

THE BROADCAST PROGRAMMES FOR JULY 14—JULY 20.

THE RADIO TIMES

THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION



NATION SHALL SPEAK PEACE UNTO NATION

Vol. 24. No. 302.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

JULY 12, 1929.

Every Friday. TWO PENCE.

A FEATURE PROGRAMME
ENSHRINING THE STORY
BEHIND THE FAMOUS
PALACE OF LOUIS XIV.

'OLD VERSAILLES'

THIS NOVEL PROGRAMME
IS TO BE BROADCAST
FROM ALL STATIONS ON
THE EVENING OF JULY 15.

At 8.15 p.m. on Wednesday, July 17.

'ELECTRA'

Euripides' Play, in Gilbert Murray's English verse translation, will be heard from London on Wednesday, and from Daventry on Tuesday. This is the eleventh in the 'Great Plays' broadcast series.

At 9.35 p.m. on Friday, July 19.

BARBIROLLI

The Symphony Concert from London, in which a symphony by Haydn and works by Rimsky-Korsakov and William Walton will be played, is to be conducted by John Barbirolli, the brilliant young conductor.

At 9.35 p.m. on Thursday, July 18.

ALHAMBRA

A Programme of Ballet Music from the Alhambra of the 'Eighties,' conducted by Maurice Jacobi (son of the ballet composer who wrote a hundred ballets for the Alhambra), will be broadcast from London.

At 8.20 p.m. on Saturday, July 20.

'LOVE LIES'

An extract from this successful musical play, now running at the Gaiety, London, will be relayed from the theatre and broadcast to all stations. Laddie Cliff and Stanley Lupino are among those in the cast.

Among the Contributors to this week's issue are:

J. C. SQUIRE

'Shall we Sell the Air?'

FRANK KENDON

'Traveller's Joy'

W. ROOKE LEY

'The Palace of Versailles'

PERCY A. SCHOLES

'God Save the Queen of Song!'

W. A. DARLINGTON

'The "Electra" of Euripides'

R. M. FREEMAN

'Samuel Pepys, Listener'

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JULY 12, 1929.

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SHALL WE SELL THE AIR?

IN *The Radio Times* for June 21 there was an article entitled 'Financial Broadcasting: "Realism" and Reality.' As one who has recently been listening, in America, to American broadcasts, I should like to add a footnote to that article. Nothing that I say will, I hope, be construed as being inspired by the silly anti-Americanism which is prevalent in some quarters here. America, in Europe, tends to be judged by her worst exports: America, if one visits it, is in a thousand ways inspiring. I have been there twice. I was there this year. I propose next year to breathe that exhilarating air again. The clean slate of that continent is being written upon with enormous rapidity. The glittering, great buildings are rising in their hundreds. The great democratic educational experiment, in spite of all foreign criticism, advances by leaps and bounds. Literature develops; native fine arts tentatively advance; painters come into prominence; there is a tremendous public for the opera and the theatre; there is a general air of optimism, of readiness to welcome new ideas, youth is given its head. America may be attacked on some grounds, and applauded on some. But American broadcasting! That ever a man should have had the face to suggest in a serious English review that the American wireless services were ideal and should be made a model for our own! I can hear my American friends laughing!

The article appeared in the May number of a new monthly review, *The Realist*, and was written by a Mr. N. Bantock Reynolds, at whose nationality I cannot even guess. Mr. Reynolds' frankly commercial outlook (I may say in parenthesis) appears very oddly in the pages of this very solid and 'progressive' review. I notice that on the editorial board of this review are numerous persons whom I respect, including Messrs. Arnold Bennett, Aldous Huxley, Julian Huxley and H. G. Wells, Miss Eileen Power and Miss Rebecca West. I may not always agree with these ladies and gentlemen as to what 'realism' is, as to whether humanity is or should be tending, or as to the means which should be adopted to promote whatever aims we may have in common. But the one thing I can swear they do not believe in is that man lives by bread alone, and that all the arts and activities of man can best be promoted on a competitive commercial basis. A grosser outlook than this of Mr. Reynolds I have seldom encountered; and I have seldom come across a man more palpably inaccurate in his important facts. *The Realist* (and some of its articles live up to its title) describes itself as 'A Journal of Scientific Humanism.' When the editorial board, so numerous and

so eminent, let this article pass they must have been asleep, or buying yokes of oxen. The one thing certain is that they cannot have been listening to the American wireless.

America is a continent; this is a small island. America is still developing its crude resources and filling up its empty spaces. America is a new and loose federation in which the powers of the central government are limited and uncertainly exercised. America is inhabited by a very independent and democratic people, or congeries of peoples, not easily to be persuaded that anything for their good can be done from

J. C. SQUIRE,
*who has recently returned
from a visit to America,
deals trenchantly with the
American methods of selling
the air to advertisers.*

above. America is a country which seizes new things rapidly. We are older, slower, less enthusiastic, more docile, less delighted by the sight (so naturally attractive in a pioneering country) of somebody (no matter who) making immense profits. These, and scores of other reasons, may be advanced to account for the difference between the way in which broadcasting has been developed in America and that in which it has been developed in this country. But how on earth any sane man can prefer the American way, or how on earth any sane man could decide that it had led to better results than ours, beats my imagination. And a *Realist*, too!

We decided here to create a monopoly of the ether. We fixed a licence-duty (part of which the State arbitrarily abducts) and set out, with an organization which is a semi-department of State to provide the various publics both with the entertainment which they demanded and the entertainment which they might learn to demand if they got used to it. It has always been the object of the B.B.C. to give the listener what he liked already, and to afford him a chance of something else, and in the course of its operations it has put upon the ether almost every transmissible piece of classical and modern music and a vast variety of talks, of which each may have been one man's meat and another man's poison. All this the listener has

received for ten shillings a year. In America the system has been different. Private companies have owned the broadcasting stations, which are very numerous. They have no licence duties to finance them. The only source of revenue is advertisers who naturally 'put out' what they want to 'put out.' What should we expect from that system? We should expect that the advertisers would cater all the time for the largest public and that they would insinuate the merits of their products between the 'items.' We should not be surprised if cigarette manufacturers should get athletes to come to the microphone (and this has happened) to suggest that cigarettes (I am not saying a word against them in any other connection) are good for training; and we should be surprised if we got an evening of good music without any intrusion of advertising. That is precisely what has happened in America, in spite of Mr. Reynolds' assertion that the competition of advertisers must produce 'the finest programmes.'

The American programmes are precisely what we should expect them to be. 'First-class,' says our author, and 'subjected to the closest scrutiny.' Al Jolson gets £1,000 for a quarter of an hour's work. The 'Lucky Strike' cigarette manufacturers found that broadcasting paid them:

The Blank Company, which manufactures, say, coffee, wishes to take advantage of wireless broadcasting as an advertising medium. It books one hour a week on the National Broadcasting Company network. Each week, at the commencement of what becomes known as 'The Blank Hour,' the announcer makes a statement something like this: 'And now we introduce to the radio audience the Blank Quartet, which will entertain you for an hour by courtesy of the Blank Company, manufacturers of Blank coffee. The first item will be—' That is all. For an hour the announcements relate to items on the programme only. At the end of the hour, the announcement which concludes it runs something like this: 'That, ladies and gentlemen, concludes the programme of the Blank Quartet, which comes to you by courtesy of the Blank Company, manufacturers of Blank Coffee.'

The listener has enjoyed, entirely free of charge, a very excellent hour's entertainment. The name of Blank Coffee becomes associated in his mind with this enjoyable hour, and his or her next grocery order will probably include a tin of Blank Coffee.

This is the inducement which is being held out to us to adopt the American system: programmes aimed at possible purchasers of coffee, and coffee intruded into the notice of the enjoyers of the music. Even in theory it is disgusting that we should not be able to listen to a Beethoven Symphony without a quiet hint that we should buy coffee. In practice we should not, and the Americans do not, get very much Beethoven. All the

(Continued on page 61.)

The Broadcasters' Notes on Coming Events:

BOTH SIDES OF THE MICROPHONE



Our Great Favourite.

A FEW evenings since we could scarcely believe our ears. Did we or did we not hear Sir Walford Davies singing *Of Man River*? But, yes, it was he. How Alec must have thrilled in his lighthouse! Sir Walford's talks are one of the 'Seven Wonders of Broadcasting.' Flying



'Handel in the Strand.'

from piano to harpsichord, scattering shaves of notes as he goes, he achieves in impressing his delightful personality with sheer accuracy. Talk, piano, harpsichord, and *Of Man River*—that quarter of an hour is a whole evening's programme in itself. We shall not be satisfied now until Sir Walford gives us a clog dance to illustrate *Handel in the Strand*.

'Love Lies,' from the Gaiety.

EXCERPTS from the musical play *Love Lies*, now running at the Gaiety, London, are to be relayed from the Theatre on the evening of July 20. The excerpts are from Acts I and II and, with the exception of a half-hour interlude, they last from 8.30 until 10.0. In true Gaiety fashion, the play treats of that Never-Never Land of musical comedy where, though Love's path may be far from smooth, it certainly leads to a 'happy-ever-after' conclusion. Song and dance and light-hearted jocularities, however, are all that sensible people ask from musical plays, and of these Stanley Lupino and Hal Brody have certainly seen that *Love Lies* has its share. Laddie (Lift is there: he and Connie Emerald open the first broadcast excerpt with the popular duet, 'I'm on the crest of a wave.' The excerpt closes with Stanley Lupino's song, 'I lift up my finger.'

As Lincoln Really Was.

THERE is a phrase in one of Lincoln's inaugural that runs: 'With malice toward none, with charity for all.' This phrase, might stand as the touchstone of Lincoln's own character. Such a figure, particularly when his life's work finds its peak in a cause like the war against slavery, is apt to be sentimentalized after his death. In some degree this has been the fate of Lincoln. Plays may be written about him in which he is caricatured as a sentimental hymn-warbler; but no amount of false adulation can blur the essential memory of a man like Lincoln. There was steel in his character; and you have only to read his speeches to see the tougher, as well as the gentler, qualities of the man. Probably the best-known of all those speeches is that spoken on the occasion of the dedication of the battlefield of Gettysburg as a soldiers' cemetery: the full man stands there. Instead of having been spoken some sixty years ago, those words might well have been first heard at some similar dedication after the recent war—as listeners will surely agree when they hear the speech on Sunday, July 21, as the thirteenth in the 'English Eloquence' Series.

Collection of Islands.

COMPTON MACKENZIE is next week to broadcast a talk in the holiday series. His subject will be 'The Channel Islands.' Mr. Mackenzie owns Jethou, one of the smaller islands of the group. Sixty acres of cliff and upland with a white house set in tiers of enchanting gardens (for gardening is one of the passions of this novelist's diverse and energetic existence). Its owner is a 'mesophile,' a lover of islands. Before the War he lived on Capri. During the War he was in charge of our Intelligence in the Greek Archipelago. To-day, in addition to Jethou, he owns the Shiant Islands off the West of Scotland. Staring from the deck of the Guernsey boat you may, if you have strong eyes, see Mr. Mackenzie, lord of all he surveys, striding round Jethou in the tartan of his clan, an eagle's feather in his bonnet. The population of Jethou includes nine Siamese cats—fortunate creatures, for, unlike the timid tabby of town, they are given the run of sixty acres, and hunt rabbits and gulls. You may come upon a fawn shape flattened among the heather, as wild as nature. Too few holiday makers know the Channel Islands. Their little towns—St. Peter Port, St. Helier, and so on—have an atmosphere of half-way-to-the-Continent. Our own favourite is Sark, the isle which knows no motor-cars. But there will not be room for everyone on Sark this summer.

Which Do You Prefer?

IN addition to his talk on 'The Channel Islands' Compton Mackenzie is going to debate the respective merits of the town and the country with Beverley Nichols (London, Monday evening, July 22). The contest ought to provide a merry three-quarters-of-an-hour of agile mental sparring; for the opponents are happily chosen. Anyone who has read Compton Mackenzie's books will need no assurance that he is well-versed in rural things—his knowledge of butterdies and wild flowers alone being decidedly unusual. And anyone who has read the book by which, a few years ago, Beverley Nichols sprang astonishingly into the public gaze will, on the other hand, need no assurance that he is the right man to cry the merits of a sophisticated urban life. Beverley Nichols has, on another occasion, indulged in flatulence over the microphone: he debated with Hamilton Fyfe on 'What is the Best Age?' The subject is this time more promising. Personally, however, if the chairman exercises the usual privilege of the chairman and sits on the fence, we shall be inclined to join him; for in this matter of town versus country we greedily aspire to an ideal that shall somehow (we have not yet discovered how) allow us to enjoy the best of both.

Bands on the Knavesmire, York.

BEFORE the various bands which will have taken part in the Northern Command Tattoo and pageant disperse to their several stations, they will combine in a Massed Bands Concert, which will be relayed to all stations from the Knavesmire at York on Sunday afternoon, July 21. There will be over two hundred musicians taking part. The seven regiments represented are drawn from all parts of the country: they are the 2nd Bn. The East Surrey Regt., 1st Bn. The Green Howards, 1st Bn. The Middlesex Regt., 1st Bn. The Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Bn. The King's Regt., 1st Bn. S. Staffordshire Regt., and 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.

The Simplicity of Stravinsky.

MORE than one of our friends tuned in to London for the recent Stravinsky concert, only to exclaim, when it was ended, 'Well I never! And was that Stravinsky? I thought he was fond of discords, and difficult to understand. Why, this is almost plain sailing. And really beautiful!' Indeed, *The Fairy's Kiss* was as lovely a thing as we have heard these many days. Only just previously we had been listening to the Covent Garden relay of Goossens' new opera, *Judith*. Compared with that work, *The Fairy's Kiss*, with its rich orchestration, its tunefulness, its comparatively easy sequences, was (to our mind) like a green oasis after the arid glare of a desert. It is a queer day when Stravinsky seems easy. Can it be that he has come round full circle again, to the music of *The Firebird* and *Petrushka* period?—having learned much, of course, on the way. Anyhow, we hope for a very early opportunity of hearing again this latest composition.

Gramophone Records.

THE first of Mr. Christopher Stone's luncheon hour programmes of new gramophone records since the date was changed from Thursdays to Fridays—on July 5—includes *Acont de Mourir*, Pavilion Lescout Tango Orchestra (Parlo. R370); *Fueik's Entry of the Gladiators*, R.A.F. Band (Regal G6320); *Die Fleidermus Overture* (J. Strauss), Berlin S.O. under Bruno Walter (Col. L2811); *Waltz Scene from Intermezzo* (R. Strauss), Berlin S.O. under Knappertbusch (Parlo. E10860); *Mary, my Mary*, Derek Oldham (H.M.V. B3046); *Solweig's Song*, Emmy Bettendorf (Parlo. E10867); *Handel's Largo*, Master John Bonner (Col. 8745); *Melodious Memories* (Regal Cinema Orchestra) (Col. 8722); and *Mean to me*, Helen Morgan (H.M.V. B3058).

A Note of Sadness.

OUR little world is in dissolution, that little world below stairs from the Strand which we of the R.B.C. share with the Savoy Chapel and the Savoy Theatre, a delightful universe in miniature where pheasants come to roost among the starlings in the trees of the churchyard, old men beat carpets against tombstones, and itinerant musicians, with infinite sadness, retell the legend of the Persian Garden. Joyful men with pickaxes



'Filled with a sense of transience.'

are gutting the Savoy Theatre. Blessed with humour, they have hung their scaffolding with notices saying 'Journey's End' (the title of the last play at the old theatre) and 'House Full.' We are filled with a sense of transience, realising that we, too, must some day go, that already in Portland Place a space is cleared for our new home. We can see ourselves, with the wistful air of the lady and gentleman in the Holman Hunt picture, emigrating in a 'bus in 1931, our laps full of microphones.



With Illustrations by Arthur Watts

BOTH SIDES OF THE MICROPHONE



Cure for Our National Failing.

WE hope to have cause to be very grateful to Miss Phoebe Redington, who, at 6 p.m. on July 28, is to give us 'Suggestions for Curry making.' The pallid inadequacy of British curry has long been a blot upon the national



'He would die of mortification.'

reputation. 'Mrs. Marchmont, of the Belle Vue Private Hotel, Winklesen, I hope you are listening!' And we a vendetta with a retired Colonel of the Indian Army we should have him to dine at one of the 'curry hells' of Suburbia, hoping that when the yellow paste was served, he would die of mortification.

The Popularity of Brahms.

THE constantly increasing popularity of Brahms is amongst the most interesting developments in musical appreciation at the moment. It is perhaps most comparable with the awakening, during the first decade of this century, of popular appreciation of Wagner. Brahms is coming into his own. It is only thirty years since his death, but already he wears in our minds something of the look of a Titan. Even among his contemporaries he appears a little alien—as remote, on the one hand, from the romanticism of Schumann as he was from the dramatic lyricism of Wagner on the other. All his best work is in classical form—symphonies, concertos, and sonatas. To have the memory of, let us say, the First Symphony and the last, the Double Concerto, and the Piano Quintet, stored away in our mind is to be in the possession of an incalculable treasure—invaluable because, like all that is great in art, its meaning for us grows with our experience. Brahms' music figures prominently in the programmes for the week beginning July 21: duets of his are included in the 'Foundations' (to be played by Victor Hely-Hutchinson and Leslie Howard), his *Tragic Overture* occurs in a Cardiff concert relayed to London on July 22, and his familiar *Quartet in A Major*, Op. 26, will be played from Coventry on July 27.

We Remember a Bear.

MISS MARJORIE HARRISON is giving a talk on July 18 called 'In Western Canada Now.' Personally we never hear mention of that part of the world but our memory involuntarily throws up a picture of a certain bear with which we briefly hobnobbed in the Rockies. We had strayed a while from the camp and, trustingly unarmed, sat reading by a mountain stream. We looked up and there, dappled with the sunlight falling between the leaves, was a gloomy bear, drinking, not five yards away. For a while we watched him. . . . The wind was probably blowing our scent in a contrary direction; anyway, he showed no signs of noticing us when we spoke to him. . . . Should we, though, be as keen to parley with that bear if we met him 'in Western Canada now?' For that was three years ago; and the bear was a baby bear!

Music from the Colonies.

THE comparative youthfulness of our Dominions and Colonies has prevented them from contributing in any bulk to the music of the world. Emigrating composers are rare: it is almost inevitable that 'music-makers' should cling to those lands that have already a tradition behind them, and a culture. Inspiration thrives upon such soil; whereas the 'great open spaces' seem invariably to kill it. When the Dominions and Colonies shall have built up their own tradition and culture, then it may be they will contribute gloriously to the world's art. Meanwhile, of course, there are exceptions, and the onus of serious Colonial art lies rather heavily on their shoulders. In music this is particularly true. Take, for instance, South Africa. In recent years she has produced more than one exceptional prose-writer—like Miss Pauline Smith, whose novels of the veldt are imbued with a rare combination of art and imagination. But we are not aware, though open to correction, that, with one exception, she has produced composers of equal merit. The exception is W. H. Bell, an English-born and English-trained musician now long resident in the country of his adoption. He is now Dean of the Faculty of Music in the South African College of Music in the University of Cape Town. Some of his music, including a *South African Symphony*, has been directly inspired by his new home-country. This symphony is the principal item in London's concert on Friday evening, July 26. Other present-day composers represented in this particular programme are V. Hely-Hutchinson, Leslie Howard, and Colin Taylor.

More Viola—and an Apology.

WE have recently been called to account, by a correspondent, because of a note we wrote in these columns concerning the viola. 'It must be possible,' we said, 'to count upon one's fingers the really important works that have been written especially for the viola.' Our correspondent therefore sends us a list of some twenty-four sonatas and suites by such composers as Hindemith, Bantock, Bax, Honegger, Bloch, and Dale. We acknowledge our error, with pleasure. With pleasure, because we have a particularly warm spot in our heart for the viola; and we would willingly acknowledge anything if by so doing we might help to lift this poor Cinderella out of her present ashes of neglect. One thing more. We regret that, through an unfortunate oversight, it should have been stated in these columns that Mr. Bernard Shore would be the soloist at the forthcoming Promenade performance of Walton's new Viola Concerto. This is unfortunately wrong: Mr. Shore will not be playing this work. We therefore tender him our apologies.

