The Canadian Radio College Course Is All You Need to become a “Big-Pay” man in any branch of radio work.

In taking up the Canadian Radio College Course, you are not buying an experiment. The training has behind it a classroom method of personal instruction that teaches a thorough radio knowledge based on long years of experience.

Canadian Radio College
346 Yonge Street
Toronto, Can.

Tell Them You Saw It in “Radio News of Canada”
A Beautiful Display of Artistic Merit

Radio receiving sets are no longer purchased solely for types of instruments incorporated in them—that is only the husband’s side of the question.

Nowadays, the wife has her fifty per cent “say-so” and it usually means picking the radio from external appearances in order to “balance” it in the general setting of the home. The above display gives an excellent impression of the various types of radios and shows at a glance the particular type for any individual home.

News and Reviews
Of Canada’s Radio Activities

RADIO LEAGUE OPENED

The Radio League started its fourth successful season on May 10th. This league is an independent organization and depends entirely upon the support of each team entered. The league will follow the same arrangement on the schedule of games, that is, there will be double headers on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, the first game starting at 6:15 p.m. and the second game will take place at 7:30 p.m.

The league this year will be composed of the same teams with the exception of two new entries, namely: "The Kolster Radio," and "Canadian Westinghouse Company." These two teams should, owing to all reports, provide plenty of competition for the other teams. This will make the league complete with the following teams: Eveready, Prest-O-Lite, Rogers Batteryless, Kolster Radio, Canadian Westinghouse, and Bake-Lite.

The league winners last year were the Rogers Batteryless team, who nose out the Eveready team by one run in the finals, and were presented with miniature cups donated by the Standard Radio Manufacturing Corporation, and sweater coats donated by the Canadian National Carbon Company.

There have been a few changes in the executives of the League: Mr. F. A. Tres-trail, of the Q.R.S. Canadian Corporation, has been appointed President in place of Mr. H. E. Pollock, of the Canadian National Carbon Company, who retired owing to business reasons. Mr. Bailey, of the Prest-O-Lite, replaces Mr. S. G. Waters, of the Q.R.S., as secretary. Mr. Waters has been a member of the league for the past three years and as the league recently inserted a clause in the minutes, that no officer of the league could play ball, this necessarily caused the retirement of Mr. S. G. Waters, who played ball for Rogers. The league decided to retain the services of Mr. M. R. Montgomery as official umpire. Mr. Brodie Lowes, of the Q.R.S. Canadian Corporation, is acting as "sporting editor."

The league issues a warm welcome to anyone who enjoys seeing a good softball game, to all or any of its games. The schedule of the league games will be mailed to anyone who writes to Mr. Bailey, care of the Prest-O-Lite Company, 805 Davenport Road, Toronto.

All games will be played at the Canadian National Carbon grounds, Davenport Road, Toronto.

RADIO STATION CFCL

One of the most interesting low-power radio broadcasting stations of Eastern Canada is located at Prescott, Ontario, and its signal is CFCL, which was arrived at by taking the first three letters from "Canada's Foremost Little Community." This station broadcasts every Sunday and Friday night on a wave length of 290.6 meters and has many highly interesting programmes.

The President of CFCL, which station is known as "The Voice of the Mighty St. Lawrence," is Mr. A. E. Cook, whilst Mr. J. A. Halliday acts as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Carl Lockwood is connected with this station also as one of the announcers and field operators.

This station is up to the minute, both in equipment and broadcasting programmes, and many of our readers need no doubt have already enjoyed the splendid service which has created this station's great popularity.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO BETTER RADIO CLUB

One of the most interesting organizations in the Dominion is the Western Ontario Better Radio Club, which operates station CFVCO at Chatham, Ontario.

This station has been operating successfully for a number of years and was originally founded through the efforts of Mr. Jack Beardall, the president, who is the local radio inspector for Chatham and district. There is now a membership of approximately one thousand, all of whom work closely together for the general promotion of the club and station activities.

Special club weekly broadcasts are made and highly interesting programmes, both technical and musical, are transmitted by Mr. Con. E. Shea is the club's secretary-treasurer. It is interesting to know that Chatham has the highest radio population in Canada and is considered one of the most law-abiding in securing licenses promptly.

Mr. Beardall has been instrumental in clearing up the greater part of radio interference due to local conditions such as electrical transmission and operation of electrical machinery.

The Western Ontario Better Radio Club is the type of organization which should be highly appreciated by all Canadian citizens and the more organizations of this type that we have formed throughout the Dominion, the better conditions will be made for both radio broadcasting and reception.

More power to Mr. Beardall and his associates.

RADIO FOR SCHOOLS

That public school instruction in rural Manitoba will be assisted in the near future through use of the radio was foretold by Mr. Hoey, Provincial Minister of Education, when giving the opening as official of the Manitoba Educational Association recently.

To what extent the radio will be used in supplementing teaching in the more remote parts of the Province will depend to a large extent on the teachers themselves, Dr. Hoey declared. His department had been studying the radio proposal for some time and a definite move in that direction might be announced soon, he added.

More than 1,600 teachers from all parts of the Province registered for the annual convention.

WESTON RADIO SERVICE MAN'S HAND BOOK

The Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation has just issued an extraordinarily useful booklet on the laying out of the Radio Service man's test equipment, which is a decided addition to an already sizable library of very readable and instructive hand books on the various phases of the use of Precision Electrical Instruments. This booklet, which is priced at 25c, is free upon application to the Canadian representative, Northern Electric Company, Limited.
Montreal's Pioneer Broadcasting Station

"This is XWA at Montreal." Little did the citizens in Montreal realize in December, 1919, the full purport of these words. Little did they realize that only a few years ahead they, themselves, would be listening to other call letters, denoting that at such and such a place, hundreds of miles away, they would be enjoying transmissions in the way of music, speech and song, and sitting back comfortably in their armchairs, becoming familiar with the latest and best that the world could offer in all its branches of entertainment. It has come to pass, and the beginning lay in "This is XWA at Montreal."

December, 1919, to December, 1928, has seen vast changes. There have been developments of such a stupendous nature as to have staggered the average man. First we had the individual station offering of its best in the way of programmes; next followed the linking up of each station in a simultaneous broadcast, and now with television an accomplished fact, we wonder what lies ahead. We, as a people, are no longer sceptical. And the beginning of these wonders lay in that call sign, "XWA, Montreal."

When XWA first came into being, dabbler in experimental wireless were all agog and excited at the prospect of hearing a human voice over the air. They had listened scores of times to morse transmission, but to hear music was a new wonder. The Canadian Marconi Company engineers were in the same state of mind. Would their months of experimentation bear fruit? December, 1919, proved that their efforts were crowned with success, and no doubt to-day they can look back to these early days with pride, and so realize they were the pioneers of work which to-day has united the world closer together. Radio has been a blessing, and has brought peace and goodwill to thousands of homes.

From December, 1919, until May, 1920, code practice and gramophone records were the chief source of entertainment, and it is interesting to note that in spite of the general opinion that, with the advent of radio, recording companies would be severely hit, they to-day constitute a method of entertainment which is ever popular. In May, 1920, to be exact, the twentieth of the month, a great forward step was made in radio transmission, namely, the broadcasting of a special programme to Ottawa from Montreal. It would be of interest to readers if the Citizen, Ottawa, dated May 21st, 1920, were quoted:

"At 9.50 o'clock Thursday evening, a perspiring audience which thronged the assembly hall of the Chateau Laurier listened with rapt attention to a song being transmitted to them by means of some mysterious mechanism which they made no pretense at comprehending. It was nonetheless true that 'before their very eyes' a veritable miracle was being evolved and that wireless telephony was an accomplished fact. The sound emanating from the strange mechanism was that of an ordinary gramophone over a hundred miles away in Montreal, and though far from distinct was sufficiently pure to be recognized as that of a gramophone. Later a human voice singing at the Marconi wireless telegraph station at Montreal could be heard quite clearly. Wireless telephony was indeed an accomplished fact, and Ottawa had the privilege of being the first city in the world to hear the human voice at a distance of one hundred miles."

It is worthy of mention that the operators of this successful transmission were Commander C. P. Edwards, O.B.E., and Lieut. J. H. Thompson.

And so the Canadian Marconi Company at Montreal made history; a history which will never be forgotten, although in years to come when such advancement has been made that radio of to-day will appear small, all concerned will look back to these efforts as being mere child's play. Many, however, connected with radio throughout the years since its inception will agree that the early days were the best. There was plenty of work for all, and hard at that, yet there was the human touch, an element in its contact which, to-day, sad to relate, has gone.

(Continued on page 8)
AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW

R. W. Ashcroft, Manager of the Trans-Canada Broadcasting Company, operators of the Canadian radio network, returned recently from a week's absence in New York, Schenectady, Buffalo and other United States points, during which he made arrangements with the American networks for the broadcasting of United States programmes from Canadian stations if and when it is considered desirable to do so.

Below I am reproducing an interview with Mr. Ashcroft, in which the head of the Trans-Canada chain seems to be seeking the views of the Canadian listener on the subject of broadcasting United States network programmes in Canada. In doing so, I would like to add that I do not entirely agree with all of Mr. Ashcroft's observations. Canadians now dial in on United States stations for the better-class programmes broadcast over there, and, when these better-class programmes can be broadcast by Canadian stations as so to overcome the disadvantages of distance and atmospherics, it strikes me it would be a distinct advantage for the Canadian listener, but not at all in line with the development of Canadian radio talent, of which at the present time we do not seem to have sufficient to provide first-class programmes for all of the Canadian stations.

"I should very much like to know," said Mr. Ashcroft, "whether our radio public would prefer that all the programmes broadcast from Canadian stations should originate in New York or Buffalo, or other United States point; or whether we should allow only a few of the best of them to come over the border, by connecting the United States and Trans-Canada network; or, again, whether we should refuse to import them, and continue to develop Canadian chain broadcasting, as a separate and distinct unit, as has been done during the last few months by the Trans-Canada Broadcasting Company. In other words, shall radio become in Canada as 100 per cent. American as the movies already are, or shall it be mainly or wholly Canadian?"