A Revival.

ASHLEY DUKES' wireless play, *The Dumb Wife of Cheapside*, is to be given repeat performances on July 23 (5GB) and July 24 (London). The play was originally produced last April and generally vied a great success. Mr. Dukes has taken his story, you will remember, from Rabelais, who, in common with Terence and Anatole France, made merry over the man who married a dumb wife; but he has shifted the setting of the tale to that of London in early times. The gist of the story, however, remains the same: the man who married a dumb wife wishes her cured and, when she is cured, wishes her silent again. This is Mr. Dukes' first wireless play. It should not be missed.

The Wounded Mind.

THE Appeal on Sunday, July 21, is on behalf of the Ex-Services Welfare Society, which exists to give training and treatment to men who are mentally afflicted because of the War. Often they cannot speak for themselves or give voice to their sufferings. They only know that they are unable to contend with their responsibility, and they watch in despair the ebb of their fortune and the ruin of their homes. It was to help such cases that this deserving Welfare Society was founded. That this work achieves much is evidenced by the many instances in which men have been spared the fate of a lunatic asylum and, by careful tending, restored to a state of mental stability. Of particular interest is the colony run by the society at Leatherhead, where, under sheltered conditions, a large number of ex-Services men are trained and employed. The suffering caused by the war is, surely, a common responsibility, and particularly is this so in such cases as these. The appeal on July 21 will be made by J. H. Hayes, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chamberlain to His Majesty's Household.

New Novels.

NOVELS reviewed by Miss V. Sackville West on June 27 were: 'The Galaxy,' by Susan Ertz (Hodder and Stoughton); 'Dewey Rides,' by L. A. G. Strong (Collins); 'The Sleeping Fury,' by Martin Armstrong (Collins); 'Grand Manner,' by Louis Kronenberger (Collins); 'Cote d'Or,' by H. M. Tomlinson (Criterion Miscellany); 'Two Masters,' by A. W. Wheen (Criterion Miscellany); 'Speedy Death,' by Gladys Mitchell (Collins).

We Pluralise Ourselves.

WHEN speaking of ourselves we have used the first person plural, not in its editorial sense, but because there are now more than one of us. To remove any further doubt, we are, from this week onwards, signing ourselves in the plural. Writes a listener from Mark Lane, Liverpool: 'I have discovered who "The Broadcaster" is: he is Mr. Harvey Grace. No two persons could have



'A listener may be peering at us.'

the same quaint and whimsical style of humour.' We are flattered, for we have the greatest regard for Mr. Grace's graceful writings. But the fact is, we are not Mr. Grace. Listeners are for ever trying to solve the vexed question of our identity. As we sit writing our paragraphs, with the swarming life of the studios below us, we have a lurid fear that a listener may be peering at us through binoculars from the roof of Woolworth's. We are modest, and the mere thought of undesirable personal publicity sets us trembling.

'The Broadcasters.'

5GB Calling!

MORE ABOUT THE BLACK ARTS, LTD.

How the Experiment, in which Sir Frank Benson is Assisting, will be carried out—A New Revue—Concerts by the Leicester Military Band and Jan Berenska's Quintet—Vaudeville and Light Music.

Our Mr. Pillicock.

THOSE readers who were intrigued by my announcement in last week's *Radio Times* and the reproduction of the above gentleman's visiting card as representing Black Arts, Ltd., will no doubt be glad to have some further details of our experiment, in which Sir Frank Benson is assisting. Of course, when one goes to the theatre, one does not expect to be shown what goes on behind the stage setting, nor, if we wish to enjoy the play, would we want to watch its machinery. But this much I am allowed to say—that it is practically certain that the listener will not hear the whole of the programme, and that such portions of it as he does hear will be re-transmissions.

The Stage Setting.

THE radio stage will not be, as usual, the studio, but the announcer's room at 5GB, which will receive the programme by loud-speaker and re-transmit it. Few listeners may realize that a programme originated in a studio only a few yards away from the control room may have to travel half the length of the country before it is heard in the room next door. As to the composition of the programme, it is of the simplest, as befits an experiment, but it includes some delightful examples of popular Elizabethan music as well as of modern compositions. The artists include John Armstrong (tenor) and the Old Sextet.

Sir Frank Benson.

OF all the actors who have received the honour of knighthood there is not one who, in the opinion of the whole theatrical profession, has better merited the distinction. He has produced every one of Shakespeare's plays, and during the whole of his career as actor-manager, he has sacrificed himself to increase the glory of our great National Poet. It was in 1883 that the young actor, an old Wykehamist and a graduate of New College, Oxford, came from his novitiate under Irving to take over a Shakespearean travelling company. This was the nucleus of the Benson Company, whose renown has reached every corner of the civilized world. His genius has not only set a high ideal of culture and sincerity before Shakespearean players, but it has introduced to us many of those whose names are household words in the profession.

A Theatre Knighthood.

ANOTHER notable feature of Sir Frank Benson's character is his devotion to athletics, and his true sportsmanship. He quite recently walked fifty miles from one town to another, and played when he arrived, too. In his sixtieth year, he gained the Croix de Guerre for driving an ambulance continuously day and night, under heavy fire. His knighthood was conferred on him in 1916, on the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's death, at the close of the State performance of *Julius Caesar*, when His Majesty sent for him to the Royal Box, and dubbed him knight with a property sword borrowed from the theatre wardrobe. Anyone who has been privileged to hear Sir Frank's lectures on Shakespearean characters will recall the quiet, cultured voice, and dignified and winning presence, by which he built up his mental portraits; with not a superfluous word, every sentence and every phrase harmoniously linked to make a perfect prose picture. It is entirely characteristic of the great actor that, in acceding to the request of the B.B.C. to appear in our experimental transmission on Saturday, July 27, from 5GB, he modestly said that 'he considered the Corporation were honouring him and his life work for Shakespeare in making the suggestion.'

'Ultra Violent Items.'

MANY listeners will remember a recent occasion when, owing to a fire which dislocated the telephone service, the London control headquarters were cut off from the remainder of the country, and within two minutes a little group of artists in Birmingham had leapt into the breach and provided an impromptu revue. Four of these were John Burke, Colleen Clifford, Harold Clemence, and Jack Venables. I still have joyous memories of the manner in which Harold Clemence put over his old *Arcadians* success, 'My Motter,' complete with a French version which left the average Parisian excursionist standing. These same four, together with Edith James and Alfred Butler, appear on Wednesday, July 24, in a new revue, *X-Radiance*, by Dorothy Eaves. It is described as 'an unknown quantity of ultra-violent items.' Having caught a glimpse of the script, I can vouch for there being included, at any rate, three amusing skits upon modern life, and I am looking forward to hearing the complete production.



Sir FRANK BENSON.

(From a Chalk Drawing by D. Watkins-Pitchford.)

A Military Band Concert.

THE Leicestershire Military Band, which provides the evening programme on Sunday, July 21, has a large following throughout the Midlands. Formed by its present conductor, Mr. A. V. Palmer, and a few of his musical colleagues soon after the War, it has made excellent progress. Many of its players are also members of the Leicester Symphony Orchestra, which has Dr. Malcolm Sargent as its conductor. During the last few years they have ably assisted the organizers of the band to bring it to its present high status. Mr. Palmer is solo clarinet player in the Leicester Symphony Orchestra, and also in the Leicester Philharmonic Society under the baton of Sir Henry Wood. Nottingham listeners will remember this band's broadcasts in the days of 5NG. The artists on this occasion are May Somerfield (soprano) and Bares Partridge (violin), who at one time was sub-conductor to the Harrogate and Hastings Municipal Orchestra.

Vaudeville.

TWO vaudeville entertainments appear in 5GB's programmes from Birmingham—the first on Tuesday, July 23, and the second on Saturday, afternoon, July 27. In the first we find Marriott Edgar, Gable and Kemp (the Comedy Two), Jan Wien (banjo), and Vera Ashe and Sidney Evans, who present a sketch entitled *Shung*, written by L. du Garde Peach. In the second bill are Dorothy Monkman (who is as popular now with radio audiences as her Co-Optimist sister is with the followers of musical comedy), Scovell and Whelan (light duets), and Olly Oakley (banjo). The Dominoes Dance Band supports each programme.

A Well-known Birmingham Combination.

THE light music on Monday, July 22, is provided by Jan Berenska's Pianoforte Quintet. Birmingham and district know this combination as responsible for the musical programmes of one of the largest stores in the city. Mr. Berenska studied under Albert Sammons and a short time ago undertook a twenty-six weeks' Celebrity Tour with Peter Dawson. He is also known as a composer, chiefly of instrumental solos, while one of the most interesting incidents in his career was a recital given by him in the Birmingham Town Hall at the age of fifteen, when he appeared as a soloist on the pianoforte, violin, and 'cello. The artists on July 22 are Harry Sennett (tenor) and Cora Astle (pianoforte). The former is a Birmingham singer whose reputation is not confined to the Midlands. He has appeared at English and Scottish Concerts in both oratorio and opera, and frequently on the stage in Edward German and Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Mr. Sennett played the original Harlequin in the production of Dame Ethel Snyth's *Fête Galante* during its run at the Repertory Theatre, Birmingham.

With Punt and Portable.

HERE is another programme, further details of which will be given in our next issue, for an afternoon's dalliance on the river. The artists concerned are the Norris Stanley Pianoforte Sextet, Wynne Ajello (soprano), and Glyn Eastman (bass). Both these soloists are well-known radio performers—Wynne Ajello in light opera in addition to concert work, and Glyn Eastman, whose musical lectures have brought him almost as much fame as his singing. One is not surprised to find amongst his solos Elgar's *Merchant Adventurers*, for although born in Wales, he has lived most of his life in Bristol, the city of merchant venturers and pioneers.

High Power Short Waves.

THE studio service on Sunday, July 21, will be conducted by the Rev. R. Richmond Rayner, of Sheldon, near Birmingham.

Margaret Collier (soprano) will be heard in the relay from Lotella Picture House on Thursday, July 25.

Frederick Steger (tenor) appears in a concert of light music on Wednesday, July 24, which will be provided by the Lotella Picture House Orchestra, conducted by Mr. E. A. Parsons.

In addition to the Leicestershire Military Band concert, two further programmes of this nature are in the forthcoming arrangements—one by the City of Birmingham Police Band, on Wednesday afternoon, July 26, with Ronald Gourlay (entertainer), and another by the Dunlop Works Band, which is making its second appearance in the studios on Saturday afternoon, July 27. At this concert Muriel Sotham (contralto) is the artist.

'MERCIAN.'

THE VISION OF OLD VERSAILLES.

BY W. ROOKE LEY.

TO read about French monarchy is to think oneself in fairy-tale or legend. (What a little while ago it was—not a century and a half!) A king's day passed in ritual observance that never varied from his coronation to his death. He opened his eyes every morning to the vision of courtiers waiting to dress him, and his last sight before he closed them to sleep at night was of other courtiers, who had undressed him and prayed with him, tip-toeing out of the vast bed-chamber. Never a garment might he put on himself nor remove, and never an hour was there when he was alone. He ate in public; the courtiers standing around to hand him this dish and that wine, while behind the ropes which marked off the sanctuary of kingship, passed an endless procession of his people—any one, the market-women of Paris, the very poor even. For the king was public property. As he walked with his glittering escort of nobility through the long corridors of Versailles—you might address him, kneel before him, beg a favour, seek a redress. Historic occasions come to mind. There was the evening of the espousals of Marie Antoinette: in the vast gallery was a table set for cards, and there at the close

A Feature Programme on the Theme of French July 14 is to be broadcast from London on Monday evening next.

nuptials with Spain, the French Court had been snubbed with every slight that intricate ceremonial could devise: when Louis died it was Spain that was the poor relation! Italy surrendered her century-old leadership in learning and the crafts of beauty. In war, French arms first proved their pre-eminence. The boundaries of France were fixed and secure. In every department, the victory was complete: France in that reign led Europe.

Thus modern France—the France we know, and all that we mean when we speak of French influence upon life and letters—was the creation of the 'grand siècle.' To embody it all, to be its visible and lasting monument, was built the Palace of Versailles. This, too, was the inspiration of a single mind—the King's. It was as though by some magic touch he called into being those great architects, and sculptors, and

and literature, and the art of living. Thenceforward, everywhere her language imposed itself, her canons were accepted. The delicate curves of her panelling were to be found even in English drawing-rooms and government-houses of the American colonies; the glories of her painted ceilings were copied in every Hof and Residenz; and every princeling must have his 'Wilhelmshust or Ludwigsruhe or Montbijou,' with the trim alleys and bosquets, and arbours and statues, modelled on Le Notre. All this was part of the dream: Louis had foreseen it and willed it. The penetration of French dictatorship was deep and intricate: it lasts to this day in strange ramifications—even in the R.S.V.P. upon our invitations.

Louis XIV's prophecy that all the peoples of the world should come to Versailles was no rhetorical boast. History has justified it. From the ambassadors of Persia and the Grand Turk, who came in his own lifetime, to the last Czar of Russia, who stayed there in 1906, its guest-roll is a pageant of royalty. A Pope has blessed the multitude from its balconies. The Peace Conference in 1919 was a committee of the nations. Go there on a Sunday afternoon, watch the crowd, and count the languages you hear.

SOME GHOSTS OF OLD VERSAILLES



(From left to right) Marie Antoinette, Voltaire, Lully, Louis XIV, Molière, Lebrun, and Mansart.

of the long day of ceremony sat the boy and the girl with the old King and the Court around them, while for an hour the mob of sightseers filed past to feast their eyes upon Majesty; or another, more striking: at the birth of her first child, the crowd in the Queen's bedroom was so dense—two little urchins climbed upon the mantelpiece—that she fainted, and the King pressed his way to the window and with his elbow broke a pane of glass.

Imagine, then, a king thus hedged with divinity, all powerful, all the wealth of the nation flowing through his hands, who should be devoted body and soul to the glory of his people. One touches Eastern romance. Such a king was Louis XIV. The nation was feeling its strength. There was tremendous pride of country, intense nationalism. But it is as though the King himself had inspired this. Certainly he caught it all up into himself and directed it. He was the 'Roi Soleil,' the 'Grand Monarque'; and his age was to be known as the 'grand siècle.' He was the King of whom it would be said that 'he would give all the women in the world for Versailles': from French lips could praise be more eloquent? And Versailles, as we shall hear, was France. The nation leapt into maturity. At his

painters; and Le Notre, greatest of gardeners. A fabulous army of masons and workpeople camp upon the site, and the immense, endless palace rises stone by stone; the intractable marsh is drained (at what labour!), is marked out into the long avenues and waterways, is tamed (at what cost!) into the stateliest garden of all time. But behind every stroke of Mansart's pencil or Le Vau's, of Lebrun's brush, of Courcvoix's chisel, stands the King. The looms of the Gobelins spin their fields of tapestry at his bidding; the girandoles and candelabras, nay, the very tables and chairs—all of solid silver—are turned and chased under his approval. And when all at length is ready for the 'fête galante' it is to enshrine, there are Molière and Racine to dress the stage, and Lully to lead the great lords and ladies through nightly masquerade and ballet, to the laughter and pity of his violins.

The Palace of Versailles was the first 'Exposition Universelle' of modern times. So King Louis intended it. It drew instantly the eyes of all Europe: their gaze is not yet withdrawn. It was the symbol of French supremacy in matters of taste

I believe that each of us, even the least imaginative, approaches Versailles with a sense that he is in the presence of no mere building. He is overwhelmed, not chiefly by its vastness nor its crowded beauties. Just as whispers reach him, at every turn, of tremendous happenings, so the spirit which raised those stones calls to something in his own blood and finds answer there. He knows that he himself is a debtor to Versailles. His answer is alike an acknowledgment and an act of homage. The tragedy of fallen kingship is less poignant in the presence of this miracle of beauty which kingship raised, as an oriflamme, an inspiration to the world. There is a part of our lives that would be less ordered, less graceful, if it had never been. The expression 'good form' has fallen to base usage, but much that we venerate as form, both in art and in living, derives ultimately from the 'grand siècle.' There is thus a link between ourselves and Versailles. There is no reason why King Louis' prophecy should fail—never, perhaps, until that Macaulayesque hour strikes when the last visitor from New England, 'in the midst of a vast solitude,' shall take his stand on a broken arch of the Pont de la Concorde to sketch the ruins of the Hôtel Crillon.

The Critic from his Hearth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEENS OF SONG!

Percy A. Scholes on the public's idolatry of some famous singers. For the singing of a few songs we pay them fabulous sums. Is it to be wondered at, then, if they sometimes lose their sense of proportion?

I AM rather proud of my library, and most people who see it express a certain respect, but the other day a distinguished visitor, after a glance around it, uttered one tart criticism. 'Four long shelves of books on Beethoven, five or six of books on Wagner. Then I see Arno, Balfe, Clementi, Dittersdorf, Stephen Collins Foster, Loewe, Milhaud, Offenbach, Raff, Rousseau, and some hundreds of the other secondary, tertiary, and quaternary composers all in their due alphabetical positions in the room. But what on earth is this doing here?'

And this was 'Clara Butt: Her Life Story,' and from it the speaker's eye wandered about the shelves to the similar 'life stories' of a great many other singers.

'Rarely,' said my visitor, with righteous warmth, 'the biographies and autobiographies of singers are about the least estimable class in the whole of the literature of music!'

And then, raising his voice in righteous protest, he went on to denounce prima donnas as the spoilt children of art.

They are spoilt! But who spoils them? You who read this article—you, the great Public! It is your ill-measured adulation that does the harm. For a few ringing notes of their voices you pay these people sums that make the salary of a prime minister contemptible, and then, as if they were singing to you for nothing, you express your gratitude with such heartiness that if Homer and Shakespeare were to rise from the dead and recite to you new masterpieces you would have no means remaining of expressing your approval of the miracle.

The moral effect is inevitable, and when my friend's eye alighted on that volume it alighted, as I pointed out to him, on a rather commendably mild example of this usually distressing order of authorship. Yet even our beloved Clara, who has had a sound upbringing under a British sea-faring father (and quite a flock of plain-speaking British boys and girls as brothers and sisters), even she, who wears no foreign frills and comes before us with considerable platform modesty compared with some of her foreign colleagues, even she can write a commendatory Foreword to these writings of a personal friend of hers, 'breathing a fervent wish for the book's success,' after which the book itself immediately opens with nothing less than the madly extravagant statement that 'no singer within living memory and, so far as we know, none in history [my italics] has ever captured the

popular imagination and affection as they have been won and held by Clara Butt.'

Alan! mad worship of singers has always existed, and, I fear, will always exist, unless at last the invisibility of broadcast performance, its absence of crowd psychology and the uselessness of crying 'bravo' in one's own back parlour may bring about the exercise of better judgment.

The tales we are told in lives of singers are startling. The book just mentioned, I have said, is relatively sober, yet I find it hard to believe that when Miss C. E. Butt competed for a scholarship at the Royal College of Music the examiners 'waved their arms, jumped to their feet, and walked about the room, talking at the top of their voices, almost shouting to one another in their excitement,' whilst 'a tear splashed down on the Principal's boot.' That might happen in Rome or Naples, but surely not in Kensington!

And having said this I shall be accused! As books on singers generally explain, critics are by nature spiteful. Madame Tetrazzini, in her autobiography, forces herself to be bravely philosophical about it: 'It is too much to expect to go through life on the top of any profession without having to fight against malicious onslaughts. Even the great and good General Gordon, even Abraham Lincoln and Garibaldi did not entirely escape.'

There are many other pointed remarks beside that in Tetrazzini's book. She is hurt that whilst Petrograd, Sacramento, San Francisco, and Buenos Aires have conferred on her the freedom of the city, Florence has never done so. 'Perhaps it is because Florence has been so intimately associated with such great names as Dante, Michael Angelo, Machiavelli, and others famous in the arts that it considers a prima donna to be comparatively unimportant.'

Well, perhaps it is! Frankly, if I were pressed I should have to admit that great as are Tetrazzini's gifts, Dante has done a little more for the country of which he and she are natives, and, indeed, for the world. Though for that matter Florence never gave even Dante the freedom of the city, and the time came when he was glad to have freedom enough to get out of it alive.