"There are a great many angles to the situation that need to be considered," continued Mr. Ashcroft. "I discussed the whole subject with the officials of the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; also with the executives of several theatrical and musical bureaus, and many other interested parties. They all expect to, presently or ultimately, feed us some of their programmes. Most of them argue that, as United States programmes sometimes come into Canada more or less satisfactorily over the air on American wave lengths, there can be no objection to their admission by telephone to be broadcast by Canadian stations on Canadian frequencies.

"Most of the good programmes staged on the Columbia chain are sponsored by firms whose products are sold in Canada and which are as familiar to Canadian listeners as to any president of the United States. Music, too, recognizes no border lines—it has universal appeal and commands worldwide appreciation.

"Now, then, it is asked, should these programme sponsors be compelled to duplicate their efforts—to organize another show—just for the Canadian market, when, by paying the telephone company a few pennies for long-distance service, they could avoid the additional expense of employing Canadian musical talent?"

"The reply is obvious," said Mr. Ashcroft, "and takes the form of another question: Why do these self-same United States programme sponsors operate Canadian factories, employ Canadian workmen and use Canadian material to make their products, and employ Canadian salesmen and Canadian newspaper advertising to sell them to Canadians?"

"In the meantime," continued Mr. Ashcroft, "the Trans-Canada Broadcasting Company does not intend to unduly encourage the Americanization of Canadian radio stations, and in this we have the backing and support of all the American networks, with whom we are working in complete co-operation. Let us, by all means, preserve our Canadian radio birthright, and not sell it for a mess of jazzy Broadway pottage!"

"Not that all American programmes are objectionable. There are some we would welcome with open arms, as they portray and convey the international language and worldwide appeal of music at its best."

"There is one thing to be borne in mind," concluded Mr. Ashcroft, "and this is that our Canadian musicians should co-operate in every possible way with Canadian radio stations, and not create or foster a local situation that would necessitate the importation of United States programmes via the long-distance telephone. Canadian manufacturers and institutions and Canadian advertising agencies should also do their utmost to support Canadian radio. We have the musical talent and studio facilities available, right here in Canada, to provide as good a programme as any that goes out on the air in the United States. In fact, we can truly say, to borrow the slogan of a well-known 'American' manufacturer: 'It's better, because it's Canadian!'"

ONE OF CANADA'S MOST PROGRESSIVE STATIONS

One of the best known and most progressive stations in the Dominion is CKGW, known as Canada's "Cheeroo" station.

This station, which has been on the air since March 5th, 1928, is owned and operated by Gooderham & Worts, Limited, of Toronto, and is equipped with modern high power apparatus of five thousand watts, the transmitting station being located at Bowmanville, Ontario. The management is under the control of Mr. R. W. Ashcroft, well known throughout radio circles of the Dominion, whilst Mr. Don H. Copeland is chief announcer. The studio is located in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, where the executive officers are located. No effort has been spared in the preparation of the high class and most interesting types of programmes, and under the able management of Mr. R. W. Ashcroft this station has become one of the most popular on the Canadian Chain.

It will be interesting to know that broadcasts from this station have been received by European stations as far away as the Hawaiian Islands.

(Continued from page 7)

From XWA the call letters were changed to 9AM, which are now the experimental call letters of the company. Later they became CCFP, the call sign known to radio fans. Much can be said of development work in the intervening years, but it is felt that in the preceding paragraphs a great deal has been said, especially when it is fully realized that the beginning of radio transmission rested in the hands of the Canadian Marconi Company, from which other concerns sprang up until to-day all that is desired in the way of entertaining is at the beck and call of the listener.
Canada's Broadcasting Stations

ROGERS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Charles E. Bodley

"EVEREADY" SALON ORCHESTRA
With Geoffrey Waddington, director

CANADA HOUR ORCHESTRA
Broadcasting over CFRB, Toronto
A man walked into the studios of CJGC the other evening and asked to "see you broadcast." A concert band of 18 players was presenting a programme of semi-classical music. As he listened to the loud speaker in one of the studios he was impressed with the smoothness with which the music was being given to the public. "Just the way we get it at home," he remarked. And then he was taken behind the scenes, as it were.

He was transported into a different atmosphere entirely. There was a keen thrill, a tense excitement as the operators watched intricate control panels, announcers gave whispered instructions to the leader and the programmers listened to the pace of the programme and kept his eyes glued on the clock as the minutes sped on.

The interested spectator was drawn into the vortex of the presentation. He lost all thought of the broadcast programme when he became wrapped in the thousand and one details that had to be watched. After getting an ear full and an eye full he remarked: "I never knew anything like this went on. Why I thought when you were broadcasting you just sat back and took it easy."

The majority of those who have never been in a broadcasting plant while it is turning out its products have the same opinion. But what goes on behind the scenes during an actual broadcast programme is only a fraction of the work that is necessary in its preparation.

CJGC, The London Free Press station, is every day gaining a more firm foothold in London, Western Ontario and neighboring states of the Union. Comments are coming by the hundreds praising the efforts of CJGC in giving the radio audience real Canadian programmes. Not only have the local programmes won a new place in the hearts of the public, but Canadian stations have stirred a new interest in Canadian broadcasting.

From greatly diversified points CJGC has heard the expression: "I'm proud of Canada and its broadcasting. The Canadian programmes seem so solid, so thoroughly Canadian; it is a pleasure to listen to them."

These are the statements that spur broadcast stations to put on better and more interesting programmes. These are the expressions that are giving Canadian business houses a confidence in radio broadcasting. This situation, backed up by the fact sponsored programmes are talked about in every corner of the country and are making people think in terms of radio broadcasting, is drawing more and more reputable business firms into the radio field.

There is another fact of interest: Of all the sponsored radio programmes put on the air, you'll not find among them one business house that is not a reputable and well-established concern. It seems to have developed into an unwritten law that only those who maintain the highest possible standards in their daily business are accorded the privilege of using the facilities of broadcasting stations.

Since the reorganization and rehabilitation of CJGC, ten years ago, a thousand and one problems have been met and solved. New standards have been created. New equipment has been installed. New programmes are constantly being put on the air. Throughout the expansion, CKGC has been accorded the confidence and moral support of thousands of listeners in the field it serves. Of course, there are some disgruntled and sarcastic criticisms. A radio station, it must be understood, does not set out to please all the people. That would be foolish at the outset. The thing attempted is to please most of the people. For every "disgusted citizen" that does not appreciate his citizenship sufficient to sign his name and give his address, there are hundreds of others who gladly come forward and give their honest opinions and add, "Keep up the good work. Success to you." After all, it is rather useless for a "disgusted citizen" to write, for his communication is treated as fuel for the waste paper baskets and not another thought is given it.

It is strange the comments that come in. For instance, not long ago a letter was received from a London citizen (he signed his name) asking if the station would step aside with its regular broadcast schedule so political addresses could be heard from the United States. In the same mail was a letter from a resident of Bay City, Michigan, who thanked CKGC for putting on such highly entertaining musical programmes when "all I can get from our own stations is a constant jabber of politics. More power to you. Go to it and success," he wrote.

It is not the intention of this article to go into the details of what goes on behind the scenes or to tell of the intricacies of your broadcasting and the problems that are met. It is sufficient to say CJGC is developing and developing rapidly. In the very near future more features are to be added that will continue to intrigue the majority of the radio audience.
Mr. Jack Denny

who conducts the orchestra which has been responsible for a large proportion of CFCF's popularity. Mr. Denny specializes in the latest dance numbers and has often been the first to introduce a new hit in Canada.

Main Studio CFCF, Montreal.
By Hartley Currie, Broadcast Manager

Radio broadcasting has become a reality within the memory of practically everyone. Its development has been sensational, in this age of sensational happenings, to such a degree that one can hardly realize that the actual period over which it has been well known is less than ten years. Experiments were conducted earlier than this, but there were but one or two radio stations transmitting programmes and very few radio receiving sets to receive them. Perhaps the most sensational developments from a listener's point of view have occurred in the last few years.

A very few years ago the broadcasting station was an expensive hobby for some person or company. The programmes were made up by volunteer artists who contributed their time in most cases for the thrill of having their voices sent throughout the country. The planning of the programme was a thing unthought of; the wishes of the people who listen were of little importance; organization as represented by efficiency and economy was not applied to radio broadcasting. Then came the advent of commercial broadcasting. The real stimulant. Organization became apparent; the world's finest conductors were engaged at huge figures to plan and prepare programmes; musical directors engaged talent and built up an evening's entertainment with regard to the wishes of the listeners, and in order to afford a full evening of music, vocal and instrumental, of the highest calibre; station managers took hold of the financial and advertising problems and brought in the two old friends of business everywhere, efficiency and economy. Continuity men, announcers, secretaries, all contribute their share, and as a result—radio as today—sensational, rapid development. Sensational because so rapid. A period of a very few years in some cases months, has seen this organization, this planned broadcast come from chaos. A new business with no precedent to follow, and one where the rules are made as you go and altered if wrong, has shown remarkable growth in the case of a great number of the stations.

Advertising? Yes. Advertising is responsible for the greatest part of this improvement, for the keen executive of today realizes that radio provides him with one form of lasting publicity at a nominal cost when the cost of other forms of advertising is used as a comparison. He is willing to spend huge sums of money in order to have his product and his company have their message told to the people who own radio sets, and he is not asking for more than three or four minutes out of each hour for this message, so that the radio set owner gets fifty-six to fifty-seven minutes of music and entertainment—an ideal arrangement that works to everyone's satisfaction, and in evidence of this we see the improvement in programmes, the huge organized structure built through the cooperation of radio advertisers and the apparent satisfaction of the listening public with the arrangement.