On the whole, perhaps, the South American cities have shown most delicacy in their treatment of Tetrazzini. Monte Video, for instance, where 'small boats gaily decorated with flowers came out to meet my steamer, and when I landed a carriage, richly upholstered with beautiful, sweet-smelling roses, awaited me, whilst toy bombs, noisy but harmless, heralded my arrival with a series of

explosions which created an effect suggestive of artillery.'

Now what composer was ever received like that? What mere composer was, at the age of eighteen, paid £3,500 per month, as Tetrazzini tells us she was, or \$1,825,000 for 'talking machine contracts' as Caruso was? There was one season when Caruso manfully paid out no less than 153,833 dollars 70 cents in American income tax (roughly £38,000: his life story is full of figures and, in business-like fashion, generally gives the cents). And when, after a performance, Caruso entered a restaurant, 'everybody would rise as one man and cheer him, just as if a king had entered, only more genuinely and enthusiastically.'

Jeritas's autobiography is relatively balanced and not at all badly written. But like the rest, she lives for applause: 'For me the outstanding fact regarding a guest performance I sang in Stockholm in April, 1921, was that the King of Sweden, in the royal box, was the last man to stop applauding.' Could any of us stand that sort of thing? Ought human creatures, on the strength of a gift of God, to have their valuable immortal souls exposed to such dangers, whether by kings or commoners? What, after all, have these people done to earn it? Precious little compared with any man who daily enters a coal mine or goes to sea in a fishing cobble!

Closing, I drop into parallel columns, and perhaps the quotations I am about to give will suggest to my friendly critic of the other day one reason (besides the wish to store up valuable human documents for the instruction of future ages) why I collect this class of literature—I have a sense of humour.

TETRAZZINI: How different was my arrival in London from that to which I had been accustomed for many years past! In the capitals and most of the other towns of the Latin republics the governors and mayors and the town bands were at the station to accord me a ceremonial welcome, as though I were a queen or a foreign representative of high rank. But shilly London!—My Life of Song, 1921.

DUFF: And now there is a little matter to which I think I am entitled to take exception. I come here in state with her Grace and her Majesty my daughter, and what do I find? Do I find, for instance, a guard of honour to receive me? No. The town illuminated? No. Refreshments provided? No. A Royal salute fired? No. Triumphant arches erected? No. The bells set ringing? Yes!—one—the Visitors, and I rang it myself.—The Gondoliers, 1889.

SAMUEL PEPYS, LISTENER. By R. M. FREEMAN.

June 19.—Entertaining this day, my wife and I, a small company to Ascor, and did hire a fine carriage to carry us. My wife wears one of those new fussy frocks, all frills and fripperies, that at back and sides dips to her ankles almost, but in front hardly hides her knees. Becomes her, methought, mighty ill, yet (poor fool) loves herself therein most preeningly beyond everything. So why should I be unhusbandly enough to spoil her happiness and (which is worse) her temper by telling her what a sketch she do look in it?

She goes in the 1st cart with Jimble and his lady, Adm^l Norker and the Frigg woman; I following in the 2nd with me Squillinger and his lady. Squillinger's lady's she-cousen, a prim but pretty piece, and roguish little Mumps. So away, Mumps at her jinkiest, and keeps us all a-laughing, being onlie the she-cousen that they call Hannah, who do sh looking most straightly

down her nose at little madcap's innocent rogueries. Whereby did make it mine hostly duty to sweeten prim pretty Hannah by showing her a very particular attention, and presently thaws to me more than I had hoped, and when she thaws, hath a melting softness in her great hazel eyes that did me good to see. Come on the Heath, here was such a strength of vehicles as never was and no little trouble in making our allotted park over against the Grand Stand. So to eat picknick hunch with a magnum of champagne wine thereto and all merrie, till my wife whispers me she feels an oncoming faintness (which she lays to the heat, being a sweltering day) and fears it may end in a publick sickness. Whereby I into a pretty stew, the fool I shall be made to look by my wife's being publicly sick. However, in part by stern admonitions into her ear to contain herself, in part by feeding her sippets of ice from the champagne-bucket,

I was spared the worst (albeit still looks and feels pretty green) to me very good content.

As ill a day with the horses as ever I had, 7 bets and they all losers, which do more than ever bring it home to me what a mugg's game be this game of betting, and I believe they say true who say that Satan invented it.

In returning, Squillinger's madam goes in the carr with my wife, Jimble's potto-nosed lady coming with us. So what must Squillinger do, being now free from madam's eye, but engross prim pretty Hannah to himself in the most shameless manner possible: very base dealing, methought, in a married man and fills me with pity for his poor wife, how she would feel if she could see him. So ends for me the damnedest day of my life almost and bath, moreover, stood me in above 30: which is such a sum as will not bear thinking of, to have laid it out in any one day, let alone a damned day.

TRAVELLER'S JOY

by FRANK KENDON

EVEN villains love flowers. Before we have time to think, we fall to flowers: 'Oh, look!' we cry, and death is beaten. Except for two fenced-in pieces of grass on the top of the hill by White Stone Pond, there are no wild flowers on Hampstead Heath now. We love them so dearly that they are dying of it.

For much less than the cost of a battleship, and to how much greater effect, the London parks are kept full of flowers nearly all the year. If those forgotten City churches must still be pulled down, on account of an empty City on Sundays, I would have them pulled down without more ado, and replaced by gardens, which, for a trifling cost, conduct services all the week

through. Flowers call to the spirit of man, if only for an instant as he passes. They do not shut up in horror of his horrible sins; no man thinks, as he passes the graves in St. James's Park: 'How much money I could make by selling those things!' He goes on past them to his desk, hardly knowing that the sight has repaired a feather in his wing.



The Field Cowslip

Farmers are cutting their hay in the country now, and haytime means innumerable flowers—even their names in a list seem to have a summer smell—woodsage, centaury, mint, tansy, avens, loosestrife, pimpernel. Dogroses are out all over the hedges, honeysuckle is beginning, you can smell it in the lanes at night; meadow-sweet will soon be out in the corners near streams; there are still some buttercups left, and where the mower has not yet been, red sorrels stand high among thousands of white ox-eyes and yellow-rattles. Water-lilies are proudly out on the hidden ponds, the gold broom is beginning to burn brown, all the rusty hawthorn petals have blown away. By the banks you can already pick wild strawberries and find their flowers too. Cow-wheat is out, toadflax is budding, silver weed and tormentil and cinquefoil are creeping about and in yellow flower, and all the vetches and the bird's-foot. In the woods there are fox-gloves, addersmeat, enchanter's nightshade, rugged robin, sanicle, moschatel, yellow pimpernel and creeping jenny. On the downs

and wastelands there are thistles, thyme, ragwort, tansy, gentian (in bud at least), rock-rose, yarrow, rest-harrow, milkwort, self-heal, and Canterbury bells.

The appeal of wildflowers is unique—they delight all men—and therefore the names men have given to them seem to have a universal freshness, quaintness and fragrance, not found in other words. Sometimes townsmen have spoken scornfully of knowing the names of flowers. 'I like to see the wild flowers,' they say, 'although I don't know their names. And what should I gain but a list, if I spent time and trouble in learning them?'

I think of the innumerable associations connected with flower names, sometimes so old as to be inherited and almost symbolic. If you will read the following short list, and let the names lie on your mind in turn, you cannot fail to see how wide and deep these associations go. They are like chords which, being struck once, go on resounding and dying: Apple, rose, lily, hawthorn, poppy, daisy. The associations with these names are so universal, and they go so deep into our nature, that they not only raise images of delight due to the flowers, but complete moods.

For suffering and for death, when mortality can do nothing but stand by in dumb sympathy, we bring flowers. It is not a sentimental decoration of an idea, but sober fact, that the appeal which flowers make (themselves so ephemeral) is directly to the spirit. The hurt mind leaps to receive their indefinable proof of God; they are perfectly organized, lovely only in their obedience, and simple evidence, in the face of overwhelming human doubts, that the power which shapes our ends is a divinity.

At each new encounter of the flower whose name we know, new associations are added. If the labour were arduous the delight would be worth it; as it is, the very labour is itself no labour but a delight. We do not collect flower-names, but pastoral scenes, such as

The wild clematis has two local names: old man's beard and traveller's joy. If you see it in autumn, dragging its white whiskers over hedges, you will understand the first name at once; but traveller's joy remains a mystery.

In our large family, when we were children, we did what, I suppose, all country children have done for ages—we invented names for those less widely distributed flowers which were common to our own neighbourhood. Roses and daisies, hawthorn and buttercups, of course, we knew already; but we called the knapweed, with its brown, round, hairy buds, the bee-flower, the wild geranium soldier's button, speedwell was rats'-eyes, arum was lords and ladies, white campion was thunder flower, lady's-mocks were milk-maids, and a certain kind of hedgerow grass, whose real name I do not know yet, was always toddling grass to us. Docks we called doctors, because they healed nettle stings, and hairy willow herb (because of its sweet, faint smell) we called the tea-flower.

Many accepted flower names—go-to-bed-at-noon, jack-by-the-hedge, lady's-shoes-and-stockings, buttercup, honeysuckle, and so on—must have had a similar fanciful origin. Other names are relics of the old nomenclature given by herbalists—eyesalve, self-heal, wound-wort, hearts-ease; and remind us still of the credit which flowers long received for curing sickness. Others—sainfoin, milfoil, cinquefoil—tell us of our French relations, or of our old religious preferences—St. John's



Purple Flower-Gentle

wort, veronica, marigold, lady's-mock, Daffodil is classical asphodel still surviving, *Taraxacum*, the botanical name for dandelion, means the trouble healer.

The wild flowers on Hampstead Heath have

On Friday next, July 19, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Ullswater, G.C.B., will broadcast a talk, on behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, entitled 'Vandals of the Countryside.'

The two illustrations on this page are reproduced, by the courtesy of Gerald Howe, Ltd., from Marcus Woodward's abridgement of Gerard's famous 'Herball.'

Wordsworth has set down in 'The Daffodils.'

The truth is that we think in words, in names. You cannot remember a river bank just now, by remembering the red and yellow, and white and pink, and purple flowers there. But if you know their names, you know them to speak to; they are your friends and you are theirs.

How were these names given to them?

been picked to death, and now that townsmen are luckily able to get out farther into the country by car wild flowers are beginning to show signs of defeat in the more popular places. Truly it is unnatural not to pick flowers, and unnatural, perhaps, to live (as we must) in such a thickly populated world; but some restraint on picking flowers is

(Continued on page 82.)

FROM THEIR FAVOURITE LETTERS

From SIR WALFORD DAVIES.

I THINK the communication from a listener that moved me most was an anonymous letter from the wife of an old man who was dying—telling me that her husband would never take morphia before 9.30 on Tuesday so that his mind might be clear for the talks.

But I think the communication that interested me most ran as follows:—

'A Quiet Kentish Village,
20th Feb. 1925,
5 p.m.

'A very old lady and gentleman had settled down before a cosy fire and with a wireless loud-speaker given them by a devoted son to cheer the evening of their lives.

'Outside workmen were busy painting. Suddenly a cry went up, "Jack! Jack! Why, I thought I could hear that old chap that taught us singing in France." Both men listened intently, and their faces lighted up with pleasure as if pleased to meet an old friend. When invited to listen, they did so with wrapt attention, singing when they were told to sing, and in perfect tune, and while packing up their tools the tune was being hummed quite correctly. Both men had been badly distressed by the Great War, and it was very touching to notice the real respect they had for you and their keen enjoyment of your delightful talk.'

From COMPTON MACKENZIE.

HERE is a charming letter I received from an anonymous admirer:—

'Look at all your gramophone articles. People ridicule all you say about records because you are generally wrong. Some call you mad, but I say you are cranky and ignorant on the subject. People have not forgotten your sloppy sentimentality when broadcasting *Carnival* and so keeping us out of our beds till nearly twelve. No, you study Siamese cats and leave the gramophone and radio to people that know what they are talking about.'

From VERNON BARTLETT.

THE letter which most amused me is one from a gentleman who declared that my voice appealed to him the last time he met me, when I was lecturing on the subject of Colonization in 1890. I was then two years of age, so that he might have heard my voice, but hardly in a lecture of so serious a subject. He was, of course, confusing me with my distinguished namesake, Dr. Vernon Bartlett, of Oxford. Of the letters that have appealed to me most came as a result of a talk I gave last year about the Armistice. But it would be unfair to quote from the more pathetic ones—from blind people, from parents who had lost children in the War, or from disabled ex-soldiers, one of whom wrote (and here I do quote after all): 'Life is a very uphill fight at times, but it gives one a fresh determination to fight it out when one realizes that old comrades have not forgotten all about us.'

From TOMMY HANDLEY.

I HEREWITH enclose my latest effort which I think will suit you. You can have the full performing and mechanical rights of same, and if you think it's worth £100, send me a cheque per return; if not, I will accept anything from £5 to £1.

'Yours truly,

'I've a little wireless-set
With knobs on;
It's the sort of set
That you can get
Feeder and Hobbs on.'

From PERCY A. SCHOLES.

THE letter that has 'appealed to me most' is that which one week came to me nearly 12,000-fold—and called for replies to the same terrifying number.

After the announcement, one never-to-be-forgotten evening, of the end of the General Strike, there was sung Parry's stirring setting of some of Blake's words ('Till I have made Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land'). Like everybody else who heard it, I was greatly stirred, and next night when I went to Savoy Hill to broadcast my musical criticism, I offered to send a copy of words and music to any listener who would send me the postage.

Two days later came a call on the telephone from Savoy Hill. 'Mr. Scholes, there are some letters for you here. What shall we do with them?' 'How many?' said I. 'About three useful!'

Parry's executors and publishers kindly relinquished royalties and profits, and the B.B.C. staff, with splendid spirit, relieved me of the clerical work, and so I escaped ruin!

If I forget everything else connected with my association with the B.B.C., I shall never forget this evidence of the moving power of a piece of fine poetry finely set to music when sung at the appropriate moment.

**SOME TIME AGO WE
ASKED A NUMBER OF
WELL-KNOWN BROADCASTERS
TO LET US
PEEP INTO THEIR POST-BAG.
HERE ARE EIGHT
LETTERS RECEIVED BY
THEM FROM ADMIRERS
—AND OTHERS!**

From A. J. ALAN.

'YOU are probably one of the most convincing liars who ever lived, and you may take that as a compliment, but you are a fraud all the same.

'It isn't that I don't believe every word you say, when you say it, because I do.

'It isn't that all your "adventures" (forgive the inverted commas) couldn't have happened to one person, because they could—but they couldn't all have happened to you, my friend, and that is the point I wish to make.

'You give yourself away from time to time by the obviously truthful expression of your own personal opinions.

'You frequently say, "Of course I couldn't do this, or that," without a word of explanation, thereby showing quite clearly that you still adhere to the narrow ideas of "good form" which doubtless obtained at your public school in (say) 1900, and which are rather out of date in this year of grace.

'You also sometimes imply that, to you at any rate, women who make up their faces and wear short skirts don't look respectable—where have you been all these years?

'I am convinced that no one with your mentality would ever go within a mile of a night club or any other of the haunts which you seem so constantly to frequent.

'I picture you, rather, as anchored to your comfortable fireside with your tongue in your cheek, devising schemes for pulling the legs of us misguided women whom you so sweepingly condemn.

'That is why I call you a fraud, unless, perhaps, you are only an idealist.

'Please forgive me for remaining only

'A Sceptic.'

From OSBERT SITWELL.

I HAVE just listened to one of the most insolent talks, delivered by one of the rudest persons I have ever been my misfortune to hear. Who is this Sitwell person? I have never heard of him and I certainly do not wish to hear him again. I am English, and as such I must protest against such people as this Sitwell person dictating to me in my own country that we should "feel highly honoured" by a foreigner coming here. Sitwell has yet to learn good manners, and the foreign Epstein how to sculpture.

'Yours faithfully,

'If you persist in having any more like this Sitwell tribe, I shall give up my licence. You have shown extremely bad taste in allowing it to speak.'

From MADEL CONSTANDAROS.

'CALLING upon a friend who is in King's College Hospital, I found her quite a different being, and when I asked her the cause, she said: "Mabel Constandaros." They pull down the blinds at 7.30 and tuck them up for the night, and it's too dark to read, and they just think of their ailments and get morose until they snore off. On Thursday two women on the other side of the ward began to laugh, then one or two more joined in and so—wondering what the joke was. She put on the headphones and began to chuckle, and soon the whole wardful of sick women, some twenty of them, were all laughing. The Sister, who was writing, looked up, and although she didn't know what it was about, began to laugh too. The girl in the bed next to—rolled about until a nurse threatened to take away the headphones unless she kept still. And this went on until "Grandma" had finished. Five minutes after, — was asleep. And that was one ward in a big hospital—and one hospital out of hundreds. May you have done all the patients as much good as you did this poor old lady!'

TRAVELLER'S JOY

(Continued from page 61)

asked for; though more, not less, enjoyment of them. One or two flowers will suffice for specimens till the name is found, and after that they will greet you in their wild homes like old friends glad to see you.

There will be no need to pick many to bring a great harvest home; perhaps, when the names are known, there is no need to pick any at all. Many plants would not die for yielding up their delight, if flowers were cut instead of being picked—bluebells and orchids especially should always be cut with a sharp knife, and the smaller periwinkle, I have found, though it fades in water very soon if picked, will live and flourish for days when cut.

Cut your flowers, then—this is one easy precaution. Leave the rare flowers to grow; they are the prizes that you must not win—or at least not more than once. Never pick all the flowers of any group; and do not bring roots home. Do not keep a *Hortus siccus* in your library, but a rare county or two in your winter heart. Look out for traveller's joy; there is no need to pick that flower—if you know its name it is everlasting.

FRANK KENDON.

'I AM AN ODD DOG'

SAID HANDEL

In this article is told the story of one of the titanic figures in the history of music and a man of superb individuality. Handel's 'Overtures' have been the subject of Sir Walford Davies' series of talks, 'Handel at the Harpsichord,' which commencing last April, come to an end on July 16.

EDWARD FITZGERALD once described Handel's wig as 'a fugue in itself'. It was very large and white. There is no doubt the initiated regarded it as a barometer. They watched it as a sailor watches the glass, with anxious eye. In calm when a rehearsal was going nicely—it had a gentle swaying motion as of a summer sea; but if it began to move jerkily, violently, you knew that you were in for thunder. A rehearsal by Handel must have been an experience much coveted by those who were not being rehearsed. Then indeed you saw the celebrated Mr. Handel in action and you were probably curious to know whether all the stories you heard of him were true: his ill-manner, his arrogance. This is what they called it in the drawing-rooms; but his friends if you were lucky enough to be of their circle, put it otherwise. Handel showing his great bear is Dr. Burney's vivid kindly phrase. At rehearsal Handel showed his great bear on the slightest provocation. If the Prince of Wales came in a moment late (for rehearsals were sometimes held at Carlton House), like a belated fiddler.

But the Prince had humours enough to apologize; the matter of honour baffled no more; the singer took pains to do better next time and the enormous white wig resumed its regular rhythm. Once, and once only, a personage mightier than any Prince, a reigning diva, the Cuzzoni and none other, deliberately declared that she would neither practise nor perform a certain aria. In a second Handel's huge arms were around her waist, and she was moving towards the open window. Truly there was no man quicker to temper, but none quicker with an apology if he found he was in the wrong. Once Burney himself as a boy sang false. It turned out to be an error in the score. Handel was humble in an instant: 'I beg your pardon. I am an odd dog.' And when he smiled, adds Burney, 'it was his sure the sun bursting out of a black cloud.'

It is easy to see why Handel was unpopular in the polite world. 'Odd dog' were discouraged in the drawing-rooms of the eighteenth century, whence unfortunately his living came. Royal patronage was not enough to fill his theatre he needed a long subscription list, and for this he must go the round of the fine houses and by the ritual of the age he must go cap in hand. This he obstinately refused to do. One's tenderness for the eighteenth century wears thin when we remember that Handel was twice a bankrupt and twice on the edge of lunacy. It is mere history that if Vanity Fair had had its way with Handel, *The Messiah* would never have been written.

and the Poets' Corner would lack a grave.