Just a word or two in regard to CKNC. This station started commercial broadcasting just a little over a year ago, and today facilities as offered by no other
Eveready Concert Orchestra, which broadcasts regularly over CKNC, Toronto

The main Studio of CKNC at Hillcrest Park, Toronto
BROADCASTING IN THE MARITIMES

Radio Station CNRA, at Moncton, N.B., is owned and operated by the Canadian National Railways. The building is the Regional Headquarters of the National System, in which the control room is situated. The aerial has been changed from the cage to the four wire inverted "L" type.

An activity of this station during the past winter has been the broadcast of hockey games, which has been much appreciated by the people of the Maritime Provinces. A unique example of the scope of this station was the receipt during one of the hockey broadcasts of a telegram from a lighthouse keeper on the bleak coast of Newfoundland, advising that he was enjoying the broadcast of the game.

STATION CKOC, HAMILTON, ONT.

All radio stations no doubt experience peculiar situations, in that programmes are heard where least expected, and to the radio audience of Canada, it may be interesting to know, that although a comparatively small station, we have the distinction of having a very enthusiastic listener to practically all of our programmes, seventy-five miles north of Fort William. He uses a battery set and in order to keep his batteries fully charged, he sinks a small paddle wheel in the river which drives the generator. During the cold weather he finds some difficulty, due to the freezing of the river and consequently has to keep sinking this paddle wheel lower as the thickness of the ice increases. It seems peculiar that this listener relies on Hamilton for his Canadian programmes.

There is another district where Hamilton in its broadcasting reaches most satisfactorily without any real reason for it. This district is fifty miles long and twenty miles wide, in the province of Nova Scotia, and the people rely on CKOC of Hamilton, Ont., largely for their Canadian entertainment, as we reach that particular area with volume comparable to local stations in that district.

The above information might be of interest to some of our Canadian listeners who have similar experiences to relate and which would be welcomed by other Canadian broadcasting stations.

QUEBEC CITY DOES ITS SHARE OF POPULAR BROADCASTING

One of the most interesting and highly efficient stations located in the province of Quebec, CKCV, owned and operated by G. A. Vandy, well known radio and automobile accessory distributor of 66 Rue St. Joseph, Quebec.

This station operates on a wave length of 340.7 meters and broadcasts some excellent programmes efficiently rendered by its well known orchestra.

Playing Safe

Rastus and his bride-to-be, Mandy, were on a shopping tour so they could feather their nest. When it came to a choice of bed-room suits the furniture salesman asked, "Do you want twin beds?"

Mandy looked at Rastus, then in an embarrassed voice said, "No, ah things arn best to get an ordinary bed 'n' let de Lawd decide 'f it will be twins."
Night after night, in July of the summer of 1914, a young wireless engineer, just in his early 'teens, sat at his radio set in his summer home in Muskoka. The threat of war hung over Europe. Code messages that filtered through to his home-made set were ominous in tone. Broadcasting stations in Germany and one German station in the United States were sending frantic warnings to German shipping and to four battle cruisers at that time on the Atlantic Ocean.

Then, on the night of August 3, came the greatest thrill of all, first news of the outbreak of war! Picture the dramatic intensity of the moment, as the boy, earphones on head, straining to catch the message that the radio waves were carrying—news of the beginning of the greatest conflict the world has ever experienced.

This youngster was "Ted" Rogers—already, fourteen years ago, giving evidence of the electrical genius which was later to develop the famous "Rogers Batteryless A-C Receiving Set"—the set which has revolutionized the field of radio reception.

The same revolutionary principle was applied by Ted Rogers in the evolution of the world's first batteryless radio station "CFRB" at Toronto.

TO ENCOURAGE OUR FUTURE TELEVISION ENGINEERS

By Arthur M. Pohl.

To make possible Television in the reach of everybody interested and wishing to help pioneer in this new science which has been my ambition in the past and will continue in the future, I am placing on the market a 12 in. "Flexible Card Board Scanning Disk with ¾ in. shaft mounting which can be operated on a small size fan motor, also the G-10 Neon Lamp with ¾ in. plate which can be magnified to proper size of Scanning frame. For the more advanced experimenter the Standard Aluminum Scanning Disk with or without mounting. All Disks have holes laid out on a spiral accurately using a .018 of an inch drill hole spaced so that overlap will eliminate the black line when in operation. The small size hole also is used in these disks so that it can be magnified to a size that would ordinarily need a 24 in. Disk, which has so many disadvantages in being clumsy in size, needing a very large control and also very expensive to operate. And also a Standard Neon Lamp, plate size, 1½ in. x 1½ in., all very reasonably priced. There is a greater field for the radio experimenter in this line than there was in radio in the crystal stage. There is nothing else that will speed up the development and perfection of Television than to put the apparatus in the hands of the average radio listener, fan, amateur and experimenter.

Name Please!

A Montreal cost accountant described our sentiments well when he said that there are fifty-seven varieties of taxes, but they are all sour pickles.—Financial Post.
Radio Falls in Line With Aviation

The first practical application of radio as a means of solving the problem of aviation's greatest foe—bad weather—has been made by National Air Transport, Inc., operator of the Chicago-Cleveland-New York and Chicago-Kansas City-Dallas air mail and express lines. Planes of this company flying the mail on the Cleveland-New York Division are already equipped with directional and ground to plane receiving sets. All other ships of the company's extensive fleet are having the new equipment installed at the Chicago Divisional Repair Shops as rapidly as possible.

The installation of the radio equipment is the culmination of a year and a half of intensive study and experimentation carried on by radio engineers of the air transport company and of the Department of Commerce, which has resulted in the twin sciences of radio and aviation being definitely linked for the advancement of air transportation. Thirteen radio beacons at Cleveland, Bellefonte, Pa., and Hadley Field, N.J., have been erected and maintained by the Airways Division of the Department. Additional radio beacon stations will soon be in operation on the Chicago-Cleveland Division of the transcontinental airway so that airmen can be guided by radio over the entire distance from New York to Chicago.

The radio beacon along the Eastern Division is broadcast by transmitters known as equi-signal beacons. The principle upon which these transmitters work is the employment of two cross loops, each radiating a characteristic signal. These signals interlock and form another signal along the bisector of the planes of the loops and when this signal is heard by the pilot in flight, he knows he is following his designated course.

For example, the pilot hears a dot and a dash and he knows he is on the left of the course. He swings over and hears a dash and a dot and knows by that, that he is one the right of the course. He turns to the right, the left a little and when the dots and dashes blend into one dash, he knows he is following the correct path of the airway.

Because the loop transmitters are used instead of the conventional type of vertical antenna system, is the reason given by experts why the beacon radio waves can be concentrated in one direction along the course. The power generally used in transmission is 500 watts.

Weather reports are transmitted to the pilot through means of the voice transmitters from the ground stations to the plane. A different type of transmitting apparatus, tuned to a higher wave length, is used for this voice transmission, which has been the subject of much intensive study and experimentation. Ordinarily, the pilot is given hourly weather reports, but in event of a severe weather change ahead of him the radio beacon can be interrupted as a signal for him to tune to a higher wave length to receive voice transmission. This he can easily do by switching a remote tuning control in the cockpit which adjusts the receiving set placed in a small compartment just to the rear of his seat. The vertical mast antenna is attached to the fuselage about midway to the tail surfaces. Other equipment consists of earphones, a volume control on the instrument board and batteries.

Either code or voice is transmitted one way—from the ground to the plane—at present, but a device is being perfected by

which two-way communication will be possible. All N. A. T. ships will eventually be equipped with this improvement.

In thick weather, the pilot can determine the proximity of an airport where a beacon is located by the narrowing path of the radio beam. The radio beam, like a beam of light, spreads sometimes to the width of two or more miles near the end of its effective path. Conversely, it converges nearer its origin. Thus the pilot can tell when nearing a port by the intensity of the signals and the narrowing of the effective path of the beam. Further aid in locating a field in thick weather is given by what is known as a marker beacon which sends a strong signal that can be heard through the course signal and informs the pilot that he is above the field. This additional to the signal system is expected to be in general use soon.

Between two airports equipped with the directional apparatus the pilot follows the course indicated by the one he has just left for about half the distance to the next, then the beacon located at the field toward which he is headed becomes effective and he follows its converging beam through his receiving set to his destination.

Here is the method of installing the radio receiving sets in N. A. T. mail planes just to the rear of the pilot's cockpit.
THE LORD NELSON CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Miss Marjory Payne, Leader (sitting centre) broadcasting over CHNS, Halifax.

VIOLET SMITH
Toronto artist whose soprano voice is heard and enjoyed frequently from radio station CKCL.

REGINALD STEWART
Conductor of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, presented in the Maple Leaf Hour, each Monday evening, from 9 to 10. This programme is heard through the Eastern Trans-Canada Chain.

REX BATTLE
Pianist-Conductor, Mount Royal Hotel Concert Orchestra, heard over CFCF, Montreal.
The Advance of Radio Broadcasting at CFRB

Back in 1927—not so long ago in the matter of years, but the "long ago" in rapidly-moving radio history—on winter's nights in the latter part of January and the early part of February, fans sat up at their dial after the stroke of midnight heard a new voice on the air.

Firm and clear it came out of the ether: "Nine—R—B—testing."

That was all the announcer said at the opening, and he gave the same laconic information between numbers and when the station signed off.

The new voice was afoot in Fandom. The station had a penetration and a clarity of tone that was new in radio. It overrode static and other interferences and seemed to have the ability to reach out to distant parts of Canada which had never before heard a Canadian station.

"Who is 9—R—B?"

Radio editors on metropolitan newspapers were bombarded with the question. Few of them could answer more than that they understood it was a new Canadian radio station located somewhere north of Toronto, that it was said to be operated on a new principle and that it was designed by a Canadian engineer.

Gradually, however, the news leaked out—and news will—that the Canadian engineer who designed and supervised the building of the station was none other than the youthful E. S. Rogers, familiarly known in the wireless world as Ted Rogers—the same Ted Rogers who had amazed the public with the invention and manufacture of a batteryless radio receiving set just a short time previous.