The story of those years must be sought largely upon the shelves of historical titillation. It was an affair of the drawing-rooms and the chocolate houses. The memoirs and correspondence of the time are full of it. Mr. Pope made verse of it. Mr. Walpole epigram. It found expression in innumerable squibs and lampoons. When Handel came first to England, fresh from Venetian triumphs, a youth of twenty-five, he found society in a fever of Italian opera.



HANDEL.

From a miniature by Platner

He wrote *Rinaldo* for them in ten days and became the hero of the hour. For some years all went well, but society was fickle and capricious. Those choleric outbursts, not unlike Johnson's, that stout independence were premature in the first decades of that century. The rival opera, the *Opera of the Nobility* betrays in its absurd title the root of the grievance. Handel was a social non-conformist. This opera was intended to challenge Handel's *Opera of the Nobility*. Naturally, it succeeded for the first cards: the money the subscribers, the singers even. It brought about the first bankruptcy in 1711. The second in 1743 was maintained otherwise. Opera itself had collapsed, and Handel, sublime opportunist as he was, had turned to oratorio. Even *Vanity Fair* could hardly conceive anything so ludicrous as an *Oratorio of the Nobility*; but a certain Lady Brown had a happy thought. This woman ran a crusade whereby all routes, all fashionable assemblies were carefully fixed for the evenings of Handel's oratorios and, indeed it was seen

to that there should never be a concert announced by him without some competing attraction. Thus was entirely successful. For the second time his health broke, and he must face his creditors.

Thus the Handel we think of—the Handel of the great oratorios, the huge following, prosperous, honoured, and beloved—is the Handel really of the last decade of his life. His was the triumph of longevity. It is again mere history that, if he had died at fifty-three—as we

he might, for he was wretchedly ill—his life would have been set down a tragedy, and there is something heartening in the spectacle of a man at that age, in that pass, and penniless into the bargain, who faces a future in which his best work shall be written; or of sixty, prostrate again and bankrupt, who can still feel that life is all before him. But youth never deserted him, nor the great pagan virtues; he had the courage to wait and there at the end of the long struggle was the now-awakened, now-articulate middle-class, which was to raise him to his place among the immortals. It was a dramatic moment of history when Handel, turning his back for ever upon the polite world—and appealing to the world at large abandoned for ever the subscription system, opened his theatre to all comers, and found a vast public ready and eager at its doors.

We honour Handel, most of us, to the sound of a great Amen. We mention his name, and the hush of the cathedral-close enfolds us. We seem to hear the distant organ, the white-robed choir, while the shadows of tall elms fall slantwise on the forbidden, expensive lawns. So much has he become the property of the organist and choir-master. When our friends return victorious from something or other we whistle 'The Conquering Hero.' Thus, and a few familiar comforting airs: the first and last tone-poems, which carries our dead to grave; one or two of the masses, a little more of his enormous output is current. Yet Sir Thomas Beecham's ballet, 'The Gods go a-begging,' quarried from the forgotten scores of Handel has revealed to us the immense richness of that mine. In his life we have been satisfied with a legend, yet it would not be an unworthy subject for a noble symphonic poem. For in the most anti-romantic of centuries he stands out the great romantic, in an age of flunkeydom, the artist who declined a liver in a world sophisticated a child: dishonest, the man who paid his debts to the last farthing, corrupt, the great celibate. Further, he stands as the first witness to the great middle-class of England who crowded his concerts, and in their thousands on an April evening, in 1759, followed his body to Westminster.

[illegible]

THE ALHAMBRA OF THE PAST.

On Thursday evening next, a programme of Alhambra Ballets, called "Music of the Eighties," is to be broadcast from London. In the accompanying article some amusing stories are told of the Alhambra in that time. The ballet music to be broadcast is by Georges Jacobi and will be conducted by his son Maurice Jacobi.

WE live for better or worse in an age of fantastic hyperbole. Exaggeration is the breath of our nostrils. Words, and particularly epithets, have practically lost all meaning. We qualify the things that we see and hear and criticize with catchwords of the moment like 'marvellous' or 'dreadful' or 'divine' or 'naughty'.



We have a superb indifference to the real connotations of the epithets in question. Standards of criticism are practically nonexistent. It is hardly too much to say that at present there is no standard of criticism but only self-conscious personal opinion. Further we have been so continually amused now for several decades by the various wonders which a mechanical civilization has sprung upon us with unfailing regularity that we do not take the word 'super' to all of them. Superlatives are the tone of it all, and pass on to the next. 'Super-cinemas,' 'super-theatres,' 'super-films'—the list is endless and large by meaningless. But the onlooker—and even in the whirlpool of modern civilization there are a few persons who, from a sense of grim determination, succeed in struggling to the bank and thence looking on—gains a mistaken impression from these monstrous general exaggerations in size, speed and the rest. Being an onlooker, he may be nice in his choice of words, and really believe that they have a special meaning of their own; and he comes to the conclusion that the present age is superior to the past in the scale of magnificence of its activities, especially the activities that take the form of amusements. He is, of course, wrong. I doubt if even the Adershot Tattoo is absolutely such a super-production as those of the Roman Emperors when they filled arenas with water and used a real naval battle with perfectly real casualties as their form of military tournament. And I would back the thrill of the traditional bull-fight against any upstart dirt-track racing anywhere.

And so to the theatre. Most of us remember when the first large-scale revues were launched upon a startled London just before the War, and Mr. de Courville filed the Hippodrome with *Hello, Ragtime!* and the Alhambra presented *5064 Gerard*. Now we look to Mr. Cochran and the London Pavilion for the Ultima Thule of the luxuries of light entertainment and spectacular entertainment. And I am sure we are not disappointed. But there is nothing new under the sun, and I have not the least doubt that both Mr. Cochran and Mr. de Courville would, in their several spheres, acknowledge that something of

their success is due to the fact that they have both studied the history of entertainment in the past: that they would not claim any particular originality in putting over magnificent and spectacular 'shows.'

We look upon the Alhambra today with awe and a certain sentimental affection. We do so because I do not believe in the reality of this Moorish palace rising so peculiarly above the Shakespeare statue in Leicester Square. The combination is rather that of a fantastic nightmare. The Alhambra survived when the old Empire passed away, retaining within its walls something of that Edwardian era which now, after the War, we are realizing was a golden age in more senses than one.

The history of the Alhambra is worth a tribute both of affection and esteem. Its career has been chequered in the best sense of the word. It seems a far cry from the Alhambra of today, with its 'talkie' news film and its star vaudeville programme, to the original Panopticon of 1854 with its Royal Charter which declared the purpose of the building to be the illustration in popular



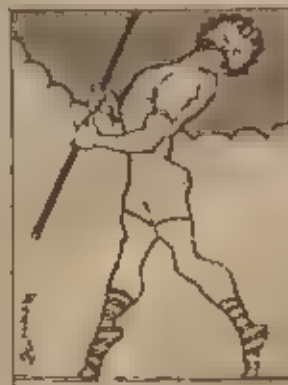
form of discovery. It was the first of its kind, and the general elevation of all classes of the community; a termic ideal at which to aim! Probably all of the community had much of the idea of general elevation in 1854 as they have today. Anyway, within four years a showman of parts of the immortal name of E. T. Smith had bought the premises, sold the great organ to St. Paul's Cathedral and turned the place into a theatre.

In 1882 the original theatre was burnt down and the present one erected; but in the interval between 1863 and the fire, a public combine which had taken over from Messrs. Howells and Cusling and M. Franconi, who had directed the various circus activities, turned the building into a home of variety which provided its customers according to the best traditions of the period with ballet, comic singing, variety turns, a free evening paper, and a profusion of chops and steaks. It is amusing to notice that in those days the idea of international amity was hardly so prominent as it is today. In 1870 it is recorded that the musical director took pains to play the rival national anthems of France and Germany in order that the partisans of each side might smash each others' hats in with proper patriotic verve during the performance.

There is, of course, a magnificent string of names running through the Alhambra's career. There was the famous Savoy

Heenan fight, which caused questions in Parliament and led to one of the most famous journalistic spoofs of history, when an enterprising gentleman sent a message to New York describing how Heenan had won in nine rounds, had been presented to Queen Victoria the following day, and how Queen Victoria expressed her 'astonishment at the size of his muscles and announced her intention of putting the Prince of Wales under his guardianship during his visit to America.' There was Blondin, the tight-rope walker, who not only earned volunteers across the auditorium of the Alhambra, but also across Niagara Falls. There was Leotard, the trapeze artist, who earned £100 a week in 1861 and was imitated at the Polytechnic by an automatic mechanical figure; and in the same year Adelina Patti, then little more than a child. Considering Leotard's salary, it may be interesting to realize that the average price for admission in the 'sixties was 1s. 2d with an addition of 7d. for drinks, food and cigars.

I suppose that the real fame of the Alhambra rests upon its reputation as the home of ballet. This was long before the days of Diaghileff and his famous Russians. In 1871 M. Georges Jacobi succeeded Riviere as conductor at the Alhambra. During his tenure he composed more than 200 ballets, and thoughts of the Alhambra ballets of the past and when they should see the Alhambra ballets of the future filed the thoughts of bronzed or frost-bitten upholders of the Empire in all quarters of the globe, who, over their 'biltong' or their 'pegs,' thought of Leicester Square as affectionately as did any soldier 'swearing terribly in Flanders.' Ballet, of course, though attaining an outstanding position as *piece de resistance*, by no means absorbed the programmes to the exclusion of variety turns and even comic operas; for example, the famous 'avago' E. J. O'Dell appeared in a piece called *The Crimson Scarf* in 1871.



I think these various examples are probably enough to give some idea of the Alhambra's glories of the past; and when every week the latest most super-super-talkie is produced with a flourish of Wurlitzer organs on both sides of the Atlantic, we may perhaps regret that the mere doubling of the chorus, and the bigger and better murders, are too often the only factors which constitute the 'super' part of the entertainment. We may be glad to recall the melodies of the Alhambra ballets and pay a tribute of one reluctant tear to the memory of the 'Good old, dear old days.'

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7.55
ST. MARTIN-
IN-THE-
FIELDS

(For 3.30-5.45 Programmes see opposite page)

5.45-5.15 app. CHURCH
CANTATA (No. 5) BACH

DAVID BROWN

Lido with us

Relayed from the Guildhall School
to BBC

DORIS OWENS (Contralto)

TOM PICKERING (Tenor)

STANLEY BAILEY (Bass)

THE WINDLESS CHORUS

A. J. B. (Conductor)

PIRELLA PICCOLI

EDWARD J. R. BIRCH
(Violoncello)

EDWARD J. R. BIRCH

PIRELLA PICCOLI

PIRELLA PICCOLI

THE WINDLESS CHORUS

(Oboes and Strings)

Conducted by STANFORD ROBINSON

The most impressive part of this Cantata is the opening chorus; it is always regarded as among the most noble and poetic of all the great Bach's conceptions. It sets the words of the disciples, 'Lido with us, with a wonderful music of their affection, blended with their pleading. And in both the German and the English versions, an impressive effect is made by the way in which the accent falls first on the word 'Lido, next on 'with' and the third time on 'us'.

Then when the text tells of evening drawing nigh, the voices sink down as though oppressed by the coming of night, and the music of the accompaniment suggests an anxious trembling.

There is a great change in the time changes to four in the bar, and the cry is still more insistent, and at the end the opening mood of pleading returns.

The final close is in major, with a wonderful effect of gladness as though the watchers suddenly knew that their prayer was heard.

The second number is a very beautiful alto aria with an obbligato for oboe da caccia, usually replaced now by the English Horn, and then there follows a Chorus for the treble voices with a full and expressive orchestral accompaniment. It has an obbligato for the old violoncello piccolo, now usually replaced either by the violoncello, or shared between the violoncello and the double bass.

The tenor aria, number five, is very high and difficult to sing, and is usually with tenderness. It is a beautiful melody, with strings and continuo alone. It is a beautiful melody, with strings and continuo alone. It is a beautiful melody, with strings and continuo alone.

THE DAY OF REST
Sunday's Special Programmes.
From 2.10 London and 3.10 Darenty



Broadcast Churches—XXI
CARRS LANE CHAPEL,
Birmingham. By the Rev. Leyton Richards.

THIS Church is one of the historic edifices of Nonconformity in England. Outwardly, its fabric is plain and unadorned, and might easily be mistaken by the passer-by for one of the many warehouses which stand in the central district of Birmingham, a glance at the notice board, however, would indicate that this drab brick building is 'Carrs Lane Meeting House,' for it is on this site that the Church has gathered since the seventeenth century. To ask why a Nonconformist congregation should have flourished for two and a half centuries in the middle of a big city is to go back to an interesting piece of history. It was Birmingham which helped to recondition Cromwell's army on its way to Worcester's crowning 'mercy' in 1654, and it is recorded by Clarendon, the Royalist historian, that Birmingham 'declared a more peremptory salute to His Majesty than any other place.' The town had long been a hotbed of Puritan feeling, and when some two thousand clergymen of the Established Church were ejected from their livings in 1662, many of them flocked to Birmingham as a refuge. Even after the Five Mile Act had been imposed, which forbade non-episcopal divines to preach within five miles of a corporate town, Birmingham still became the residence of the evicted men, since Charles II had refused to grant a municipal charter. Technically, therefore, Birmingham, though even then a considerable market town, was not a borough. The Nonconformist clergy were able to gather congregations about them, and to conduct ministries forbidden by law in most other centres of population. It is from this period that Carrs Lane dates. It began in the 1660s in what is now known as the Old Meeting House, but some thirty years later the Church divided by mutual consent, and a new centre was found in what is now known as Carrs Lane. With the passing of the Toleration Act in 1689, legal barriers to the propagation of Nonconformity were removed, and Birmingham Free Church life began at once to forge ahead with vigour. It is one of the ironies of history that it was the very attempt to stamp out Nonconformity which thus made Birmingham, and Carrs Lane Church in particular, one of the strongholds of Protestantism.

From 1689 onwards, Carrs Lane had a succession of ministers of varying capacity, several of whom made their mark upon the life of the city, but in these days it is known best as the scene of the two great ministries of John Angell James and Dr Robert William Dale. These two between them occupied the pulpit of this historic church for almost a century, and it was Dr Dale in particular who gave to Carrs Lane its nation-wide repute, as a centre both of vigorous preaching and of inspired scholarship. He entered fearfully into the civic life of Birmingham, and to his influence Joseph Chamberlain owed his zeal for municipal reform.

Dr Dale was followed after his death in 1896 by the silver-tongued preacher, Dr J. H. Jowett, who maintained the repute of Carrs Lane for a pulpit which counts. Dr Jowett, however, was more than a preacher, and the permanent monument to his ministry stands today in the Digbeth Institute still connected with Carrs Lane. Dr Jowett went to New York in 1910, to be followed at Carrs Lane by Dr. Sidney M. Berry; and upon his appointment in 1923 as Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, he was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. Leyton Richards, under whose charge Carrs Lane is still seeking to emphasise those Christian values with which its name has been associated from the start.

10.40
(Darenty only)
THE
SILENT
FELLOWSHIP

I. Chorus

Slide with us, the eye is drawing onward,
and the day is now declining.

II. (After Alleluia)

There, where the sun is setting,
See the shadows of the night;
When the day is over,
And the night is here;
O great and mighty God,
Thou the shining hours of night.

III. Chorus (Cantata)

O God, our Lord Jesus Christ,
Thou Saviour dear,
Thou who art with us,
Thou who art with us,
Thou who art with us,
Thou who art with us,
Thou who art with us,
Thou who art with us.

IV. Chorus

There, where the sun is setting,
See the shadows of the night;
When the day is over,
And the night is here;
O great and mighty God,
Thou the shining hours of night.

V. Chorus

There, where the sun is setting,
See the shadows of the night;
When the day is over,
And the night is here;
O great and mighty God,
Thou the shining hours of night.

VI. Chorus

There, where the sun is setting,
See the shadows of the night;
When the day is over,
And the night is here;
O great and mighty God,
Thou the shining hours of night.

The Cantata for 10.40-11.0

The Cantata for 10.40-11.0
No. 136 (The Cantata for 10.40-11.0)
(Thou knowest me God)

7.55 ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS
THE BELLS

8.0 THE SERVICE

Hymn, 'Praise my Soul, the King
of Heaven'

Confession and Thanksgiving

Psalm 136

Lesson

House of Misericord

Prayers

Hymn, 'The King of Love'

Address, The Rev. Pat

MASTON

Hymn, 'Glory to Thee, my God, this
night'

Prayers

(For 8.45-10.30 Programmes see
opposite page)

10.30 Epilogue
'Long Suffering'

(For details of this week's Epilogue
see page 81)

10.40-11.0 (Darenty only)
The Silent Fellowship
S. B. Thompson, Birmingham

Sunday's Programmes continued (July 14)

SWA CARDIFF. 166 kc.s. (309.9 m.)

3.30 S.B. from London
 5.0-6.15 app. S.B. from London
 6.30 S.B. from London
 7.55 S.B. from London
 8.45 **The Week's Good Cause**
 An Appeal on behalf of the Cardiff Central Boys' Club and Hostel, by the Chairman, Lady Roberts
 8.4 S.B. from London
 9.0 West Regional News
 9.5 S.B. from London
 10.30 Epilogue
 10.40-11.0 The Silent Fellowship
 S.B. from Swansea

SSX SWANSEA. 1,040 kc.s. (288.5 m.)

3.30 **A CONCERT**
 Relay from the Mumbles Pier Pavilion, Mumbles
 THE NATIONAL ORCHESTRA OF WALES
 Conducted by WALTER K. BRAYNE
 Overture, Ringelstedt
 WATKYN WATKYN (Violoncello)
 and Orchestra
 Drop out, young lover
 Dance of the Clowns (Christmas Tree)
 Prelude and Call (Mary Rose)
 Fantasy, "The Three Bears"
 WATKYN WATKYN and Orchestra
 Madama ("Don Giovanni") Mozart
 Wedding Waltz (Pierrotte a Veil)

ERNEST VON DOHNANYI was only twenty when he made his first appearance as a concert pianist, stepping at once into the very front rank of exponents. A year later, having won laurels in all the principal music centres of Germany and Austria-Hungary, he appeared with no less success in this country, and in 1890 in the United States. As a composer he was known at first by his fresh and attractive music for his own instrument, for a good many years, however, he has been steadily gaining wider recognition as a composer of orchestral and chamber music, and latterly of music for the stage. Although making comparatively little use of actual folk tunes, most of his music is strongly characteristic of his native Hungary; it is all distinguished not only by very able craftsmanship, but by a genuine gift of invention, flavoured with a happy sense of laughter. His "Variations on a Nursery Tune" are already popular in the best sense, alike with pianists and with audiences.

The pantomime from which this Wedding Waltz is taken made its first appearance on the Draxton stage in 1811.

In the form of a suite, the music consists of six numbers, of which the Wedding Waltz is the first. After a lead chord on the whole orchestra, the violins in unison run about in quavers, until the tune enters on flutes, clarinets, and violins, in octaves. This first tune has the chief say in the little movement, although other melodies are heard, one on violins and one etc. and another on bassoon, violins, and violas. The movement passes through

several changes of key, and before the end there is a little repetition of the violin figure from the opening, after which the first tune brings it

INTERLUDE FROM THE STUDIO

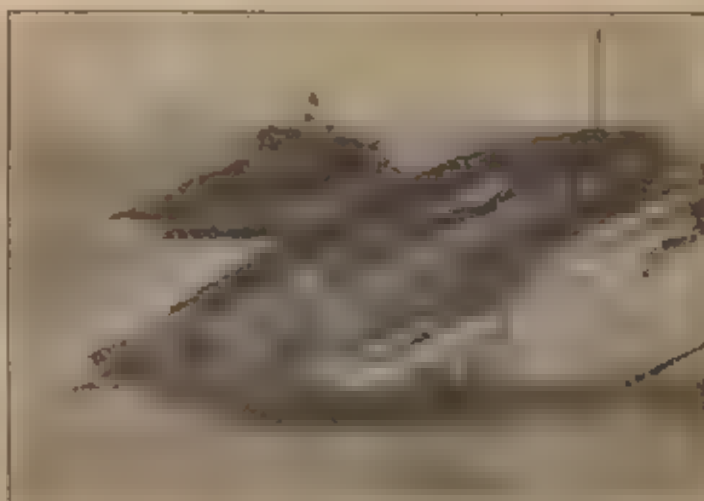
T. D. JONES (Pianoforte)

CONCERT

(10.0-11.0)

Egyptian Ballet
 WATKYN WATKYN
 Hall's Pavement
 Trade Winds
 Port of Many Ships
 On the Sea
 Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 1 in F

5.0-6.15 app. S.B. from London



THE MUMBLES LIGHTHOUSE.