Later came the official announcement in the newspapers and elsewhere that the call "9-R-B" was experimental and that the station would henceforth be known as "Rogers Batteryless Station CFRB," owned and operated by the Standard Radio Mfg. Corp., Limited.

Thus it was that CFRB came into being. Like Solomon's Temple of old, it was laid out and constructed with the knowledge of few others than the designer and his assistant engineers. As he designed and built his batteryless radio broadcasting station, taking his own counsel about it and confiding his plans to none but his immediate assistants. Like the batteryless radio receiving set, the batteryless radio broadcasting station was a success from the beginning.

The new station was opened and went on the air for the first time under its official call-letters at nine o'clock, on Saturday night, February 19, 1927, on an assigned wavelength of 291.1 metres. The opening was prefaced by introductory remarks by Rev. W. A. Cameron, of Bloor Street Baptist Church, and Attorney General W. H. Price, of the Provincial Cabinet.

The programme for that evening was an elaborate one and set a new precedent in radio features from Toronto. Among the artists who took part were Jack Arthur's Symphony Orchestra, Madame Drewett, Frank Oldfield, Luigi von Kunits, Winnifred Hicks-Lyne, the Gelsin Trio, Aeolian Male Quartet, Paul Hahn, Eileen Law, Harold Rich's Versatile Canadians Dance Orchestra, Ben Hoke's Hawaiian Quartet, Harry Binns, Mabel Downing, Nancy Cook, Hazel Hall-Vandevoort, Nancy Cook, Hazel Hall-Vandevoort, etc., etc., etc.

CJOR, Vancouver, is operating the first Crystal Control Transmitter to be installed in Canada, and is transmitting on a frequency of 1030 kilocycles and a wave length of 291.1 metres with a power of 100 watts.

Mr. Geo. C. Chandler is the managing director of this station, while Mr. C. A. Halls is the business and sales manager. Mr. H. E. Snider announces and writes the continuities.

Application has been made for an increase in power to 1000 watts, but the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries are reserving their decision pending the findings of the Royal Commission which is enquiring into the radio situation in Canada.

Radio station CHGS, owned and operated by R. T. Holman, Limited, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, is probably one of the most successful small power broadcasting stations in Canada. Now in its fifth year of operation it has a very strong following of radio fans who enjoy the musical programmes, news, sporting events, church services, public speeches and other events which have brought thousands of letters of appreciation from practically every corner of the Maritime Provinces of Canada as well as from California, Newfoundland, Michigan, Ontario, Quebec, Maryland, Florida, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. With a 50 watt power, a wave length of 567.9 metres and operating on 1120 kilocycles.

Safery First

"William," she whispered to her husband, "I think I hear burglars. Are you awake?"

"No," said William. —American Mercury.

STATION CFRB
Situated about twenty-five miles north of Toronto and remotely controlled from the studios.
Arthur Vandervoort, the Rogers Quintet and Freddie Tee.

It is significant to note that among the first of the station's regular programmes was the broadcasting of Denton Massie's York Bible Class and the sermons of Rev. W. A. Cameron at the Bloor Street Baptist Church, two present features with CFRB which each Sunday gain an ever-growing radio audience and are to-day rated to be two of the most substantial and useful programmes on the air.

The history of the station for the first two years of its life was one of successfully meeting many exigencies. Though a district station of greater power than any other in Ontario when it came into being, it had to share time with another Toronto station on the 291 metre wave—a channel which was always badly heterodyned by United States stations supposed to be operating on nearby frequencies. Despite this drawback, CFRB from the first made a new record in Canada for broadcast coverage. Reports of its reception came from all parts of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from every state in the Union to the South. Sailors and travellers wrote in telling how they had heard CFRB programmes far out on the Atlantic and on the Pacific.

Then came a shift in Canadian wavelengths when CFRB for a time shared a wavelength of 475 metres with another Toronto station. This shift was followed by a move up to 317 metres, which channel had been occupied but a short time when there was another change about in Canadian wavelengths. CFRB was asked to share the channel at 312 metres. All this shifting about the broadcast spectrum meant much trouble and expense; but in each case CFRB cheerfully met the wishes of the Canadian radio authorities, and it surely is to the credit of the station that in the low, middle and high waves it has been able to meet the exigencies of the occasion on short notice. It is a fact worthy of note that on each and every one of the channels which it has occupied during its comparatively short career, CFRB took with it its remarkable clarity of tone and high penetrating driving power. On each of the wavelengths which it has occupied it has received proofs of reception from all parts of Canada, even from exploring and expeditionary parties in the Arctic Circle, as well as reports of clear reception in foreign countries and aboard ships on the high seas.

A NEW CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

Chat., Freshman Co., Inc., in conjunction with influential Canadian interests, has organized the Freshman-Fred Freed Eisenmam Radio Ltd., with headquarters located at 20 Trinity Street, Toronto, Canada. The new Canadian Corporation has $600,000 preferred stock and one thousand shares of common stock, all of which has been absorbed by private subscription. Mr. C. A. Earl, President of the Chat., Freshman Co., Inc., heads the new corporation, and Mr. George H. Gooderham, of Toronto, is Vice-President. The Board of Directors includes the Messrs. C. A. Earl, Joseph R. D. Freed and Warren J. Keyes, representing a Freshman interest, and the Messrs. George H. Gooderham, H. S. Gooderham, W. S. Turnley and H. S. Macklachlan, representing the Canadian interests.

The Gooderhams are important figures in Canadian financial life, Mr. G. H. Gooderham being associated with the Bank of Toronto. Over half a million dollars worth of business has already been booked by the Canadian Corporation and the new distributors and dealer outlets for both the new Earl and Freed Radio Receivers are being contracted for every day.

The sets will be assembled in Canada under special Canadian licenses which have been granted by the Neutrodyne and other patent owners to the new corporation.

RADIO PHONE IN B. C.

The British Columbia Telephone Company have gone to radio to fill the gap across the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland at a particularly badly indented shore line where there is a settlement that must be kept in constant touch with Vancouver.

Similar to the transatlantic telephone system, this phone service must be automatic, necessitating duplex circuits and a complex technical layout. There will be a telephone line to Campbell River, where the land line will merge into a radio telephone transmitter, which crosses the channel to Powell River, a small town with its local and surrounding telephone exchange. A similar service will operate back from Powell River to Campbell River, and the radio will bridge the gap which it has been impossible to fill by either cable or land line service.

Should this prove workable, the telephone problem of many of the small towns in the northern part of British Columbia will be solved. The radio transmitter will be powerful enough to jump the channel gap during all kinds of weather. It will operate on a wave-length of 150 metres, and for the present under an experimental license.
STATION CKCL TO THE FORE IN CANADA'S BROADCASTING ACTIVITIES

One of the most familiar and outstanding buildings on University Avenue is that occupied by the studios and general offices of Station CKCL, well known for its excellent broadcasts of musical perfection and classical interest under the able direction of Mr. J. P. Howells.

Located in this up-to-date building of recent structure the studios are probably the best equipped of any North American Broadcasting Station, all the various studios and reception rooms being very spacious and beautifully finished. Station CKCL is owned and operated by the Dominion Battery Co., of Toronto, and broadcasts on a wave length of 516.9 meters. Some of the Dominion's best known artists have broadcast over this station and thousands of radio owners have expressed their delight at the excellent type of their programmes.

AN INTERESTING HAMILTON STATION

The Maple Leaf Radio Company, Limited, has been operating radio station CHML continuously since the inauguration programme in September, 1927. This station operates on 340.7 meters with a frequency of 880 kilocycles and though only a fifty-watt station, it has received communications from listeners in practically every state in the United States, including California. The location of the aerial and transmitter perhaps has something to do with this. They are situated on the Hamilton Mountain or what is commonly known as the Niagara Escarpment, overlooking the city and reach a height of approximately 520 feet above the surface of Lake Ontario.

The studio is conveniently located at 222 King Street East, in the heart of Hamilton where it may be easily reached.

Some of the artists performing regularly over this station are Harry J. Allen, famous organist, F. M. Howard, of the Howard Studios, Zeke Woods and his Dance Orchestra, while the announcing honors are shared by Leo Daly and Bob Dickey. The station operator, Roy Ware, received his training in the hard school of the British Broadcasting Company.

CKCL, TORONTO

CKCL have one of the most beautiful studios on the American continent, being specially built for the purpose, the entire building at 104 University Avenue, Toronto, being exclusively devoted to broadcasting. It has frequently happened in the past that American broadcasters passing through Ontario have stopped specially in Toronto to look over this studio, which is one of which Canada can be justly proud.

Stevens & Wood Incorporated, New York, designed and are constructing the great power plant at Deepwater Point, N.J., which is being put into the motion picture records by Viusgraphic.

Construction activity at Deepwater Point, N.J., across the Delaware River from Wilmington, is being recorded on film by Viusgraphic. The complete story of the mammoth Deepwater plant will be told in motion pictures.
The wayfarer was making an appeal for charity from a well-dressed gentleman. "Well," said the other, "I seem to remember you. Didn't you have a little business of some sort once upon a time? Don't tell me you've taken up begging?"

"Yes, I have, sir," returned the other. "I've got no other way to get along since I lost my business."

"But how did you come to lose it?"

"My business was a one-hand laundry," said the mournful soul, "an' one day my wife just up an' left me."

A certain lady who had given a dinner-party met her doctor on the following day and stopped to speak to him.

"I am so sorry, doctor," she said, "that you were unable to come to my dinner-party last night. I feel sure you would have enjoyed yourself, and it would have done you good, too."

"My dear madam, it has already done me good," replied the doctor tersely. "I have just prescribed for three of your guests."

They were looking over a house the agent warmly recommended. It was in rather poor condition, and one room appeared to be particularly dilapidated.

"But look, man!" cried the prospective tenant. "We couldn't live in a place like this! Why, there's actually moss growing on that damp wall."