A fine picture typical of the rugged Glamorganshire coast. A concert by the National Orchestra of Wales is being relayed by Swansea from the Mumbles Pier Pavilion this afternoon, at 3.30. The Concert will also be broadcast from Cardiff.

6.30 A RELIGIOUS SERVICE

Relayed from St. Mary's Parish Church
 Hymn, "Jesus, where'er Thy people meet" (A. and M., No. 629, H. C., No. 386, Tune, "Wareham")
 Psalm 104 (Chants, Tune, F; Comm in B Flat; Anthem, "Gloria in Excelsis" (Mozart)
 Hymn, "O Saviour, precious Saviour" (A. and M., No. 307; H. C., No. 681, Tune, "Zion")
 Address by the Rev. W. T. HAYARD, M.O., M.A. (Vicar of Swansea)
 Hymn, "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven" (A. and M., No. 268, H. C., No. 50, Tune, "Rock of Ages")

7.55-8.45 S.B. from London

8.50 WEATHER FORECAST NEWS

9.0 S.B. from Cardiff

9.5 S.B. from London

10.30 Epilogue

10.40-11.0 The Silent Fellowship

Relayed to Daventry

6BM BOURNEMOUTH. 1,040 kc.s. (288.5 m.)

3.30-6.15 app. S.B. from London

7.55 S.B. from London

8.45 **The Week's Good Cause**

Appeal on behalf of the Bournemouth Branch of The H. by Brigadier-General R. F. BORSINI, C.B., O.S.I., C.F.E. (President)

8.50 S.B. from London (9.0 Local Announcements)

10.30 Epilogue

5PY PLYMOUTH. 1,040 kc.s. (288.5 m.)

3.30-6.15 app. S.B. from London

8.45 S.B. from London

9.0 S.B. from London (9.0 Local Announcements)

10.30 Epilogue

2ZY MANCHESTER. 797 kc.s. (376.4 m.)

3.30 **A Ballad Concert**

HARRY GREENWOOD (Pianoforte)

From Manchester

J. B. H. H. H. H.

(Mezzo-Soprano)

From Hull

WALTER HAYTON (Violoncello)

From Hull

JOHN ASKEW (Baritone)

From Sheffield

6.0-8.15 app. S.B. from London

7.55 S.B. from London

8.45 **The Week's Good Cause**

An Appeal on behalf of the Stockport Musical Festival Carnival Committee in aid of Stockport Infirmary, by Mrs. Worsley THE MARRIAGE OF STOCKPORT

10.30 Epilogue

9.50 S.B. from London (9.0 Local Announcements)

10.30 Epilogue

Other Stations.

5NO NEWCASTLE.

3.30-6.15 app. S.B. from London 7.55-8.45 S.B. from London

5SC GLASGOW.

10.30 Military Band Concert from the Bandstand, K. Grove Park. The Band of H.M. Royal Corps of Signals. This performance of Brigadier H. Churchill's Band is the Officers' Concert. Conducted by W. R. Richards, M.O., M.A. (Vicar of Glasgow)
 3.30-6.15 app. S.B. from London
 7.55 S.B. from London
 8.45 S.B. from London
 9.0 S.B. from London
 9.5 S.B. from London

2BD ABERDEEN.

3.30-6.15 app. S.B. from London 7.55-8.45 S.B. from London
 8.50 WEATHER FORECAST NEWS
 9.0 S.B. from London 10.30 Epilogue

2BE BELFAST.

3.30-6.15 app. S.B. from London 7.55-8.45 S.B. from London
 8.50 WEATHER FORECAST NEWS 9.0 S.B. from London 10.30 Epilogue

Rates of Subscription to "The Radio Times" (including postage, Twelve months (Foreign), 15s. 8d.; twelve months (British), 14s. 6d. Subscriptions should be sent to the Publisher of "The Radio Times," 8-11, Southampton Street, Strand W.C.2.

MONDAY, JULY 15

5GB DAVENTRY EXPERIMENTAL

626 Kc s 479.5 D

- 4.0 Lozells Picture House Orchestra
Conductor A. PARRIS
 Overture, "The Beauty for Helen"
 Selection, "Vernon"
 Selection, "The Last Will"
 4.30
 + Dance Music
 JACK PAYNE and the B.B.C.
 DANCE ORCHESTRA
 5.30
 The Children's Hour
 (From Birmingham)
 Zorro the Fourth by Mary Hodge
 Jack will Entertain
 "How do you like it?"
 How do you like it?
 By Margaret M. Kennedy
 Dorothy McLean
 6.15
 The First News
 TIME SIGNAL, GREENWICH: WEATHER FORE-
 CAST, FIRST GENERAL NEWS BULLETIN

8.0

AN HOUR OF VAUDEVILLE

- 4.0 Lozells Picture House Orchestra
Conductor A. PARRIS
 Overture, "The Beauty for Helen"
 Selection, "Vernon"
 Selection, "The Last Will"
 4.30
 + Dance Music
 JACK PAYNE and the B.B.C.
 DANCE ORCHESTRA
 5.30
 The Children's Hour
 (From Birmingham)
 Zorro the Fourth by Mary Hodge
 Jack will Entertain
 "How do you like it?"
 How do you like it?
 By Margaret M. Kennedy
 Dorothy McLean
 6.15
 The First News
 TIME SIGNAL, GREENWICH: WEATHER FORE-
 CAST, FIRST GENERAL NEWS BULLETIN
 7.02 HARRY MILLER (1)
 1. a...
 I...
 A...
 On...
 8.0
 Vaudeville
 (From Birmingham)
 MYLES CLIFTON (Light Comedian)



VAUDEVILLE TONIGHT

Among the artists taking part in tonight's Vaudeville programme from Birmingham are—
 Dorothy McLean (left), Myles Clifton (centre), and Alma Vane (right).

- 6.30
 Light Music
 (From Birmingham)
 PATTISON'S SALON ORCHESTRA
 Directed by NERRIS STANLEY
 Relayed from the Café Restaurant
 Corporation Street
 Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld
 1. a...
 One of the most popular of Offenbach's many
 works is the most shameless
 with the story of the Underworld in search
 of love and with the comic tale of Orpheus
 in the Underworld in search
 of love. The story of Orpheus, the son
 of a king, who was a great musician, was
 on the classic theme, but here it is treated in a
 mood of broadest comedy bordering
 farce. In Offenbach's day as only after he
 will now remember, burlesque was a favourite
 form of humour, and no subject was too sacred
 to be made fun of. But even those who
 too young to remember the vogue of such light-
 hearted works have a sense of the
 repulsive aim from this as from other operas
 of Offenbach's, and the Overture, full of gay and
 sparkling melody, is bound to seem familiar
 DAISY NEAL (Contralto)
 Love is a Slave
 ORCHESTRA
 Music on the Works of Rossini
 7.5 NERRIS STANLEY (Piano)
 Spanish Dance, "Zapateado"
 SARABATE was an outstanding figure in the concert
 world of the last generation. A Spaniard by
 birth, he was known all over the world as a

1. a...
 MARK and ALMA VANE (Light Duo)
 The...
 M. A. TATTLER (1) and Sketch
 PHILIP...
 9.0
 A CONCERT
 CELINE STEINBERG
 The Old Serenade
 Valse, The Blue Danube (Johann Strauss)
 Liebestraum (A Dream of Love)
 10.0
 L'Amour de Moi (My Love) - arr. Julien Tiersot
 Par Dices (Truly thou sayest)
 10.15
 Young Love has Sleeping
 What comes over the Sea
 I cannot tell what you
 10.45
 Memories of Glee
 10.0
 The Second News
 10.15
 DANCE MUSIC
 JACK HYLTON'S AMBASSADOR CLUB BAND, directed
 by RAY STARITA, from the AMBASSADOR CLUB
 11.0-11.15
 REG BATTEN and his BAND from the
 NEW PRINCES RESTAURANT
 (Monday's Programme continued on page 71.)

EWARTS HOT-WATER SERVICE BUREAU

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 supplied to an "Apia" porcelain
 bath, made by Saunders &
 Connor Ltd., Bath, Scotland

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 Ewart hot-water supply systems in
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SWA	CARDIFF.	368 kc/s. (368.2 m.)	Three Dances from N. Gwyn German Country Dance Pastoral Dance Merry. "Makers' Dance Naval Patrol, Britain's First Line" .. Williams
1.15-2.0	An Orchestral Concert		
	Relayed from the National Museum of Wales		
	NATIONAL ORCHESTRA OF WALES		
	Conductor: Sir John Glynne		
	Overture, 'The Swan of Tuonela,' Op. 22 } Weber Legend, 'The Swan of Tuonela,' Op. 22 } Legend, 'Lemminkäinen's Return' } Song of the Volca Boatmen } Ballet Music, 'Nell Gwyn' }		
4.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
4.45	Mrs. HOWARD ROWLANDS: 'Down on the Farm'—III, A Woman's Experience in War Time'		
6.0	JOHN STEAN & CARLTON CELEBRITY ORCHESTRA		
	From the Carlton Restaurant		
5.15	The Children's Hour		
5.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
6.15	S.B. from London		
9.30	West Regional News.		
9.15-11.0	S.B. from London		
55X	1,040 kc/s. (288.5 m.)		
1.15-2.0	S.B. from Cardiff		
4.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
4.45	S.B. from Cardiff		
6.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
6.15	S.B. from London		
9.30	S.B. from Cardiff		
9.15-11.0	S.B. from London		
6BM	BOURNEMOUTH.	1,040 kc/s. (288.5 m.)	
4.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
6.15-11.0	S.B. from London (0.30 Local Announcements)		
5PY	PLYMOUTH.	1,040 kc/s. (288.5 m.)	
4.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
5.15	The Children's Hour		
	Empire Week		
	The Story of 'Little Brown Tails and the Cheeses' (Wynne), followed by a dialogue, 'Stamps of the Sky-ways' (W. H. Wooncroft)		
6.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
6.15-11.0	S.B. from London (0.30 Local Announcements)		
2ZY	MANCHESTER.	187 kc/s. (376.4 m.)	
4.0	Famous Northern Resorts		
	Morecambe		
	THE BAND OF R.M. SCOTS GUARDS		
	Director of Music, R. E. DOWELL		
	(By kind permission of Col. FRANCIS ALSTON, I.M.G., D.S.O.)		
	Relayed from the West End Bandstand		
	Overture, 'Oberon' Weber		
	Selection, 'Birthday Serenade' Lincks		
	Selection, 'Romance and Jinx' Genned		
5.0	JOHN E. JAMES		
	(The Cumberland Entertainer)		
5.15	The Children's Hour		
	LOUISE ALONG		
	Songs sung by DORIS GAMBELL and HARRY L. ALLEN		
6.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
6.15	S.B. from London		
7.45	IVOR VINTOR		
	(The Little Surprise)		
8.0	Famous Northern Resorts		
	Harrogate		
	S.B. from Leeds		
	THE HARROGATE MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA		
	Conducted by BART CAMM		
	Relayed from the Royal Hall		
	Overture, 'The Merry Wives of Windsor'		
	Chant Elegance		
	Three English Dances		
	HARROGATE (Tenor)		
	Songs		
	On the STRA		
	Song, 'The Maid of Arles' ('The Maid of Arles')		
	Arranged by 'The River' arr. C. Taylor		
	Baritone, 'Baritone' arr. C. Taylor		
9.0-11.0	S.B. from London (0.30 Local Announcements)		
5NO	NEWCASTLE.	1,440 kc/s. (208.3 m.)	
4.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
4.15	S.B. from London		
6.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
6.15	S.B. from London		
9.0-11.0	S.B. from London (0.30 Local Announcements)		
58C	GLASGOW.	1,040 kc/s. (288.5 m.)	
4.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
4.15	S.B. from London		
6.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
6.15	S.B. from London		
9.0-11.0	S.B. from London (0.30 Local Announcements)		
2BD	ABERDEEN	795 kc/s. (376.4 m.)	
4.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
4.15	S.B. from London		
6.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
6.15	S.B. from London		
9.0-11.0	S.B. from London (0.30 Local Announcements)		
2BE	BELFAST	1,040 kc/s. (288.5 m.)	
12.0-1.0	The Radio Quartet		
4.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
4.15	S.B. from London		
6.0	London Programme relayed from Daventry		
6.15	S.B. from London		
9.0-11.0	S.B. from London (0.30 Local Announcements)		



9.40
TEDDY BROWN
in
VAUDEVILLE

TUESDAY, JULY 16

2LO LONDON & 5XX DAVENTRY

842 kc. (356.3 m.) 193 kc/a. (1,554.4 m.)

9.40
TOMMY
HANDLEY in
VAUDEVILLE



10.15 a.m. THE DAILY SERVICE

10.30 (Daventry only) TIME SIGNAL, GREENWICH
WEATHER FORECAST

10.45 Mrs. MARTINEZ: 'Invalid Cookery'

11.0 (Daventry only) Gramophone Records
Miscellaneous

12.0 Organ Music
Played by EDGAR T. COOK
Relayed from Southwark Cathedral

Toccata in A... Fauré
Two Choral Preludes... Brunn
A Rose breaks into bloom
My almost heart doth yearn

CONSTANCE READ (Singer)
I will extol thee... Costa

EDGAR T. COOK
Symphonic Poem, 'Orpheus'... Linn

CONSTANCE READ
My heart ever faithful... Bach

EDGAR T. COOK
Elves... Allen Rowley

Fantasia Dialogue... Beckmann

1.0 LIGHT MUSIC
ALFRED HENRIE and his ORCHESTRA
From the 'Lullaby'

2.0-2.15 (Daventry only)
Experimental Transmission of Still Pictures
by the Fullograph Process

4.0 LIGHT MUSIC
LOUIS LEVY'S ORCHESTRA
Conducted by ARNOLD EAGLE
From the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion

5.15 THE CHILDREN'S HOUR
From the 'Candlestick' (Gardiner) and other
Violin Solos, played by DAVID WISE
'Zoo Underwater Riddles' solved by LESLIE
G. MAINLAND
The Story of 'Corrie' (E. Mortimer Ballen)

6.0 Poems by JOHN FREEMAN
Read by ROBERT HARRIS

6.15 'The First News'
TIME SIGNAL GREENWICH WEATHER FORECAST,
FIRST GENERAL NEWS BULLETIN

6.30 Musical Interlude

6.45 THE FOUNDATIONS OF MUSIC
EARLY FRENCH KEYBOARD MUSIC

7.0 'Holidays at Home and Abroad'—X
Mr. R. V. MORTON: Ireland

7.0 (Daventry only) Mr. ALFRED O. ROBERTS
'The Eastford' S.B. from Manchester

7.15 Musical Interlude

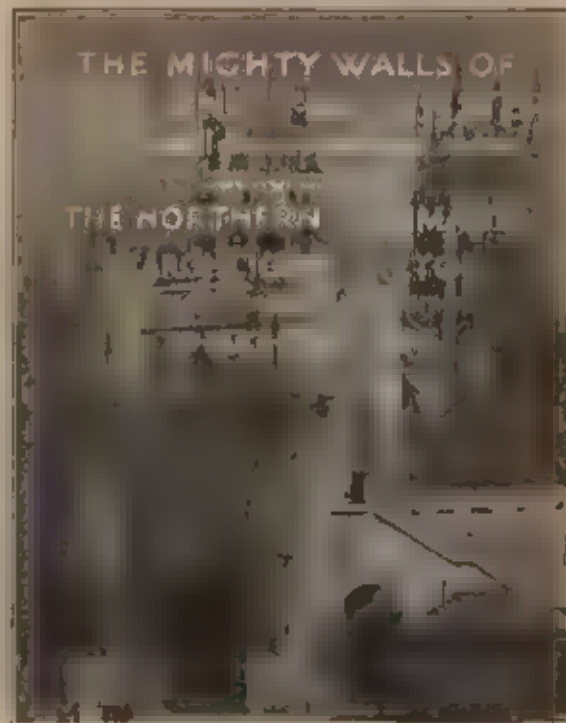
7.25 'Six Types of Tudor Prose'
VI—Biography, by Mr. T. S. ELIOT

For the last of his six types of Tudor prose, Mr. Eliot has chosen biography, and certainly no Tudor biography has been so thoroughly researched and so carefully selected. The subject of the biography is a man who, as a poet, combines in performance the two main traits of Elizabethan character: love of physical adventure and love of mental adventure, too. As a poet he wrote some sonnets that are Shakespearean alone excepted, the glory of that singing age, and as a soldier he typified, by his death at Zutphen, the very idea of Elizabethan chivalry. A finer subject for biography would be hard to find—if all were known about the man; but Greville wrote biography before the modern methods of particularization and exactitude had

come into practice, with the result that, though as is the renowned picture of Sidney he is not so well-known as he was, his reputation for intimate friendship with Sidney, his sharing of adventures from school days to Sidney's death, and his agreement with Sidney's views of literature and life—to point it, we could wish to know much more of this fine flower of Elizabethan courtly life.

7.45 A Light Orchestral Programme

WATKYN WATKINS (Baritone)
THE WINDLESS ORCHESTRA
Conducted by JOHN ANSELL
Overture, 'Vanda'... Deszak
Love Poems for Orchestra, 'Stars of the East'... Hermann Lohr
Chant at Sunset; Song of the Dancer; Song of the Birds... Eastern Night Song



Born in the South of England in 1872, Hermann Lohr has for long held a foremost place in the affections of English singers and audiences. It is no exaggeration to say that some of his songs are known everywhere. As is only natural, this orchestral Suite is song-like in character, and the names of the movements, indicating clearly what the composer would have them mean for us, all suggest that he had singing in mind as he wrote them. It is, of course, one of the best compliments one can pay to a melody to say that it would lend itself well to singing.

8.0 WATKYN WATKINS and Orchestra
Homeward Bound
The Old Superb... } Stanford

8.5 ORCHESTRA
Waltz, 'Danube Legends'... Fucik
Two Short Pieces... Annate Murray
Morning Peace; Morning Joy
Storn Dance Tune, 'The Cuckoo's Nest' (Orchestra)
Select on, 'The Fortune Teller'... Victor Herbert

9.0 WATKYN WATKINS with Piano-forte
In Summer-time on Bredon... Graham Peel
Five-and-twenty sailormen... Coleridge-Taylor

9.38 ORCHESTRA
Dance of the Hours, 'La Gioconda', Ponchielli
Gavotte ('Mignon')... Ambrosio Thomas
Pas des Fleurs (Flower Dance) ('Nada Balala')
Spanish Suite, 'La Feria'... Delibes

8.0-8.30

(Daventry only)

The Foundations of Character

VI—Discipline or Freedom, by Mr. Z. F. WILLIS

In his last talk during this present series, Mr. Willis attacks perhaps the most pertinent question of all in connection with the foundations of character. In how far is the freedom of choice and of look and behaviour that has now become a part of the person's equipment, beneficial or detrimental to a proper growth of character? In other words, what is the solution of the present dilemma of freedom or discipline? Mr. Willis will also attempt to define the limits of personal and necessary intervention on the part of Society.

9.0 The Second News

WEATHER FORECAST, SECOND GENERAL NEWS BULLETIN

9.15 Sir Walford Davies

'Music and the Ordinary Listener'
Series VIII: Handel at the Harpsichord

9.35 Local Announcements; (Daventry only)
Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Market

9.40 Vaudeville

TOMMY HANDLEY (Comedian)
TEDDY BROWN (Xylophone Solos)
JACK PAYNE and the B.B.C.
LAWRENCE BENTLEY

A Variety Item from the
LONDON COLISEUM

10.40 DANCE MUSIC

JAY WHIDDEN'S BAND from the CARLTON HOTEL

11.33-12.0 The Northern Command Searchlight Tattoo

from Knavesmere, York
(It begins at 11.33)

PART II

The scene of the Tattoo shows the walls of York and the Minster, with two gates of the city on either side.