The house agent flushed.

"My dear sir," he retorted indignantly, "at the rental I'm asking, you surely don't expect orchids, do you?"

The Easy "Out"

When a man doesn't want to lie himself he'll quote statistics.—Fernie Free Press.
FIRST RADIO HEARING HELD

Radio listeners and station operators in Vancouver are agree that the establishment of a Canadian broadcasting chain is desirable, they told the Federal Radio Commission in the Vancouver Board of Trade audiorium recently. There was difference of opinion, however, as to how such a system shall be established.

The need for an all-Canadian system to compete with more powerful American stations was emphasized in a memorial presented by the Vancouver Board of Trade. Representatives of stations spoke in favor of such a system.

But later Mr. George Hubbard, appearing for broadcasting listeners, declared in favor of a government-owned and financed system, while Mr. J. Edward Sears, representing two radio stations, made an attack on the government-owned system of Great Britain.

Mr. Sears' statement characterized the British Broadcasting Corporation as an autocratic monopoly, benefiting in education, art, agriculture, and in aiding in the stimulation of local industries. He added unfavorable criticisms of programmes appearing in independent wireless papers and an attack on the fear of this type of broadcasting in Canada of Mr. J. C. Stobart, educational director for the B.B.C.

These remarks drew a reply from Commissioner A. Bowman that the commission is not concerned with the British Broadcasting Corporation. He denied that he endorsed it, but cited the circulation of its official publication to prove its popularity. He said that he felt it was not fair to cite a criticism of Mr. Stobart while he is a guest of Canada. Mr. Sears withdrew the criticism of Mr. Stobart.

In conclusion, however, Mr. Sears declared that private station owner in Vancouver offer the following five suggestions for control of radio in Canada:

1. The government should not enter the broadcasting business, which can better be handled by private enterprise.
2. Inspection of private broadcasting should be forced to a standard or lose their licenses.
3. Outside news which interfere with radio station should be eliminated.
4. Competent men should be appointed from time to time to advise broadcasters and increase their knowledge of the business.
5. A commission similar to the American Radio Commission.

The commission heard of the development of the Northern Electrical Company's CKY, WInnipeg, broadcasting station.

Radio station CJCI, owned and operated by the Albertan Publishing Company, Calgary, is on the air with a power of 500 watts, a power ten times stronger than it operated on less than eight months ago. It still operates on the old wave-length, 434.5 meters, 690 kilocycles.

Several months ago CJCI was built by the Radio Service and Repair Shop with a power of 50 watts. Shortly after its completion The Albertaian Publishing Companyer this station, using the call letters CHCA.

In September, 1928, The Albertan took over the station and at that time increased the power to 250 watts. This was the first step and increased the power five times. At that time the station was in Grandview Heights, where it still is, and the studio was in the Alexandra Hotel.

On November 1, 1928, the services of David E. Daniels, expert radioician and announcer, and other steps were taken to improve the quality of the programmes.

Benefts Seen

When plans for the new Albertan building were drawn up, a modern radio station was planned, and now officials see the benefit of the work in one of the most modern and up-to-date broadcasting studios in Western Canada.

As one walks into the studio his first impression from the doorway, as he looks through a double pane of glass from the waiting room into the studio, is a harmonious blend of color.

Opening the door in the studio, one is conscious of a lack of echo in the voice. This is explained by the fact that the walls are covered with sheets of flax-linmum and the ceiling with celoflex. Behind these are walls built of gypsum tile, one of the most soundproof of building materials.

The walls and ceiling are covered with drapes, which also help to deaden the sound, besides making the room look attractive.

On the east side of the waiting room is the control room. From here the music and sound is relayed from the sound-proof studio to the other rooms in New Heights and from there is put on the air.

Many Use Station

Both the waiting room and control room have large windows, some of which double as radio cabinets with sound-proof casings. The windows are made of glass, with an air space between them, which allow perfect visibility into the studio, but make the studio almost absolutely sound-proof.

Gradually working things into shape, steps were taken early in the year to double the power of the station and last week actual operations were begun.

The work is being supervised by Mr. Daniels, who will be in charge of the station and the control room will be enclosed in a neat and compact stand, extremely small in comparison with some of the other stations in the same power.

Many firms and individuals are using this station as a medium of advertising.

It is a well-known fact that radio advertising is one of the best advertising mediums known to-day.

Among the firms broadcasting on CJCI are the International Bible Students, H. G. Love and Company, Gospel Tabernacle, Heinutman and Company, Limited, City Printing Company, Mr. M. E. Church, Hunt's Beard Yard, Hebco Wind Electric, I. J. Haug and Sons, Ltd., H. R. Chauncy and the St. Louis High and Fur Company, and others.

BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT AT CKY, WInnipeg

It is a far cry from the first crude broadcasting set of a few watts to the ultra modern 5 kilowatt equipment recently installed at CKY, the broadcasting station of the Manitoba Telephone System, situated in Winnipeg, and which went on the air officially on October 17th, 1928, with Premier Bond, the button, setting in operation the equipment eight miles away.

For the beginning, CKY has been in the forefront of broadcasting in Canada.

The first transmitter which went on the air was a 75 watts. later, the Electric 100-watt set, using five 50-watt tubes, the only one of its kind in Western Canada and the second in the Dominion. From the 75 watts to the 450 watts—equipment such as was power, found in the best stations in the U.S.A. This served the requirements of the province for the next five years, during which time CKY became known far and west and to the south, for its excellent programmes, often introducing new features such as educational, provincial, and advertising, and the country's resources and industrial opportunities, maintaining all this time a high standard for its programming.

The growth of the city and the development of the province, however, according to Mr. Premier Bond, has led to the establishment of Winnipeg of a more up-to-date and efficient equipment. It was, therefore, decided once more to step into the van of Canadian broadcasters by the erection of a most modern station.

The Northern Electric Company was accordingly commissioned to install their newest five kilowatt broadcasting equipment—the only one in Canada—which to the lay observer resembles a power station more than anything else, comprising as it does six large panels in the following order: A.C. power, oscillator, amplifier, power amplifier and tuning units, in which are used in the same order, three water-cooled rectifiers to three 50-watt and four 250-watt and one 50-watt amplifiers, one of which is the modulator, and 2 water-cooled 5-kilowatt power amplifiers.

This equipment is so designed as to take advantage of a new method of modulation known as "low frequency modulating efficiency," a feature hitherto impossible, which enormously increases the efficiency of transmission, as the entire 5 kilowatts available in the antenna circuit, has superimposed upon its oscillations the slightest variations of the microphone current caused by the sounds emanating from the studio.

In the past the suppression of harmonics has been a problem increasing in importance as the power of the transmitter was increased. The design of the new equipment, however, provides a means of completely suppressing this, by means of a double tuned circuit which prevents the effective transfer of harmonic power into the antenna circuit.

This new plant is situated in the Agricultural College some eight miles out of the city, whilst the studios are located in a downtown telephone exchange, where the most up-to-date facilities have been provided for handling all manner of programmes, and it is the hope of Mr. Bracken and his associates that this station will participate in chain broadcasting in Canada, the United States and other lands in the immediate future.
Broadcasting Activities of University of Alberta

Much has been and is still being said about education by radio. As far as Canada is concerned the possibilities have hardly been explored, but the work that is being carried on by the University of Alberta by means of its own station on the campus overlooking the city of Edmonton, two 100 foot steel towers surmounted by masts carrying the antenna. The transmitting equipment is under the control of the Department of Electrical Engineering, of which Professor H. J. MacLeod is director, and is used for technical instruction as well as for broadcasting. The programmes are arranged by the Department of Extension and the studios are in that department. In addition to programmes for children, young people, and women, lectures are given from affiliated colleges, one extension lecture and two farm talks weekly. A popular concert programme is given on Thursdays from 8 to 9 usually from the soldier patients' recreation hut in the university hospital. On Mondays at 9 the feature of the week is given, and this programme is looked forward to by listeners all over the west. Although there is no college of music within the university, it is in a peculiarly happy position for programmes, with much talent on its staff and in its student body; one of the finest pipe organs in the west, the War Memorial Organ in Convocation Hall; several student organizations such as debating, dramatic, glee club, orchestra, brass band (C.O.T.C.); and a host of sympathetic friends outside its walls. These include Mrs. J. B. Carmichael, the leader of the University Radio Orchestra of 25 pieces playing a monthly concert, the Women's Musical Club of Edmonton and various schools of music, and in fact the great majority of the musical and educational institutions and societies in the city. Athletic sports and games are frequently broadcast from the University stadium, and various conventions and special lectures from the halls. A special programme is given on Sunday afternoons, with organ recitals, church choirs, etc., and a lecture recording by some outstanding British speaker in the International Educational Society's series of lectures records. One week it is Viscount Cecil on the League of Nations, another Baden-Powell on Scouting for boys, Sir Oliver Lodge and so on. These are quite popular with the listeners as the response shows.

Although the University station CKUA is now on the air 12 hours weekly, it is planned to expand the work next winter to include actual teaching courses, broadcasts to schools, and teacher training lectures. There is no doubt from results already achieved that the kind of broadcasting the University of Alberta is doing has a very definite place in the scheme of radio, and the future of this enterprise will be watched with a great deal of interest.

ALBERTA WILL ASSIST IN RADIO PROJECTS

Radio service in Alberta might be materially improved by closer connection with broadcasting stations in Eastern Canada, with national broadcasts as a means of stimulating Canadian spirit and consciousness. This was the general opinion expressed by various speakers and discussed from various angles at the public hearing held by the Royal Radio Commission at the Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, recently.

Sir John Aird, Chairman of the Commission, presided over the meeting, and with him were Charles A. Bowman and Dr. A. Frigon, Commissioners, and Donald Manson, Secretary.

Representatives of local stations were present and submitted views on the present radio situation and how it could be improved.

Co-operation from the Provincial Government was formally assured in a statement to the Commission by Premier Brownlee, following consideration of the matter in Executive Council, as follows:

"The Government of Alberta is ready and willing to enter into negotiations with the Government of Canada and the Governments of the various Provinces of Canada with a view to the organization of radio broadcasting on a basis of public service, by some method that may be mutually agreed upon by the said Governments."

Sir John Aird did not intimate what deal of attention is being given by the Commission to a study of the broadcasting system in other countries.
“Horse Sense” in Radio

“Just plain common horse-sense” is an expression frequently heard but not usually in connection with radio, until quite recently when “horse-sense” was displayed in more than one way in a very unusual trading deal, by the Wentworth Radio and Auto Supply, of Hamilton, Ontario.

The accompany picture tells the story in itself—a Lancaster farmer walked into the Wentworth store recently for the purpose of purchasing a new radio set, bringing in his old radio set for a trade-in, and after picking out the new set, he took the salesman outside of the store and introduced him to a horse hitched up, which he also had in mind to use in part of the deal.

Then the general discussion began, and the final result was that the farmer wended his way back home with his new radio set, which cost him considerably less in actual cash and relieved him of his old turned over the old radio set to an immediate buyer, also at a good price, so that they got a considerably better price in the new set than they would have done in the ordinary way.

The purchaser of the horse got an exceptionally good deal, so he was happy, the second radio also pleased the new purchaser at a low price, both parties to the original deal came off considerably better than they would have done in the ordinary way, and the whole deal worked out happily and highly satisfactory for four people.

So “horse-sense” used right in the radio business is most certainly a wonderful result producer.

NEW C.G.E. RADIOLA AND SPEAKER SHOW MODERNISTIC INFLUENCES

Attractive modernistic designs and much lower prices are the outstanding features of the new Radiola 33 and Radiola Loudspeaker 100B which are announced by Canadian General Electric Company.

The cabinet of Radiola 33, although modern in tendency, is yet so rich in the simplicity of its lines that it harmonizes perfectly with any type of home surroundings, and in its circuit and design are incorporated refinements which include the latest developments of the radio art. With its trim detachable legs, Radiola 33 is adaptable for use either as a tabletop model or a console.

Radiola 33 operates direct from the AC lighting circuit—is sturdily constructed of the finest materials—has beauty and substantial volume of tone—and finely balanced sensitivity and selectivity. It is mechanically correct.

Loudspeaker 100B is an improved and simplified design of the famous model 100A. It is housed in a newly-designed cabinet that fits in appropriately with home furniture and harmonizes in particular with Radiola 33. When used with Radiola 33, it forms an integral part of the cabinet design. It is placed on a level with the listener’s ears—the height of which insures undistorted reproduction of music and speech. Acoustically. Loudspeaker 100B gives an excellent response to all frequencies employed in broadcasting.

STATION CHNS, HALIFAX

The Halifax Herald and Evening Mail Radio Station CHNS is located in the new Lord Nelson Hotel at Halifax, N.S. It is a Northern Electric installation of 500 watts output, operating on 322.6 metres, 930 K.C. It broadcasts daily programmes starting each morning at 10.30 a.m. with the Women’s Radio Institute. This is followed by a musical programme until 12.30, when news items and stock market information is given out.

Every other Friday afternoon school broadcasting takes place, Nova Scotia having the honor of being the first Canadian province to have taken up this feature and placed it on a regular schedule under the direction of the Provincial Department of Education through CHNS. Each evening at 6 p.m. news items and stock quotations are broadcast, followed by dinner music by the Lord Nelson Orchestra. This is followed by a talk by some department of the Provincial Government, such as Forestry, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Health, etc. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. commercial programmes are broadcast. On Sundays at 7 p.m. church services, followed by musical programmes from the Lord Nelson Hotel.

During the winter all important Maritime hockey games are broadcast.

CHNS has been the Eastern Terminal of the Trans-Canada Confederation Broadcast and also tied in with the CNR on special occasions.

It is the busiest and most up to date Canadian Radio Station east of the Toronto stations and covers the Maritimes, Newfoundland and Eastern New England States.

The station staff are:

Station Director: Major Wm. C. Borrett.
Programme Director: Lionel L. Shatford.
Secretary and Asst. Director: G. L. Redmond.
Operator in Charge: Cecil A. Landry.
Women’s Feature Directress: Mrs. A. H. Dexter.
Children’s Feature Directress: Miss Dorothy Henrion.
Hon. Station Hostesses: Mrs. Wm. C. Borrett, Mrs. Lionel L. Shatford.
Leader Lord Nelson Concert Orchestra: Miss Marjory Payne.
Leader Lord Nelson Dance Orchestras: Mr. Joe Mills, Miss Mae Henrion.

When testing B-eliminators for maximum output with a low-reading milliammeter, the meter should be protected against burn-out by a fixed resistance of 1,000 ohms or more placed in series with the meter.

Navigators may soon be obtaining sea depths by means of a novel apparatus which sends a sound to the ocean bed and denotes the depth by the time taken to hear it again. This secret device, which is already fitted to most naval vessels, is said to add greatly to the safety of a ship in shallow waters during foggy weather.
The Radio Voice of the Northland

Mr. E. O. Swan is Manager and Chief Engineer of the Midland Broadcasting Corporation, owners of Station CKPR. Mr. Swan is one of Canada's pioneer radio men, though still quite young in years. He began in 1919, and guided his station through the lean days when commercial broadcasting was unknown. Like many other Canadian stations, CKPR is handicapped in its competition with nearby United States stations because the Canadian Government has not seen fit to permit it to use sufficient output power. Despite this difficulty, it is steadily forging ahead as the "radio voice of the Northland."

Of the low powered stations, the Midland station has made tremendous progress, in spite of "the dead zone," wherein it is located, and the congested wave, which it shares with American and Canadian stations.

Having been a connecting link of the Maple Leaf, Blue Bell, and Trans-Canada Chains this station has been in the front line of the main broadcasting activities. As it is well known, certain dead areas block out practically all Canadian programmes in the North. It is anticipated by the great Northern districts, that the Government will be able to arrange to have this station's output increased greatly.

The constant check of the output of CKPR is a notable feature of the Northern station, as the volume control is supervised at all times with 3 visible and 2 audible checks. Two of the visible checks are of the ordinary nature, one in a receiving set and the other connected to the output of the power amplifier. The third visible check, however, is of an unusual type, as it is located in the control room and connected by telephone lines to the output of a receiving set which is located two miles from the station. In this way the Midland Broadcasting Corporation keep track of every fluctuation of its output.

Mr. Swan, Chief Engineer, believes in keeping right up to the minute or in this last case one step ahead of present radio conditions.

Many people wonder where the talent is obtained for the splendid programmes which are featured daily from the Northern station, but, Mr. Parker, the studio director, claims that it is easily remedied by having something new and different every day. There are many different stunts, even in the smallest villages, that could be used to a great advantage. For instance, what could be more interesting than a 15-minute programme from a general store in Perkinsville Centre, which happens to be one of the many original programmes which are regularly featured. Then there are the kiddies programmes, the old time fiddler, variety hours, operas, and the chain features to choose from. The planning of these splendid programmes are all in the day's work, says the studio director of CKPR.

Some time ago I visited one of our Hospitals for the Insane, where my father had been the medical superintendent, and I was particularly struck with the excellent living conditions of the patients.

My father had always advocated outdoor work for patients and before his death had planned to have a large farm where the milder cases could occupy themselves with useful and interesting work.

The other thing that he was especially keen about, was music as a soother for cases of melancholia, and encouraged the patients to play instruments and formed an orchestra from the inmates of the hospital, the leader himself being quite a desparate man and quite violent at times, but who always conducted himself with the greatest calmness while leading his orchestra, and I have heard since that he is quite cured and a leading bandmaster of one of our western bands. Now as to radio, which, of course, was after my father's time, in speaking to the matron, she informed me that there were far less cases of melancholia amongst women since the advent of the radio. This particular asylum was in the west, and in the old days nearly all the women patients came from the lonely prairies, out-of-the-way ranches where perhaps their nearest neighbor was thirty miles away. A great many of them were suicidal cases, and in many cases were quite hopeless.

The matron went on to say that the radio had changed all that and she stated, in a most definite way the fact that the radio was a God-send to the mentally afflicted not only outside the hospital but in it. There are so many good things the radio has done that carping critics haven't got much to "carp" at any more.

It has been one of the greatest benefactors of man at sea, one of the most wonderful and useful inventions on land, and I think the tale that hospital matron told me, shows us yet another phase of the radio, because there can be no greater and humane accomplishment in this fretful world of ours than to benefit the sick, and to help the mentally sick is still a greater achievement.
CJR M, MOOSE JAW

Station CJRM, located at Moose Jaw, contributes very largely to the entertainment of the Westerners through its snappy and interesting programmes under the direction of Mr. Ward, generally known as Uncle Billie Ward, who for the year 1927 was presented with a silver cup, emblematic of the most popular announcer in Canada.

Great children's interest and amusement is created through the broadcasts of "Aunty June," who in private life is none other than Mrs. Billie Ward, who handles the children's hour over the station. CJRM is owned and operated by James Richards & Sons, Limited, and broadcasts on a wavelength of 296.9 meters—its power of input is 500 watts.

Mr. D. R. B. Coates is broadcasting manager, Mr. S. Morley, radio manager, Winnipeg; Mr. F. Barnett, operator at CJRM.

"And what is your pleasure, madam?" asked the superbly dressed shopwalker, as a little woman in black bustled in.

"I want a cap for my husband."

The shopwalker introduced her to a young man who knew all about headgear.

"What size does your husband wear, madam?"

"En—well, really I forgot," admitted the little lady, with a blush; "but his collars are sixteen. I expect he'd want an eighteen or a twenty for a cap, wouldn't he?"

RADIO PERSONNEL

Through the ever-increasing growth of the radio business in Canada there have been many new fields of employment opened up, and in fact the industry has grown beyond the supply of competent radio men, particularly with regard to experienced service men.