Pageant—'Unity and Peace'

WAR

The long-drawn-out War of the Roses is portrayed. The rival armies approach each other, and a hand-to-hand combat takes place. Massed Bands play martial music.

PEACE

As the battle ends, Organ Music and Singing is heard from the Minster, whose stained glass windows gradually light up. The Gates of the Minster open, and an ecclesiastical procession emerges. At the same time, processions of civilians in mediæval dress converge on the stage from all sides, singing. The rival armies, now at peace, line up on either side. A hymn is sung, and a song of praise to the great Amen is heard all night lie out, except from the Minster windows.

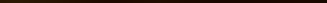
Grand Finale

After a slight pause, the Massed Bands enter from the Minster Gate, followed by the Massed Drums and the various units that have taken part in the Tattoo. When all have taken their places, the first verse of 'A Hymn to the Virgin Mary' is sung by the Bands and the Choir. The second verse is sung by an echo Choir and the third by the Bands. Choir and Audience. The Pageant concludes with the National Anthem.

Outstanding
Items from this
week's Programme

obtainable on

"His Master's Voice" RECORDS

1040 $\text{K}\Omega/\text{cm}$
 (200 $\text{K}\Omega/\text{cm}$)^a

GUNSTONE JONES
gives a Perambon Recital from Cardiff this
evening at 7.5.





The Eleventh of the 'Great Plays' Series. THE 'ELECTRA' OF EURIPIDES



'The Play and its Author.' By W. A. Darlington.

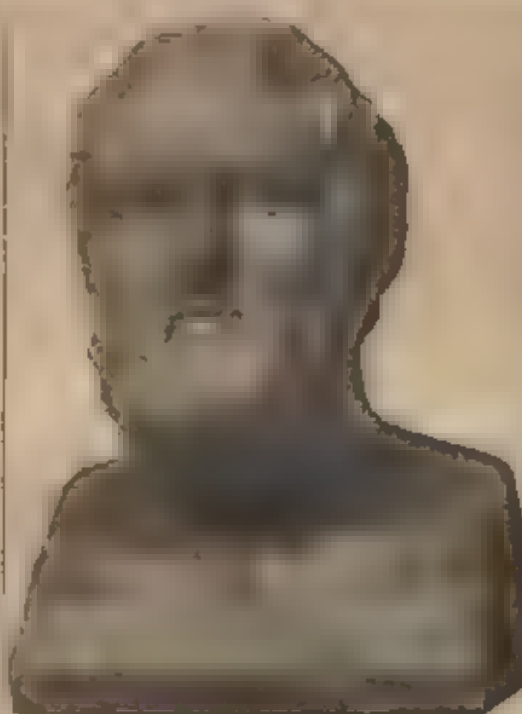
EURIPIDES' great tragedy, as translated into English rhyming verse by Gilbert Murray, is to be broadcast on Tuesday (18th) and Wednesday (19th) (London, etc.). Listeners will find the accompanying article by the Dramatic Critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, an excellent introduction to the play.

OF all dramatic Tragedy is at once the most impressive and the most difficult to make comprehensible to the modern public. Tragedy in ancient Greece was not merely formal, but formal in ways altogether different from anything that our own theatre has known.

Formalism in the theatre is usual to two causes—tradition and environment. These two causes worked together in the Greek theatre in which speech and action comparatively

of the gods and the divine heroes and queens of the heroic age. Characters in these stories were not presented as ordinary men and women. They were given stiff-like buskins to make their stature and masks to emphasize their superhuman quality; and they expressed themselves, not in ordinary terms but in speeches, in verse, of great length and the highest degree of stately beauty.

So much for tradition. Environment worked to the same end. The Greek play was an open-air amphitheatre, seating 3,000 people or more. In so huge an auditorium, and without artificial aids to sight or hearing, masks became almost a necessity, for any effects which the actor makes by the play of facial expression are completely lost on the spectators in the back seats. (For example, in the Passion Play Theatre at Ober-Ammergau, which accommodates no more than 5,000 people before an open-air stage, you cannot see the gnawings of conscience at work upon the face of Judas from the back seats—which are the most expensive seats—without a pair of field-glasses. The conditions of the Greek theatre demanded masks, demanded the artificial heightening of the actor with buskins, and demanded long, stately speeches; for it was necessary that the speakers, in order to be properly heard, should remain as far as possible in one place and should move as little as possible in what is nowadays called 'back stage'.



EURIPIDES

This formalism sadly hampers a producer who stages a Greek tragedy in our theatre but many of the difficulties disappear when broadcasting is in question. Lack of swift action, and a dependence on language only, generally fail to appeal to the modern playgoer, but are actually advantages to the listener. Practically speaking, the only difficulty which the prospective listener to the *Electra* has to anticipate is the highly conventional style of the poetry, which may

be idealized language such as the demigods of the heroic age might be supposed to use.

The story of which the *Electra* forms one of the most famous of the old Greek legends. We have seen the subject of all the three plays. The subject is Agamemnon, on the day of Troy was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus. By the law of the Greeks, the son, Orestes, was bound to avenge his father's murder. This Orestes did, with the help of his sister Electra.

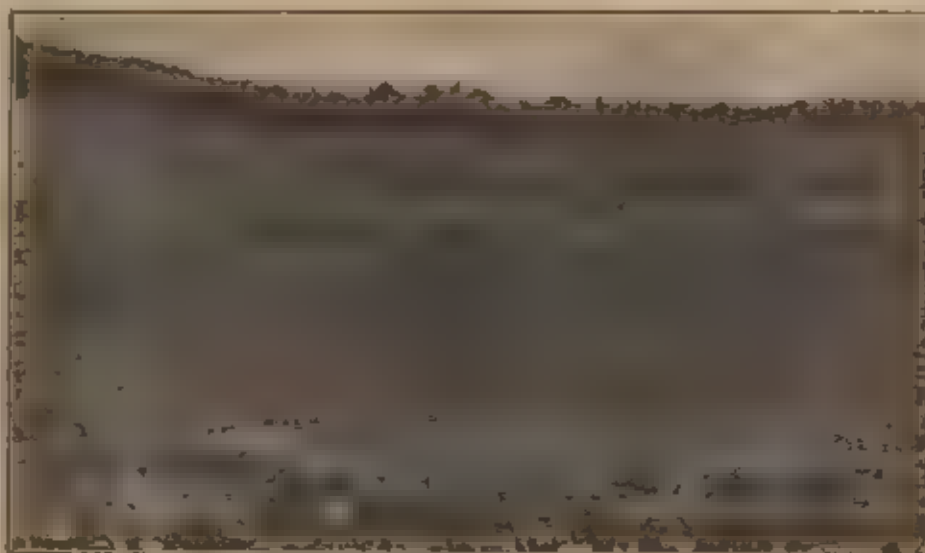
In order to carry out the command of Apollo to avenge his father, the two unfortunates had to murder their mother, which in itself was the worst possible crime that the Greek mind could conceive. The theme which this story sets before a dramatist, therefore is to decide not whether Electra and her brother should kill Clytemnestra or not—for there can be no tampering with the facts of the legend—but whether their action in carrying the blood-feud to this length is morally justified.

Electra comes to no very definite conclusion. He regards Orestes as a luckless instrument in the hands of a higher power which compels him to carry out the blood-feud, but in so doing makes him something of an outcast. Sophocles, on the other hand, has no qualms about conscience. His Orestes and Electra might be the hero and heroine of a tragedy. Elizabethan tragedy so clearly are the poet's sympathies with the avengers. He takes the righteousness of the deed for granted.

It is exactly in his refusal to do any such thing that Euripides differs from his two great forerunners. They accept the legend, and with it the moral necessity for revenge. Euripides, the most modern man of his own time, is

in his refusal to do any such thing that Euripides differs from his two great forerunners. They accept the legend, and with it the moral necessity for revenge. Euripides, the most modern man of his own time, is

(Continued on the opposite page)



THE GREAT GREEK THEATRE AT EPIDAUROS—AS IT IS TODAY

8.15
AN IMMORTAL
GREEK
TRAGEDY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17
2LO LONDON & 5XX DAVENTRY

842 kc s. (356 1/2 m.) 193 kc s. 1,554 1/2 m.

10.20
A NEW REVUE
BY ERNEST
LONGSTAFFE

10.15 a.m. THE DAILY SERVICE

10.30 (Daentry only) TIME SIGNAL
GREENWICH WEATHER FORECAST

10.45 Mrs. OLIVER STRACHEY A
Woman's Commentary

11.0 (Daentry only) Gramophone
Records
Concerto in G Minor Saint Saens

11.0 A Ballad Concert
DORA HEYES (Soprano)
EDWARD RUTEN (Tenor)

12.30 (Daentry only) Records

1.0-2.0 LIGHT MUSIC
FRASER & NEAVE
Directed by GEORGES HANCOCK
From the Restaurant Frisco

3.30 Mrs. G. L. S. The N. H. S.
Milk Supply VI An. The Best People
Drink Milk

4.45 DANCE MUSIC
JACK PAYNE and the B.B.C.
DANCE ORCHESTRA

4.45 ORGAN MUSIC
Played by ALICE TAYLOR
Relayed from Davis Theatre, Croydon

5.15 THE CHILDREN'S HOUR
'The Lost Child,' adapted from 'Tangle-
wood Tales' (Nathaniel Hawthorne), and
arranged as a Dialogue Story, with In-
cidental Music by THE OLAF SEKKER

6.0 Musical Interlude

6.15 'The First News'
TIME SIGNAL, GREENWICH, WEATHER
FORECAST, FIRST GENERAL NEWS BOL-
LETTIN

6.30 'The Week's Work in the Garden,'
by the Royal Horticultural Society

6.40 Musical Interlude

6.45 THE FOUNDATIONS OF MUSIC
EARLY FRENCH KEYBOARD MUSIC

THE ELECTRA OF
EURIPIDES



TO-NIGHT AT 8-15

Translated into English Rhyming Verse by Professor
Gilbert Murray, LL.D., D.Litt.

Arranged for broadcasting by Dulcinea Glasby
Produced by Howard Rose

Characters in the Play.

Clytemnestra, Queen of Argos and Mycenae; Widow of
Agamemnon

Electra, Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra

Orestes, Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, now in
banishment

A Pessant, Husband of Electra

An Old Man, formerly Servant to Agamemnon

Pylades, Son of Strophios, King of Phocis; Friend to
Orestes

Aegisthus, usurping King of Argos and Mycenae, now
Husband of Clytemnestra

Messenger

The Heroes Castor and Polydeuces

Chorus of Argive Women, with the Leader

The Scene is laid in the Mountains of Argos

7.0 Mr. W. E. H. Hobson: 'A Disease
which Menaces Daffodils' (Under the
auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture)

7.15 Musical Interlude

7.25 Mr. A. KAHN: 'Spending and Saving'
- VI The Consumer's Organization

7.45 DANCE MUSIC
JACK PAYNE and the B.B.C.
LONDON ORCHESTRA

8.15 The 'Electra' of
Euripides

(See centre of page and also facing page)

10.0 'The Second News'
WEATHER FORECAST, TIME SIGNAL,
NEWS BULLETIN, LOCAL KNOWLEDGE
(Daentry only), SHIPPING FORE-
CAST and FAT STOCK PRICES

10.20 Fifty-Fifty

The Woman Pays

A play by the author, composed and
produced by

ERNEST LONGSTAFFE

Costs:

HARRY PETER

ANNA WAIN

P. A. P. P. P.

H. H. P. H. H.

ELsie OTLEY

THE REVUE CHORUS

11.0-12.0 DANCE MUSIC

JACK HYLTON'S AMBASSADOR CLUB BAND,
directed by RAY STARITA, from the
AMBASSADOR CLUB

This Week's Epilogue.

'LONG SUFFERING'

Hymn, 'There is a blessed Home'

Colossians i. 1-13

Hymn, 'Rock of Ages'

Romans viii. 38 and 39

(Continued from foot of col. 3, previous page)

the facts of the legend, but sets them out in such a way as to make us question their doctrine. He breaks away from tradition, and plainly regards the blood-feud as a relic from an age more barbarous than his own. In his play we are shown the story from a human, not an 'heroic,' standpoint. He sets himself to trace the disintegrating effects of the blood-feud on the characters of Orestes and Electra, growing up as they do with a carefully-nursed hatred of their mother and an intention to murder her when they can get a chance. He shows us that

both Electra and her brother 'ruin their lives, as well as destroy their mother and Aegisthus, by their servility to a barren creed.'

That last sentence is quoted from a well-told and very striking analogy drawn some years ago by Professor Gilbert Norwood between the position of Euripides in ancient Athens and that of Mr George Bernard Shaw in our own time. Professor Norwood points out that both writers go to work in the same way to show up the futility of basing the conduct of life upon mere catchwords and unexamined traditions and both writers, in consequence, have had to

weather a good deal of stormy criticism from those who uphold tradition blindly and devotedly. Shaw, like Euripides, has written a play designed to show that revenge is not merely a vain thing but a dangerous two-edged weapon which does as much harm to the man who employs it as to his victim. The play in question is *Captain Brassbound's Conversion*; and in comparing the moral of this play with that of the *Electra* you may see how modern Euripides is in spirit, for all the archaic formalism with which he expresses himself.

W. A. DARLINGTON.

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- 4.0 A BAND PROGRAMME**
(From Birmingham)
THE AMBROSIO BAND
Conducted by **ROBERT DAVIS**
Music (to 3 min)
Overture, "Napoleon"
THORNLEY DODGE (Entertainer)
8.30 **BAND**
Cornet Duets, "Till Larrie", *Old Home*
Schmidt, J. Lawrence and A. Price
Horn Solo, "Soda" thro' the Key.... *Truman*
T. Poole, "Fandango" *Sibelius*
THORNLEY DODGE will again entertain
4.45 **BAND**
Trombone Solo, "Winning Spirit".... *Clough*
(Schmidt, T. Price)
Selection, "William Tell" *Reverend*

- 5.0 **DANCE MUSIC**
JACK PAYNE and the
R.B.C.
DANCE ORCHESTRA
5.30 **The Children's**
Hour
(From Birmingham)
The Story of the
Our Triumphant
Song by **DUNCAN**
STANT WHITE
(Horn Solo)
Further Solo
H. How to get
great ones
by **HUGH**
WILLIAMS
HELENA MILLER
6.15 **'The First News'**
TIME SIGNAL (BELL)
WICK: WEATHER
FORECAST (BELL)
GENERAL NEWS
LIFTON

- 6.30 **DANCE MUSIC**
JACK PAYNE and the R.B.C.
DANCE ORCHESTRA
7.0 **Light Music**
(From Birmingham)
LOVELL PICTURE HOUSE ORCHESTRA
Conducted by **E. A. PARSONS**
Overture, "Lustspiel" (Comedy) *Kler-Bela*
Waltz, "The Blue Danube" *Johann Strauss*
DUDLEY STUART WHITE (Borlone)
If I were *David Richards*
Dream Haven *Norman Parker*
Beloved, I shall wait *D'Hordelot*
Revenge *Hutton*
ORCHESTRA
Xylophone Solo, "La Paloma" *Yradier*
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 14 *Liszt*
DUDLEY STUART WHITE
Under the Greenwood Tree
Who is Sylvia? *Fern Coates*
It was a Lover
ORCHESTRA
Hungarian March ("Faust") *Beethoven*
8.0 **A CONCERT**
BARRINGTON HOOPER (Tenor)
Ald King & Orchestral

WILL VAN ALLEN
BERT
AT 9.15

ORCHESTRA
Selection, "The M"
One in the Woods
WARNER'S ORCHESTRA
your many changes during that long pe
side in 1884, but it
The old Mastersingers took their art
and their solemnity, as well as the rather
formality of their rules of song, is very happily
hit off in Wagner's big theme with which he
the blood of stately pomp with a
the air is unmistakable
As a scarcely less w
supply the Master's
tune with the tune
every baroque of
8.15 **BARRINGTON**
HOOPER
Beauty's Eyes Tost
8.30 **BARRINGTON**
HOOPER
Lover - one to
Romberg, arr. R. King
Marginal... *Maverl*
Love Boat
Lib. Brown.
arr. R. King
Lode...
8.45 **BARRINGTON**
HOOPER
My Queen
Al. M...
8.55 **BARRINGTON**
HOOPER
L. A. I. ...

- 8.45 **ORCHESTRA**
I. A. O. M...
M... (Spanish Dance) ... *Monte Carlo*
9.0 **The Second News**
WEATHER FORECAST ... **GENERAL NEWS**
LIFTON
9.15 **Vaudeville**
(From Birmingham)
SANTA and BARBARA (Light Songs and Duets)
WILL VAN ALLEN and BERT (Banjo Duo)
HELENA MILLER (The Actress-Entertainer)
PURVIS BROWN'S "DOMINOS" DANCE BAND
10.15 **DANCE MUSIC**
TERRY BROWN and his BAND from Ciro's Club
11.0-11.15 **JACK HYLTON'S AMBASSADOR CLUB BAND,**
directed by **RAT STARITA**, from the
AMBASSADOR CLUB
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by the Autograph Process

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Programmes for Wednesday

(Manchester Programme continued from page 84)

40 Famous Northern Resorts Southport

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THE 4th FEB 24 1955

Solo on "Lohengrin" by Wagner
Symphony, "Jupiter" by Beethoven
Trumpets Solo, "The Trumpets" by Wagner
Solo on "The Trumpets" by Wagner
Trumpets Solo, "The Trumpets" by Wagner

5.6 DAY TO FORFEITORS: *Reynolds*

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Sigma_{i=1}^n x_i = n\bar{x} \\ \prod_{i=1}^n x_i = G^n \\ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} = \frac{1}{G} \end{array} \right\} \text{for } x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$$

5.15 The Children's Hour

Songs sung by DONALD GAMMELL and HARRY
H. GAMMELL

6.0 London Programme relayed from Daventry

6.15 S.B. from 1 to 100.

6.10 Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin for North of England List 1978

6.40 \mathcal{G}_B from $\mathcal{L}_{\text{con}}^{\text{con}}$

7-45 A Recital of Pianoforte Duets

by HOWARD AGE and ARTHUR SPENCER
Chorale Bach, arr. Langrish
Rondo, Op. 73 Chopin
S. No. 1 of 2 Liszt
The Dancers: The Dancer

Fig. 15. *1000* from London (10-15 1952).

Other Stations.

5NO NEWCASTLE

[illegible]

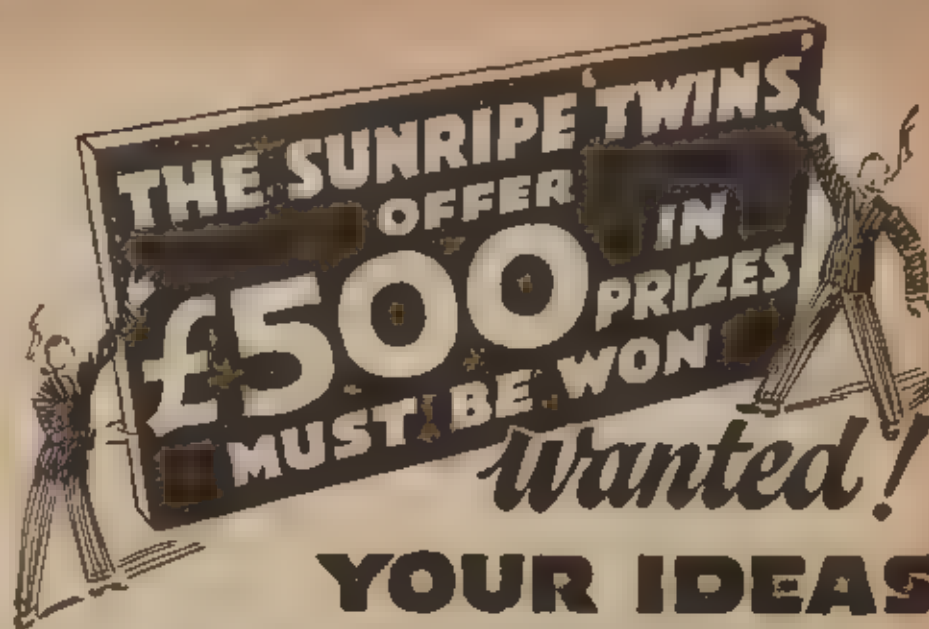
55C GLASGOW

[illegible]

28D ABERDEEN

[illegible]

2BE BELFAST.

[illegible]

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QUARTET

THURSDAY, JULY 18
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9.35
THE ALHAMBRA
FIFTY
YEARS AGO

10.15 THE DAILY SERVICE

10.30 (Daventry only) TIME SIGNAL, GREENWICH, Weather Forecast

10.45 'The Growth of the Child' - XII. The (10) Mrs. ST. AUBYN: 'Toys and Recreations'

11.0 (Daventry only) Gramophone Records
'Clock Symphony' Huggins

11.15 A Concert
MAL RAMBER (Contralto)
HENRY BEN-EL-MENDEL
Organ Music
Played by REGINALD FOOT
Relayed from the Regent Cinema, Bournemouth
(N.B. from Bournemouth)

2.2.20
Experimental Transmission of
Still Pictures
by the Fulgraph Process

3.0 EVENSONG

From Westminster Abbey

3.45 Miss MARJORIE HARRISON
'In Western Canada Now'

4.0 A Concert
WILLIAM SASSACH (Violoncello)

4.30 JACK PAYNE and THE B.B.C.
DAANCE ORCHESTRA

5.15 THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

More News from 'The Windies'—wherein Miss Host, Mr. Sharp, and his daughter Nancy welcome Captain Pottle, George, Joe, Alf Higgins, to say nothing of the rest of the family.

6.0 Musical Interlude

6.15 TIME SIGNAL, GREENWICH: WEATHER FORECAST, FIRST GENERAL NEWS BULLETIN

6.20 Market Prices for Farmers

6.35 Musical Interlude

6.45 THE FOUNDATIONS OF MUSIC
EARLY FRENCH KEYBOARD MUSIC

7.0 Mr. FRANCIS TOYE: 'Music in the Theatre'

7.15 Musical Interlude

7.25 'China—XII, 'Summing Up,' by Sir FREDERICK WHYTE

With this talk the most considerable series of the series comes to an end. China has been considered in its historical and cultural aspects, and now we turn to its modern development. Today Sir Frederick Whyte, who has recently been appointed adviser to the Chinese Government, is going to develop along the lines of Western industrialism without any regard for her fine background of culture! What will be her future place in the world's civilization? And what are to be her relations to Great Britain? These are some of the points Sir Frederick will

7.45 Chamber Music

LILLAS MACKINNON (Pianoforte)
LEON GOOSSENS (Oboe)
THE BROSAS STRING QUARTET
BROSAS GREENBACH; RUBENS PINI
LEON GOOSSENS and Quartet
Tempo molto moderato Lento espressivo
Allegro giocoso

Time Quintet by one of the most original of the young composers in his country, Leon Goossens, who, with a few exceptions, has not been known in this country. The first movement, with a little Prelude, in which the oboe seems to be improvising, the music grows in strength and excitement, until the oboe with an upward rush



brings us to the main quick part of the movement. Beginning vigorously, it ends very quietly and sweetly. In the second movement, slow and rather solemn, the oboe has again a large share, though one beautiful theme is given first to the violin.

The last movement begins like a merry jig, but soon the violoncello presents a calmer mood, with a tune of his own. The lively movement of the jig comes back, however, and with only brief interruptions, brings the

LILLAS MACKINNON
Three Preludes
B Flat, Op. 17; E Minor, Op. 18, C Major, Op. 19
Prelude in F Sharp, Op. 32
Carnegie Danse, Op. 57
Two Studies, Op. 8
A Major; E Major

QUARTET
Quartet Movement
LILLAS MACKINNON
Romance in F Sharp
Nocturne in A
Impromptu in E Flat

LEON GOOSSENS and Quartet
Quartet for Oboe, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello
Allegro; Adagio, Rondo, Allegro

9.0 WEATHER FORECAST, SECOND GENERAL NEWS BULLETIN

9.15 Mr. VERNON BARNETT 'The Way of the World'

9.30 Local Announcements, (Daventry only) Shipping Forecast

9.35 The Alhambra in 'The Eighties'
Ballet Music

by
GEORGE JACOBI
THE WIRELESS ORCHESTRA
Conducted by MAURICE JACOBI
Marche Antique, from Ballet
Cupid (1886)
Valse, from Ballet 'The Swans' (1884)
Waltz from Ballet 'Enchant-ment' (1887)
Daybreak from Ballet 'Temple Indante' (1891)
Gavotte from Ballet 'Don Juan' (1891)
Valse from Ballet 'On the Water' (1891)
Waltz from Ballet 'Pierrot' (1891)
(b) Leaving the Room and Peasants Dance (1891)
(c) Prayer (1891)
(d) Dance of Lovers (1891)
(e) Trunks (Russian Dance) (1891)
Apothosis (1893)
Valse, 'Zerlina' from Ballet 'Don Juan' (1891)
Ballade—Galen, from Ballet 'Don Juan' (1891)
Grand March, from Ballet 'Antiope' (1891)

GEORGE JACOBI, born in 1840, and educated in Paris, began his musical career as a violinist. At the age of twenty-one he was awarded the first prize for violin playing at the Paris Conservatoire—a distinction which a number of the world's greatest violinists have won in. For a few years after that he was associated with Offenbach, and conducted several of the joyous comic operas which had an unrivalled popularity in those days. In 1871 he came to England, and for the next thirty years was Musical Director of the Alhambra in London, producing several of the Offenbach pieces there, and composing music for the imposing number of 105 ballets, a feat which is no doubt a record in its own way. Our older listeners will remember how popular a feature of these ballets Jacob's music was, but besides that tremendous activity he composed a number of smaller stage pieces and some purely instrumental music which includes string quartets and a concerto for violin.

Jacobi was Professor at the Royal College of Music, twice President of the Association of Conductors in England, and was decorated both by the French Government and by the King of Spain. As students can bear for themselves in the programme, conducted by his son, he had an apparently endless gift of bright, vivacious tunes.

10.35-12.0 DANCE MUSIC

JACK PAYNE and THE B.B.C.
DANCE ORCHESTRA

[illegible]

81 7 4F

A sepia-toned photograph of a large, open field, possibly a golf course, with several tall, thin masts or poles visible in the background under a hazy sky. The foreground is dark and indistinct, while the middle ground shows a flat expanse of land. The background features several vertical poles, some with cross-arms, and a few small, dark structures or buildings. The sky is a uniform, light gray, suggesting an overcast day. The overall image has a grainy, historical quality.

A running commentary by Commander Stephen King-Hall, R.N., on the launching of H.M.S. *Exeter*, is being relayed from Devonport Dockyard by Plymouth this afternoon, starting at 3. This picture shows the space as a recently-completed cruiser took the water.

FRIDAY, JULY 19
5GB DAVENTRY EXPERIMENTAL
626 kc/s, (479.2 m)

80
TWO ONE
ACT.
PLAYS

40. BULLY FRANKIE (and) in BARK from the W. at
End Dacre Ind. B. run. (short)
LAWRENCE EARRON in Synopsized N. (here
From London)

530 The Children's Hour
(From Birmingham)
"Cornflowers amid the Corn," by Jessie Bayless.
Songs by BERYARD STEE (Birdsong)
VICTOR SLEATH (Banjo)
Another Yarn, by "HOUSEMASTER"

6 5 TIME SIGNAL, GREENWICH, WEATHER FORECAST, FIRST GENERAL NEWS BULLETIN

6.30 Light Music

QUENTIN
 QUENTIN F. C. S.
 Selection from Sullivan's Operas
 M. M. M. M. M.
 A Blackbird's Song
 The Joyous Bird
 The Wild Rose
 Alas, Dorell
 W. M. M. M. M.
 Robert Eden

668 QUINCY
L... ..
... ..
M... ..
... ..
S... ..
Minor, Op. 16
... ..
Dr. Gradus ad
... ..
Merenda for
the Bell, Tho
Snow is Danc-
ing

Pin des Fleurs (Flower Dance)	Nada 'i Delibes
Oh! Folles as Hums	arr. Kreutzer
On Wings of Song...	U. ...

730 MARY MADDOCK
I hear a thrush at eve .
Just because the violet
Lave in the Wind .
MADDOCK, MARY
Consolation, No. 2 .
WALK, IMPROMPTU
QUARTET
2nd COR. 'T TROUPE
Ver.

*** Followers ***
(From Birmingham)
 By HAROLD BURGESS
 LUCINDA BARNES
 Helen Manners
 Miss Crowther
(Colonel Reffern)

The parlour of Miss Lucinda Barnes at Cranford
 , June, 1890

'Hunted Down'
From Birmingham)
A Story by CHARLES DICKENS
Adapted by STUART VINCKY
The Narrator
Clark
Miss Lister
Backwith

A CONCERT

FREDY WHITE
THE GARNHAM PARKINGTON QUINETY

Q. T. C.
Soprano
Water Wagtail
Minuet
Lullaby

Victor Herbert
Cyril Scott
J. S. Bach
Grieg

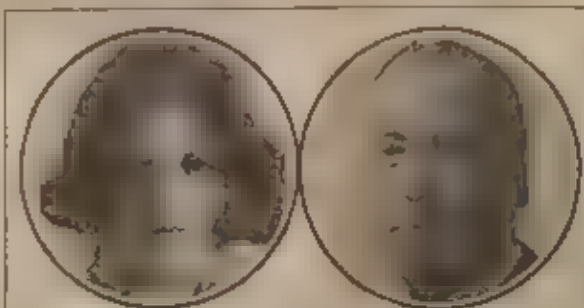
915 PRACY WATERHEAD
The Self Branded ... Dr. Blow, or Samerovell
Sylvia, now your moon give over Purcell
I will go with my Father a-ploughing Quilter

9 23 QUINTET
 1 Lyric Solo C. 10
 Waltz Risetto F. 10

9.40 PERCY WHITEHEAD

Man and Woman	Harvard
Irish Skies	Stanford
The Sailor Man	Stanford

0.48 Quintet
Selection, "Messieur Beaudenire" Messenger



MARY MADDOCK (*Soprano*) sings in the programme of Light Music from Birmingham at 6.30 and PERCY WHITEHEAD (*Baritone*) is the vocalist in the Concert given by the Gershorn Parkington Quintet at 9.0.

As a MESSAGER, who died in the spring of this year at the good old age of 83, he was a familiar figure in the London musical world, apart from the successful productions here of some of his best light operas. The first of these, *La Barnabée*, enjoyed a long run at the Prince of Wales Theatre, with Miss Florio as St John and

Miss Marie Tarnopol in the principal parts. The dignity and manliness with which it presented its fresh heroine was something new to British audiences, and the high standard which Mr. Tarnopol reached in that very way has earned him the title of the "King of the Operatic Stage." Some years later in 1888, he had an important success with *La Bohème*, which was given in an English version at d'Oyly's at the Royal English Opera House—the theatre which had opened with such a flourish of trumpets, to produce a long run of English opera. In 1891 we remember him *Little Michael* and *Armenique*, and his ballet *The Two Pigeons* is often heard as orchestral music. But besides his composing, he did distinguished work as conductor too, not only in Paris, but in London. For some six years he was Artistic Director at Covent Garden Opera House, conducting many of the important operas. He was succeeded there by our Mr. Percy Pitt.

The only new opera of his which English and
ones have heard since then was his *Monieur
Baudouin*; it began a run at Prince's Theatre,
London, in the spring of 1910.

10.0 WEATHER FORECAST, SECOND GENERAL NEWS
BULLETIN

10.15-11.15 DANCE MUSIC

THE PICCADILLY PLAYERS, directed by AL STARITA,
and the
PICCADILLY GRILL BAND, directed by JERRY HOEV,
FROM THE PICCADILLY HOTEL.

Fielding & Programmes continued on page 92

PAST,
THE DAY OF THE
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NEW COMPRIVENA STOCKING
Gives Perfect Support. Yet is
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Friday's Programmes continued (July 19)

5WA CARDIFF. 98.8 kc/s. (232.9 m.)

- 12.0-1.0 London Programme relayed from Daventry
- 4.0 London Programme relayed from Daventry
- 5.0 JOHN STEAN & CAPTAIN STEAN'S ORCHESTRA
From the Carlton Restaurant
- 5.15 The Children's Hour
- 6.0 Mr. W. H. Jones: 'Village Histories—Rhosilly in Gower'
- 6.15 S.B. from London
- 6.30 Mr. JAMES STEPHENSON, M.C., 'Careers—Consideration'
- 6.45 S.B. from London

7.45 IVOR VINTOR (The Little Surprise)

8.0 A BAND CONCERT

THE BAND OF THE 1ST BATTALION
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BATTALION
West B. Eng.
(By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. H. B.)
The Band of the 1st Battalion
Removed from the Institution Garrison, Bath
Selection of W. Fred Saunders: 'The Warbler's Song'
Whimsical Number, 'The Warbler's Song'
Selection, 'La Traviata'
(Solo Clarinet, Sergt. J.)
A Night's Journey: 'The Warbler's Song'
Selection, 'The Warbler's Song'

THE tragic story of Verdi's opera, *La Traviata*, is one of the most popular of all his useful works, was first taken from Dumas' play *The Lady of the Camellias*. The opera, which was a rather startling break with opera traditions in 1853, when it was first given in Venice. And there is another difficulty which is not always overcome. Violetta, the heroine, is a pale delicate creature who dies, in the end, of consumption. But, at the first performance, the first Violetta who took the rôle was an extremely healthy looking lady of distinctly generous proportions, and her untimely death from a wasting disease was so unlikely that the London audience were, and indeed still are, inclined to be free in their comments, even during the performance. More than one distinguished singer since then who has been successful in the vocal side of the part, has found it difficult to wear the frail and delicate look which it demands. Singing is a healthy exercise, as the London audience frequently proclaim.

- 9.0 S.B. from London
- 9.40 West Regional News
- 10.0 S.B. from London

5SX SWANSEA. 1,040 kc/s. (288.5 m.)

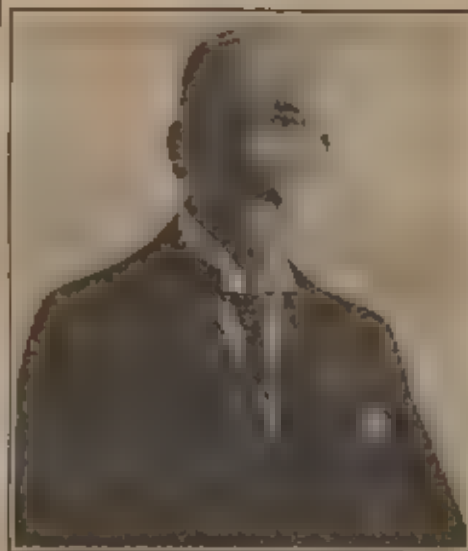
- 4.0 London Programme relayed from Daventry
- 5.0 S.B. from Cardiff
- 6.15 S.B. from London

6.30 S.B. from Cardiff

- 6.45 S.B. from London
- 7.15 S.B. from Cardiff
- 9.0 S.B. from London
- 9.30 S.B. from Cardiff
- 9.45 S.B. from London

6BM BOURNEMOUTH. 1,040 kc/s. (288.5 m.)

- 4.0 London Programme relayed from Daventry
- 6.15 S.B. from London



Mr. W. H. JONES
tells the history of the little village of Rhosilly in Gower in his talk from Cardiff this evening, at 6.0.

7.45 A Brass Band Concert (S.B. from Manchester) (See London)

- 9.0-11.15 S.B. from London (9.30 Local Announcements)

SPY PLYMOUTH. 1,040 kc/s. (288.5 m.)

- 1.0 London Programme relayed from Daventry
- 5.15 The Children's Hour
Empire Week
'The World Panel' (S.B. from Manchester), concluded with 'The Dancers'

- 6.0 London Programme relayed from Daventry
- 6.15 S.B. from London

7.45 A Brass Band Concert (S.B. from Manchester) (See London)

- 9.0-11.15 S.B. from London (9.30 Forthcoming Events)

2ZY MANCHESTER. 787 kc/s. (376.2 m.)

- 4.0 London Programme relayed from Daventry
- 5.15 The Children's Hour
FAMOUS MUSICIANS
'The Montreal Boy'—Orpheus with his lute and other songs by HARRY HOPKINSON
'The Pica Piper' and other Poems by ROBERT LINDSAY
- 6.0 'The Pica Piper'—Orpheus with his lute and other songs by HARRY HOPKINSON
'The Pica Piper' and other Poems by ROBERT LINDSAY
- 6.15 S.B. from London
- 7.45 A Brass Band Concert
Relayed to London and Daventry
JOHN TURNER (Tenor)
(See London)
- 9.0-11.15 S.B. from London (9.30 Local Announcements)

Other Stations.

5NO NEWCASTLE. 1,040 kc/s. (288.5 m.)

- 4.15 S.B. from London
- 5.15 The Children's Hour
- 6.15 S.B. from London
- 6.45 S.B. from London
- 7.45 S.B. from London
- 9.0-11.15 S.B. from London

5SC GLASGOW. 787 kc/s. (376.2 m.)

- 4.0 A Night's Journey: 'The Warbler's Song'
- 4.15 S.B. from London
- 4.45 S.B. from London
- 5.15 S.B. from London
- 5.45 S.B. from London
- 6.15 S.B. from London
- 6.45 S.B. from London
- 7.45 S.B. from London
- 9.0-11.15 S.B. from London

2BD ABERDEEN. 787 kc/s. (376.2 m.)

- 4.0 S.B. from London
- 4.15 S.B. from London
- 4.45 S.B. from London
- 5.15 S.B. from London
- 5.45 S.B. from London
- 6.15 S.B. from London
- 6.45 S.B. from London
- 7.45 S.B. from London
- 9.0-11.15 S.B. from London

2BE BELFAST. 787 kc/s. (376.2 m.)

- 12.0 S.B. from London
- 1.0 S.B. from London
- 5.15 S.B. from London
- 5.45 S.B. from London
- 6.15 S.B. from London
- 6.45 S.B. from London
- 7.45 S.B. from London
- 9.0-11.15 S.B. from London

Every Man His Own Wireless Critic.

Our contributor Mr. Alfred Downing gives below some salutary advice to those of our readers who desire to develop a true critical faculty towards broadcasting, which, as he says, 'may some day be one of the fine arts.'

THERE is no more difficult task than that of criticizing the worthiness or unworthiness of a broadcast item of entertainment to the general mass of listeners, with

its special appeal to one is always strongly represented by the Yorkshireman, who has some reputation for shrewdness, and to 'See all, hear all, say—nowt!' But while silence may be golden, a certain amount of tempered speech or writing is required if broadcasting is to follow other forms of entertainment and progress onward and upward. It will be seen, therefore, that if it has difficulty, wireless criticism has as much of it as purpose, and those who provide such criticism as that which appears in the Listeners' Page of this journal are to be congratulated on the accomplishment of what may seem at first to be a simple task.

But there is a great deal of difference between criticism and commentary, and that moderate and reasonable criticism, which is where wise men fear to tread. Criticism is definitely constructive and creative. As our writer has said, 'Who can doubt that Criticism, as well as poetry, can have wings?' Yet before those wings can be made to soar as high as a Ruskin criticizing art, and creating it in his criticism, or an Archer judging the drama in a way as dramatic as anything he judged, there are certain fundamental laws to be appreciated and understood. Criticism is not merely expressing one's own views and conclusions. Rather is it the art of looking at one's own ego and endeavouring as far as possible to see the 'pure' merits in the thing criticized.

For this reason it is important that the wireless critic should be able to lend a sympathetic ear to

different subjects as possible. He must remember all the time the ten million, and have sufficient tolerance not to decry an item simply because he personally is not interested in the subject of it. Tolerance is everything.