It will be interesting to note that the Canadian Radio School of Toronto has recently been organized for the purpose of filling this demand through its pupils who are put through a very rigid course on all branches of the technical and service end of radio.

Two interesting pictures are shown below of pupils at work in their laboratories, which are very efficiently equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus, and they have such a system of teaching that it positively grips the students' interest so that the automatic result is the production of excellent men for the field. Young men seeking a channel for their future business endeavors will find great opportunity in the radio field.
A CANADIAN PIPE ORGAN FOR CANADIAN BROADCASTING

On page 6 of our May issue we published a highly interesting article covering the recent organ installation in the studios of broadcasting station CKNC, owned and operated by the Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited. This, the first organ installation in any Canadian broadcasting station, was made and erected by the Franklin Legge Organ Company of Toronto. It has been enjoyed by countless thousands of radio owners since its installation, and the interest created has been so great that we feel the following particulars of the stops and instruments in it will be appreciated by organists and music lovers as the greatest accomplishment in its field:

**GREAT ORGAN**

(Expressive)

1. Double Open Diapason 16'
2. Open Diapason 8'
3. Tibia Causa (large scale) 8'
4. Voiles Celestes (2 rks) 8'
5. Salicional 8'
6. Octave 8'
7. Waldflute 4'
8. Twelfth 2 2-3'
9. Fifteenth 2'
10. Tuba 16'
11. Tuba 8'
12. Tuba 4'
13. Harp Celeste
14. Cathedral Chimes (20 bells) 16'
15. Xylophone (37 bars)

**Tremulant**

i. Swell to Great.
ii. Swell sub to Great.
iii. Swell super to Great.
iv. Choir to Great.
v. Choir sub to Great.
vi. Choir super to Great.
 vii. Great super octave.
 viii. Great to Pedal.
ix. Swell to Great (2nd touch).
x. Choir to Great (2nd touch).

**SWELL ORGAN**

(Solo (Expressive))

16. Bourdon 16'
17. Morn Diapason 8'
18. Gedackt 8'
19. Voiles Celestes (2 rks) 8'
20. Salicional 8'
21. Flute d'Amour 8'
22. Violina 4'
23. Piccolo 2'
24. Tierce 1 3-5
25. Dolce Cornet 3 rks.
26. Fagotto 16'
27. Trumpet 8'
28. Orchestral Oboe 8'
29. Vox Humana 16'
30. Vox Humana 8'
31. Vox Humana 4'
32. Harp
33. Chimes (20 bells) 16'
34. Xylophone (37 bars)

**Tremulant**

x. Swell sub octave.
xi. Swell super octave.
1. Choir to Swell (2nd touch).
xxi. Choir to Pedal (2nd touch).

**CHOIR ORGAN**

(Companiment (Expressive))

35. Quintation 16'
36. Concert Flute 8'
37. Voiles Celestes (2 rks) 8'
38. Gedackt 8'
39. Salicional 8'
40. Quintadena 8'
41. Salicer 4'
42. Robflute 4'
43. Nazard 2 2-3'
44. Flautino 8'
45. Saxophone 16'
46. Clarinet 8'
47. Vox Humana 8'
48. Harp 4'
49. Tibia (2nd touch) 8'
50. Clarinet (2nd touch) 8'
51. Xylophone (2nd touch (37 bars))
52. Resilant Bass 32'
53. Violone 16'
54. Dolce Bourdon 16'
55. Diapason 8'
56. Flute 8'
57. Violoncello 8'
58. Quint 5 1-3
59. Trombone 16'
60. Fagotto 16'
61. Tuba 8'
62. Bass Drum (stroke)
63. Bass Drum (roll)
64. Chimes (20 bells)
65. Drum Cymbal

**COMBINATIONS**

(Visibly Adjustable)

3 thumb pistons to Swell and Couplers.
3 thumb pistons to Great and Couplers.
3 thumb pistons to Choir and Couplers.
3 foot pistons to all stops and couplers (one adjustable).
3 foot pistons to Full organ reversible (signal light).
1 thumb piston to Great to Pedal reversible.
1 thumb piston to Swell to Great reversible.
1 thumb piston to Swell to Pedal reversible.
1 thumb piston to Choir to Pedal reversible.
General release to each manual and pedal.

**ACCESSORIES**

Balanced Crescendo Pedal.
Balanced Swell Pedal.
Balanced Great and Choir Pedal.
Coupler all shutters to Swell Pedal—all tremolos off.
Crescendo Indicator.

**Tune in for the Broadcasts of This Beautiful Organ**

Franklin Legge Organ Company Limited
918-20 DUFFERIN ST., TORONTO
Warning to Users of Radio

All Radio Receiving Sets MUST be Licensed

Penalty on summary conviction is a fine not exceeding $50.00

License Fee $1.00 per annum

Licenses, valid to 31st March, 1930, may be obtained from: Staff Post Offices, Radio Dealers, Radio Inspectors, or from Radio Branch, Department of Marine, Ottawa.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine

No Capital is Needed in This Well Paid Profession

To become a doctor or a lawyer requires years of study and a rich father to pay the college bills, and then afterwards the pay is small.

There is one excellent profession where the pay is high—for good men. The best part of this profession is that no capital is required. Its requirements are good character and a natural ability to sell. Good men can make anything from $5,000 up, per annum.

If you think you can sell—study this subject by sending a dollar for “Life Insurance and How to Write It,” which gives the facts and arguments necessary to sell life insurance.

Published by
STONE & COX LIMITED
80 George Street, Toronto

TO STONE & COX LTD.,
80 George Street, Toronto 2.

Gentlemen:—
I enclose One Dollar, for which please send me post free one copy of “Life Insurance and How to Write It.”

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________

Date ______________________________

Exhibit of the Rogers Batteryless Radio and the Majestic All-electric Radio which were features at the Toronto House Exhibition at the Coliseum, Toronto, by the Q. R. S. Canadian Corporation Distributors for the Standard Radio Mfg. Corp.
STANDARD RADIO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION LIMITED

The above illustration shows the new factory of the Standard Radio Mfg. Corp., Ltd., being erected (February, 1929) on the north side of Fleet Street just west of Bathurst Street. In this factory will be manufactured both Rogers Batteryless and Majestic Electric Radio Receiving Sets.

The building is of the most modern reinforced concrete construction, 250 feet long by 80 feet deep, two stories and a basement, the total floor space being approximately 60,000 square feet. This splendid structure adds another link to the chain of outstanding industrial buildings on Toronto's fine new boulevard.

Special automatic machinery of the most modern design for radio production will be installed and extensive laboratory facilities are being provided to keep step with the rapid development of the Radio industry.

Early in 1925, the Standard Radio Mfg. Corp., Ltd. was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing and marketing batteryless radio receiving sets (an unheard of product at that time). In the summer of 1925, the first Rogers Batteryless Set, designed and engineered in its entirety by Mr. E. S. Rogers, was offered to the public: the response was immediate. These revolutionary sets had not been in the hands of the public for more than a few weeks before letters began to come in from enthusiastic owners telling of delight and surprise at the new standard of radio reception which they were experiencing with the Rogers Batteryless.

Since that time the growth has been steady and rapid—starting with three floors and part of the fourth floor at 90 Chestnut Street. It was soon necessary to occupy the whole of Mr. fourth floor, and in 1926, the basement of the same building was also occupied. In 1927 it became necessary to rent outside space, and in 1928 two additional floors of the next building were pressed into service.

Even these enlarged facilities proved so hopelessly inadequate during the 1928-1929 season, that it was finally decided to move from the old premises and build a factory that could more adequately cope with the demand which had been created for this type of radio receiving set, and which would give engineering and production facilities impossible in the old building.

Clever Critters

You’d never suppose, looking at a little thing like a fell weevil or a corn borer, that it could teach economics to a one-cop farmer.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

CHARLES E. BODLEY

Mr. Chas. E. Bodley, who has been actively connected with the Rogers Batteryless Station for the past two years as an orchestral conductor, began his musical studies at the early age of twelve years. For the past ten years, he has occupied a prominent place in Canadian radio circles. His Symphony Orchestra was ranked by the “Radio Digest” among the five world’s greatest. This splendid organization played for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his first visit to Toronto. Mr. Bodley was one of the first regular broadcasting artists in Toronto and he has been before the radio public continuously since the opening of Toronto’s first station. Mr. Bodley conducts the Rogers Little Symphony Orchestra, The Rogers Noveltty Orchestra, The Rogers Studio Orchestra, and also the Canada Flour Orchestra.

“Why doesn’t your husband apply for a post when he sees one vacant? He has been out of work for a long time.”

“Yes, but he is afraid of not getting it—the disappointment would be too great.”

Nature and nature’s laws lay hid in night; God said, “Let Newton be!” and all was light. (Alexander Pope.)

“It did not last; the Devil howling “Ho! Let Einstein be,” restored the status quo. (J. C. Squire.)

“Where are you going so hurriedly?”

Tailer: “To the dentist.”

Friend: “And yet you are smiling?”

Tailer: “Yes, I am to measure him for a suit.”

Willie Mosquito: “A man clapped his hands at Daddy.”

Mother Mosquito: “What if he did pet?”

Willie Mosquito: “Yes, but Dad was in between them.”

Diner: “What do you call this stuff?”

Waiter: “Mock turtle soup, sir.”

Diner: “Well, tell the chef he has carried his mockery too far.”

“My husband’s so jealous.”

“Isn’t that embarrassing?”

“Yes. Isn’t yours jealous?”

“Not a bit.”

“Isn’t that humiliating?”

Judge: “Before I pass sentence, have you anything to say?”

Accused: “Yes, sir. I have already been sentenced ten times and it has done no good.”

Both Socks

We have found the hardest job under the sun. It’s trying to wear all we got for Christmas without showing any favoritism.—Port Arthur News Chronicle.

And in Private

It is too bad that most men don’t take time to arrange their thoughts before speaking in public.—Soo Daily Star.