But there is a difference between tolerant listening and listening with 'an open mind.' The latter mental state seems to me to be as elusive and unobtainable a thing as the famous 'Man in the Street'—who has not yet been discovered. The open mind is not an indispensable quality for the wireless critic. All of us—critics included—have, or ought to have, our pet prejudices and prejudices. And obviously, if we have ambitions to see jazz abolished from the programmes, or to see it displaced all other forms of music, we do our best, with a reason, to further those ambitions. But—and this is the big 'but' of critical listening—we should remember that in wireless more than in any other form of entertainment, to grind an axe 'within reason' is next door to not grinding it at all. Once more the extreme catholicity of broadcasting is to be blamed. However, there is more than one way of removing an obstacle to one's peace of mind. One can grind his axe with many sparks, elbowing everybody else's opinions out of the way. The minority in support of such a listener's methods will be, in the end, exactly one—himself. Or one can adopt a quieter, persuasive method of pointing out one's objections, with the assurance that such a method will invariably receive consideration at the hands of those who are thoughtful. In other words, in criticism as well as in other activities, the usefulness begets thoughtfulness, and fireworks go out of mind as they go out of sight.

It may be gathered from the above that the

business of a wireless criticizing wireless programme is a difficult one. The truth is that the theory of criticism is a new and difficult to unravel as the mathematical intricacies of Einstein. At the point of view of actual listening, however, there are certain things which are clear. For example, listening seems to have become clear as a new popular which may be worthy of consideration by anyone who is interested in the subject of opinions 'to the proper quarters.'

Listening to the wireless has produced a new passion. There is, I believe, a great difference between seeing, say, Sir Thomas Beecham conduct an orchestra, and hearing him do it through the medium of the loud-speaker. In the former case the sight impressions, and perhaps the 'mass-psychology' of the audience make appreciation not unduly difficult. In the latter case one is faced with 'pure' music—music divorced from all human personality save what can be transmitted by the wireless. This is much more difficult emotionally to understand, and should receive, therefore, the greater tolerance from the critic.

Just as things are not always what they seem, so they are not always what they sound. The critic must be willing to review all the circumstances of a broadcast before he delivers an adverse judgment. Thus, in other words, means tolerance. And if he cannot, by reason of time or other circumstances, do so, he should make it quite clear that his expressions are not criticisms, but opinions, personal and private. 'A distinction with a great difference.'

ALFRED DOWNING

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MOCKERY IN COOKERY.

Some Mock Dishes by Kate R. Lovell.

Mock Turtle Soup

Get a half a moderate-sized calf's head—one that has not been skinned, but just had the hair scraped off after being scalded in boiling water. You must now proceed to bone it, i.e. with a sharp knife lift the white fleshy surface from the jaw and frontal bones. These bones, with what meat clings to them, should be chopped and put into a large stew pan together with a chopped knuckle of veal or two calves' feet, these last also scalded and prepared by the butcher and looking very white. To these add half a pound of lean ham cut in pieces. The bottom of the stew pan must be well greased with butter. Now get ready a carrot, a turnip, two or three onions, a head of celery, a leek, some parsley, one or two bay leaves and a dessertspoonful of salt. Cut all into small pieces and add to the meat and bones. Pour over it a pint of cold water and set the pan over a low fire. Stir the mass round and round until you find it leaves a white glaze on the bottom of the pan. This is for *White Mock Turtle*. If you want the 'rich and green' kind let the ingredients become browned, but on no account let them get burned. Having arrived at one of these two stages put in the boned flesh of the calf's head and add six quarts of water, the whole stirring well. Bring the whole to the boil and then turn down the fire to simmering point and leave it for three or four hours, or until the head meat is quite tender. This may be tested with a fork. It will need occasional stirring and close attention that it does not burn. When nicely done, take out the piece of meat and press it between two plates placed one above the other and a weight on top. While it is cooling set the stock run through a hair sieve. As the stock is not a clear soup, you can press the vegetable mass, until all liquid is extracted.

Now you must make a roux, which means a little flour mixed in butter. For this put in a clean stew pan a quarter of a pound of butter, a sprig of thyme, another of marjoram, a bay leaf and some bread if you can get it. When the butter is melted and about three heaped tablespoonfuls of flour very gradually, stirring all the time and working in the herbs. If you are making white soup do not let the roux get brown, but for the 'green' kind brown it well. Now lower your gas and gradually add the strained stock, stirring

until no lumps are to be seen. When it has thickened a little, add a pinch of cayenne pepper and a dash of Worcestershire sauce and ready to serve. You will find it a very good soup for a few days. You can of course make half the quantity by getting a very small calf's head and having the same quantities of the other ingredients, but the larger head makes the better soup, and is far more economical.

Mock Red Currant Jelly

Weigh twelve pounds of gooseberries, and while they are still green, wash and tail them, wash them and put them on to boil in your preserving pan with nine pints of water. While they are simmering boil about six pounds of rhubarb washed and cut also small pieces in about six pints of water. Your gooseberries will have boiled enough in twenty minutes or half an hour. They should be quite soft. When done, strain it through a jelly bag, put it into a smaller preserving pan and add six pounds of sugar. Boil up, stirring all the time. It will then turn a beautiful red colour, and when you find it jellies, when a little is put into a saucer the trans formation will be complete. It will be as if a mainwound had touched it and turned the gooseberry juice into brilliant, delicious red currant jelly.

But we must not waste the gooseberries, and here the rhubarb comes in. Take six pounds of the water in which you have boiled your rhubarb, and put it into the pan with the gooseberries that were left after taking away the six pounds of juice. Add twelve pounds of sugar, boil for half an hour. You will have about twenty pounds of gooseberry jam. If you cannot obtain rhubarb plain water may take the place of the rhubarb and still the jam will be good. As for what is left of the rhubarb—well, a bit of sugar and a little butter will make a nice stewed fruit to serve with a milk pudding, or that too, could be turned into jam with an equal quantity of sugar, putting in either grated lemon or ground ginger for flavouring.

A COMPLETE FAMILY DINNER FOR 1s. 6d.

TAKE a sheep's head and place it in a large jar with enough cold water to cover, adding a small handful of salt. Leave until next morning, then lift out carefully and remove the brains (which will be dealt with later on). Cut and scrape away the nose and gristle bone in the nose part of the head until you have the two ears quite clear. Look well over the outside of the head, also, and remove any bits of skin or lumps, as if possible it is these which make people say they do not like sheep's head.

Now quickly wash it and put it on to boil in a small-sized saucepan with water just to cover, adding pepper and salt. As it comes to the boil carefully skin it. Leave to cook gently until the meat is very tender and will readily leave the bone. The time varies with the age of the animal. When it has got to the really tender stage lift out the head on to a dish and quickly slip out the bones. This is a matter of seconds in a very experienced hand. Then place the cooked meat into a grease pie-dish or casserole, not forgetting to skin the tongue, and place it across this dish in a decorative manner. Season with salt and pepper to taste, a dash of grated nutmeg is a good addition, but can be omitted. Dot a few breadcrumbs about on top and shake on a few breadcrumbs. Then into the oven with it to bake briskly for twenty minutes.

Now add to the stock in your saucepan two or three handfuls of either rice or barley, according to season and taste (barley being best giving a more suitable for the winter), any kind of vegetables you may have in your garden, or buy three pennyworth of mixed soup vegetables. Grate these on a coarse steel strainer instead of chopping, as it is not only quicker, but they cook more easily. Onions and leeks must of course be cut up. Parsley, celery or minced, any vegetable, are an addition and can be added at this time. Cook at once for about twenty minutes and pour into plates or a tureen to which has been previously added a little chopped parsley.

Now put the sheep's brains on in a little salt and water to cover. Bring to the boil, pour off the water and rinse well in cold water. Then lightly chop the brains in the saucepan, add half a pint of milk and water thickened with either corn or potato flour, add a tablespoonful of margarine and, of course, pepper and salt to taste. With marked potatoes.

You first of all have the highly nourishing soup, then the delicious dish of baked meat with braised sauce and potatoes. Although this sounds a very formidable and lengthy proceeding told in detail, in actual practice it may be done thus:—

Immediately after breakfast clean and prepare the sheep's head on to boil. Blanch the brains in readiness for sauce, prepare and grate vegetables. Then go about your ordinary work until meat is cooked, bone it out, place in oven, add vegetables to stock, thicken the brain sauce and it is done, the whole thing not taking more than an hour altogether.

As to cost, the head will vary in town and country but should not be more than 1s. 6d. for the vegetables, potatoes, etc., will come easily within the limit of the extra 6d.—From a talk by Mrs. F. Deane Edwards.

The Empire Marketing Board have published two pamphlets containing reprints of many cheap and nourishing dishes which have been broadcast from time to time. These can be obtained free by sending a postcard to the Empire Marketing Board, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1. Almoners, welfare workers, and others interested can also obtain copies in bulk for distribution.

Have you got your copy of the Household Booklet? 1s. from any bookstall, or 1s. 3d. post free from the B.B.C. Savoy Hill.

THIS WEEK IN THE GARDEN.

DURING the summer months plants require more water than during the spring and autumn, and to get the best results one must assist them to obtain an adequate supply. In the open ground this is best done by transferring the supplies which come from rain rather than by providing supplementary supplies with the watering-can or hose-pipe.

As soon as it has stopped raining, water begins to evaporate from the surface of the ground, and if the soil is dry, the ground becomes dry again. If it is wet, the ground is moist, the loose layer of soil, thus made will act as a protective coat and greatly reduce the loss of water from the soil below.

Similar results may be obtained by mulching. That is to say by putting a protective layer of some littery material on top of the soil. The best mulch consists of partly-decayed farmyard manure.

If mulching is delayed until the soil has become dry a good watering should be given before the mulch is put down.

Plants from the main sowing of sweet peas should now be flowering freely, and will need constant attention. Intense heat is trying to these plants, and on light soils great care should be taken that they do not suffer from lack of moisture at their roots. Copious watering should be given as required, and an occasional application of diluted

liquid manure will help to maintain the vigour of the plants. It is safer to apply this soon after heavy watering rather than when the plants are dry. Syringing the plants after the heat of the day is past is also conducive to clean healthy plants.

Roses are also flowering freely. Remove the flowers as the petals begin to fade so that the buds may be kept tidy and the plants will not be weakened by seed production. As soon as the first flush of bloom is past, give the beds or borders a sprinkling of guano, hoeing it lightly in, and following with a good watering unless rain is expected. If mosen appears, dust the foliage during early morning while it is still damp, with flowers of sulphur, or spray the plants with liver-of-sulphur at the rate of one ounce to four gallons of water.

Bow salad vegetables to keep up a constant supply. No crop requires more thought and attention in times of drought than lettuces. To keep up a continuous supply of young crisp hearts, the grower must sow little and often, thoroughly watering the drills before sowing.

The planting of all winter greens should now be finished. If the ground is dry soak it well the evening before planting, and also soak the seed beds from which the plants are to be taken. The seedling plants will soon become established if this method is adopted.—Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin.

IS ENTERTAINMENT THE ONLY GOAL?

Is this the age of restlessness and 'heartiness and horseplay'?—Should the object of the B.B.C. be no more than to foster a growing love for amusement and entertainment?—Should the listener switch off his set when matter which does not appeal to him is being broadcast?—These are some of the questions which the writer of this article would have us consider

I AM led to write the following words by reason of an article I have been reading concerning the wireless programmes.

The man (for it could not have been a woman) who wrote about the programmes was at great pains to point out that, being a man of business, he was not at home at night and he entertained by the British Broadcasting Corporation. His emphasis, you understand, was on entertainment. His contention was that the Corporation should simply set itself out to entertain, and no more.

Now, this man, did he but know it (and perhaps he does), is a living example of a 'symptom' which is showing itself on every side in these days in which we are living. Everybody seems to require entertainment. In all branches of the life of this country you can experience this kind of thing. There is a restlessness which some people wrongly attribute to the late war; and this restlessness seeks an outlet in a manner which seems to me to be quite illegitimate, although it may be called (by some) 'Natural.' On all sides we find the trend of thought that work is a nuisance, and the sooner it is over for the day, the better. On all sides we hear talk of amusement, dances, cinema and theatres, as constituting the norm of pleasure.

Thus enter horse-play and over-familiarity. It is no longer possible for people to find enjoyment in the quieter things of life. They find it necessary to turn for amusement to what is called, I believe by those who profess to know about these things, 'heartiness.' And this 'heartiness' consists in

being half-fellow-well-met and is accompanied by much hand-shaking and loud talking.

Although we continually seek pleasure in one form or another, we can be sure of this. Romance, play and care-free, jolly, however customary among Englishmen and women, can only touch the surface of life. They can never go very deep. That is why it is such a mistake on the part of this nation not to turn from it and seek something much deeper and more permanent.

To return to the wireless programmes. I have this moment been considering a typical programme from W.B. Duventry Experimental. What do I see there in the programme for that day? A Military Band Concert at 3.0, Dance Music at 4.30, The Children's Hour at 6.30, News at 6.15, Light Music at 6.30, A Story reading at 8. At 8.30 there is to be heard the Third Act of an opera; then at 9.20 there is Variety, followed by a famous Dance Band.

That is a picture of life! I do not allude to music, grave, gay, intellectual, juvenile, sentimental, and classical. There may be those who do not appreciate Opera, to them it is pain. That is life. There are those who do not like seed-cake, to them it is pain—yet they do not write to the papers about it, even though they themselves may have paid for the cake. There may be those who do not care for the Children's Hour to them it is a waste of time. That is life. There are those who do not like gardening, to them it is a waste of time. Yet they do not write to the papers about it;

they employ a gardener to do their gardening for them. In other words, the wireless programmes must remain much as they are at present. Because they are like life—sometimes they give us one experience, sometimes another.

And there is another solution to the question of those who would revolt against the programmes policy of the Corporation. This is not a true and lasting solution, although it is one that is, I suppose, the most often put forward by correspondents in *The Radio Times*. Switch off the set, they say, if you don't like the item. How weak! How childish! Your mother is dying; switch her on to it again. Can you? Of course not. You have an unpleasant business interview. Switch it out of your life, as though it had never been. Can you? Of course not. That is life.

To those, then, who are at pains to disagree with the programmes provided for the listening public, as well as to those who would say 'Switch off the set if you don't like it,' I would say this. Go through with it. Listen to it. Try. You may not like it. Never mind. You do not like the undiluted tincture of quinine (who does?), yet it is for the good of your body. You may not like it; but why not take it for the good of your body, and for the good of your soul also.

In this way, then, you are enabled to view life from many angles, so that it takes on a richer and deeper aspect; an aspect that possibly it would never have worn had it not been for the invention to which this paper owes its origin and existence.

A. N. L.

B.B.C. PUBLICATIONS.

'LE ROI L'A DIT.'

On July 29 and 31 there will be broadcast the eleventh of the series of twelve well-known operas, this time *Le Roi l'a dit* by Debussy. Listeners who wish to obtain a copy of the book of words should use the form given below, which is arranged so that applicants may obtain: (1) Single copies of the Libretto of *Le Roi l'a dit* at 2d. each, (2) the complete series of twelve Librettos for 2s., or (3) the remaining two of the series for 4d.

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two Librettos.

'ELECTRA.'

Electra, by Euripides, to be broadcast on July 16 and 17, is the eleventh of the Series of Twelve Great Plays. Listeners who wish to obtain a copy of the booklet on this Play should use the form given below, which is so arranged that applicants may obtain: (1) Single copies of the book on *Electra* at 2d. each, (2) the complete series of twelve for 2s., or (3) the remaining two of the series for 4d.

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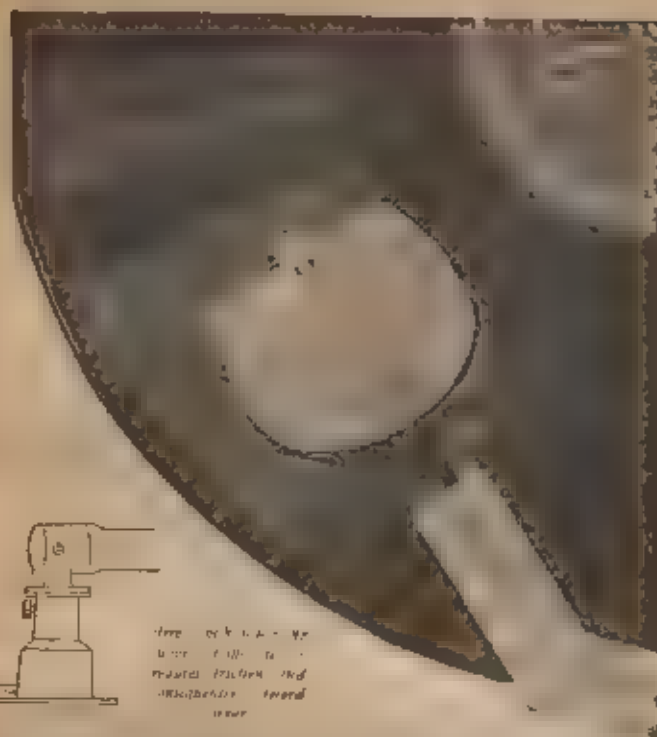
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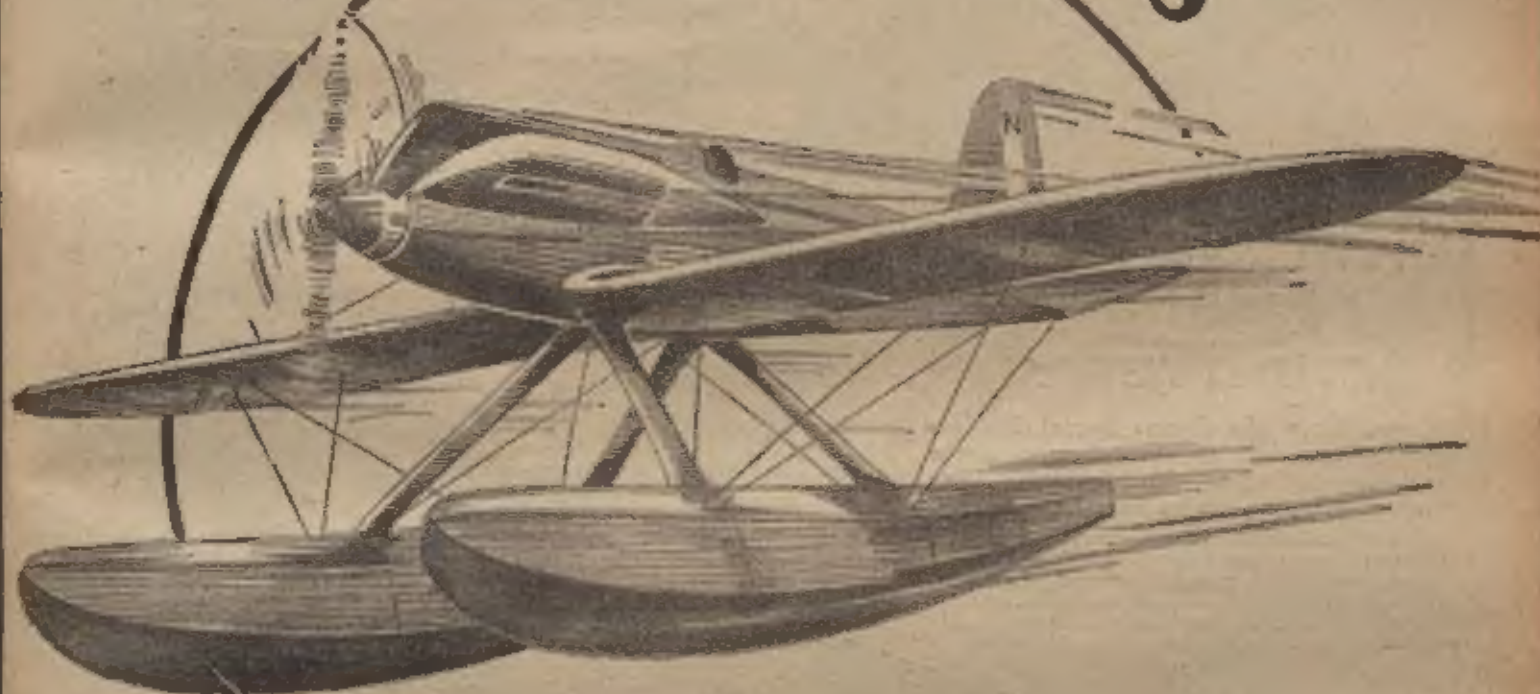
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