Vain Hope

Our favorite announcer is becoming addicted to grammar and we expect any morning to hear him call them “sitting-up exercises.”—Prince Albert Herald.

Unavoidable

It may be chivalry to give the woman right of way now, but it’s common sense also.—Exeter Times-Advocate.
FOR LEADERSHIP---
Look to the Leader UTAH

DYNAMIC SPEAKERS

Utah Model "A-101," $60.00

The Utah line of Loud Speakers have been submitted for Approval of the Hydro Electric Power Commission and their suggestions have been complied with. They now bear the approval mark H.E.P.C. No. 2284

UTAH RADIO PRODUCTS LIMITED, 309-311 King St. W., Toronto

BELL SYSTEM

THE ULTIMATE IN RADIO

The granting of Patents No. 282210 and No. 1679347 by the Canadian and United States Governments respectively on August 7th, 1928, to the Inventor of Bell System Radio, proves beyond all doubt that here is something new in Radio.

To state, as we do, that the Bell System presents "The Ultimate in Radio," is to make a big claim. We do so deliberately and submit our claim to the challenge of comparison. If you are not already acquainted with Bell System Radio we urge you to consider the following essentials to produce the Ultimate as claimed:

Economy over a period of years.
Simplicity of operation.
Tone colour.

Retaining volume and selectivity bring in distant stations clear, as only a Bell can be. Quality material that has stood the exacting test of Scientific Laboratories.

Bell System Dealers will be pleased to demonstrate these features, and all Bell System sets and products are guaranteed for 12 months, insuring your investment for that period.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PARTICULARS OF OUR FULL RANGE OF MODELS

Manufactured by
BELL SYSTEM RADIO & MANUFACTURING CO.
32 King William St., HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Sirs,—I would like to suggest that "Radio News of Canada" give our local station and club a write-up in the near future.

Station CF CO was founded largely through the efforts of our local radio inspector, Mr. Jack Beardall. Through his efforts was started "The Western Ontario Better Radio Club" also. The membership fee is 10 cents and the membership is now about one thousand. CF CO conducts special weekly club broadcasts. Mr. Jack Beardall is president, Mr. Con. E. Shea is secretary-treasurer.

This locality has one of the highest radio populations in Canada and is also one of the most law-abiding in securing licenses promptly.

Mr. Beardall has succeeded in clearing up practically all of our radio interference, due to electrical transmission and operation of electrical machinery in Chatham and all the surrounding towns and territory.

If you see fit to act on my suggestion I will make sure that Mr. Beardall, who is a friend of mine, receives a copy of "Radio News of Canada" so that he can read the article during a "Club Broadcast." Please regard this letter as of interest to radio in general and to our "Club" in particular.

C. H. Dafoe.

29 Richmond St., Chatham, Ont.

Answer.—We shall have much pleasure in mentioning your station in our columns. Please send more detailed particulars.

Dear Sirs,—Although I have not previously been a subscriber to Radio News, I have often read it with interest in the studio. I am one of the announcers and field operators of Radio Station CF CO at Prescott, Ont., the terminal town, broadcasting every Sunday and Friday nights. It might interest you to know that the initials stand for Canada's Foremost Little Community.

Karl M. Lockwood.

Box 77, Prescott, Ont.

Answer.—We are highly interested in your station and if you will send some further details we would be glad to write them up.

To Toronto 2, Ont., April 30, 1929.

Editor of Radio News of Canada,

Sirs,—As a subscriber to your valuable paper, would you inform me where to write to in Great Britain to obtain a blueprint of a 2 or 3-tube set that an amateur could build, just to see how reception compares with this country? Thanking you in advance,

Mrs. Alex. Porter.

Box 168, Portage La Prairie, Man.

R. R. No. 3, Shelburne, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Although I see no section in your magazine for queries, I make bold to write you regarding my set.

I have a batteryless model radio which gives splendid satisfaction except when the electric iron or toaster are in use or when my neighbor is using his electric iron or motor. At such times it produces such noise that I am forced to shut it off. I might say we are on a rural line and my neighbor and I are on the same transformer.

Even when my neighbor or I merely turn a light off or on, a snap is emitted from the radio.

A man, living a couple of miles from me, but getting his power from another line, has a radio exactly like my set, and a two-burner hot plate which they have does not affect his radio in the least.

I would appreciate it very much if you could explain this and suggest some way of overcoming the trouble. Thanking you,

Elwood Foster.

May 3rd, 1929

Mr. E. Foster.

R. R. No. 3.

Shelburne, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Your letter to the Canadian Radio Service Co. has been forwarded to this office for attention and we would offer you the following remarks:

Through the fact that your receiver performs perfectly when there is no other load on the line we have proof that your trouble is through an outside source.

If you are not already using an aerial we suggest that you erect one immediately as this will at least do away with the interference from your neighbor.

Canadian Radio News.

Toronto 2, Ont.

Mr. Alex. Porter,

Box 108, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

Dear Madam,—Your letter to the Canadian Radio Service Co., re an English two or three-tube circuit has been forwarded for our information.

From time to time we receive a number of English radio publications in this office and shall be glad to forward these to you when the next batch arrives.

This will probably be the quickest way in which you could get the desired information. On the other hand, if you do not see exactly the information you require you will find innumerable manufacturers with whom you would do better to be given whom you could communicate direct, and the fullest possible information.

It may also be of interest for you to write direct to the editors of the magazines which we will send you.

Trust this will be of service to you,

Stone & Cox Limited.

C. H. Dafoe.

Radio News of Canada.

To Toronto 2.

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Box 108, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

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Trust this will be of service to you,

Stone & Cox Limited.

C. H. Dafoe.
GLARING HEADLIGHTS DON'T BOTHER ME

Since I installed this new kind of glare dimmer
10 DAY FREE TRIAL

Send $2.00 with order, and the Safe Drive will be sent you prepaid, if after 10 days you are not satisfied return at our expense and your $2.00 will be returned to you.

Endorsed by The Ontario Motor League and The Safety League.
The Most practical and lowest price Anti-Glare sold.
Made in Canada
Safety, Care and Comfort

Canadian Safe-Drive Mfg. Co., 78 Lombard St., Toronto.
Enclosed $2. Please send Safe-Drive on 10 day free trial offer.
Name ____________________________
Address __________________________

CANADIAN SAFE DRIVE MFG. CO.
78 LOMBARD ST., TORONTO

NATIONAL FUELS, LIMITED
Successors to
NEWBERY COAL CO., LTD.

YARDS OFFICES:
299-309 Merton St. - - - Hudson 8510
168 Van Horne St. - - - Lombard 2169
480 Coxwell Ave. - - - Hargrave 1489

HEAD OFFICE:
309 Merton Street - - - TORONTO

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
HAS DEVELOPED FOR YOU

THE NEW
BELL B ELIMINATOR

Supplies 180 volts B power—40 volts C power—5 volts to 2 power tubes with steady, unvarying flow and absolute silence.
Thoroughly tested and proven efficient.
List Price, $6.00
Write for particulars

THE BELL SYSTEM RADIO
31½ King William Street
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

LIFE-TIME DX AERIAL

Guaranteed Double Volume and Sharper tuning

No. 30
Length 30 ft.
Non-corrosive—30 ft. length—volume of 150 feet aerial with selectivity of 30 foot antenna. Assembled—ready to string up—all connections soldered or riveted. Rings are heavy gauge solid zinc. Permits using a powerful aerial in 30 ft. space. Duplicates in design and material. The aerials used by largest Broadcasting Stations. Sharper tuning of any set, because of short length, but has enormous pick up because 150 ft. of enameled 12 g. wire is used. Insures more uniform reception. Non-corrosive feature insures long life and 100% efficiency at all times. "Truly a Life-Time DX Aerial." List...

No. 60—Length 60 ft. Price, $12.50.
"Big Boy" size. Best for European tests. (Same description as above, except that 300 ft. of wire is used making this the most efficient and powerful aerial ever made).

Manufactured by
THOROLA RADIO PRODUCTS
110 E. 21st St., Chicago, Illinois

SMOOTH Your Circuits
With HYDRA CONDENSERS

The reliable condenser used in the finest sets of foremost British, Canadian and American manufacturers, including Marconi Radios. Quality built throughout for safe, long lasting, and dependable service.

Sold by all good Radio Dealers.

LOUIS HOLZMAN LIMITED
44 New Birkas Building
MONTREAL

NATIONAL FUELS, LIMITED
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Tell Them You Saw It In "Radio News of Canada"
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New Spring Prices

On 1929 Majestic Radios

Greater production — Lower prices —
Same high standard — Ask your dealer
for a free home demonstration. At left,
is the popular Louis XVI model, in hand-
some Walnut case. A wonderful buy even
at the former price of $293.25.

now

$245.35
Complete with Tubes

This Majestic model, at right, is not to
be matched with anything near the price.
Notably receptive, selective; beautiful
tone. The reduction will more than pay
for the tubes. Formerly sold for $248.25.

now

$215.35
Complete with Tubes

Exclusive Distributors for Canada:

Q.R.S. Canadian Corporation, Ltd.
310 Spadina Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.

If there is no Majestic dealer in your community, write us direct
You Can't Beat It!  A Real Radio Bargain

All Electric
6-Tube Neutrodyne Console
The Best in Radio for Less -- Save 30 to 40%
Plug in -- Then Listen!

Worth $285.00
only $169.50

Why Pay More?

Equipped Complete with Aerial

Equipped with a Sterling Reproducer of the latest Magnetic Type

Walnut Cabinet in a distinctive Wentworth Design and Chassis is the product of one of America's foremost radio engineers

Price, complete with tubes, $169.50

You Will Appreciate Wentworth Service

Wentworth Radio and Auto Supply Co., Limited

"CANADA'S FINEST RADIO AND AUTO SUPPLY HOUSE"

TORONTO—1187 Bay St. at Bloor
Telephone Kingsdale 3188-9

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