



The Phonographic Record

The Journal of The Vintage Phonograph Society of New Zealand

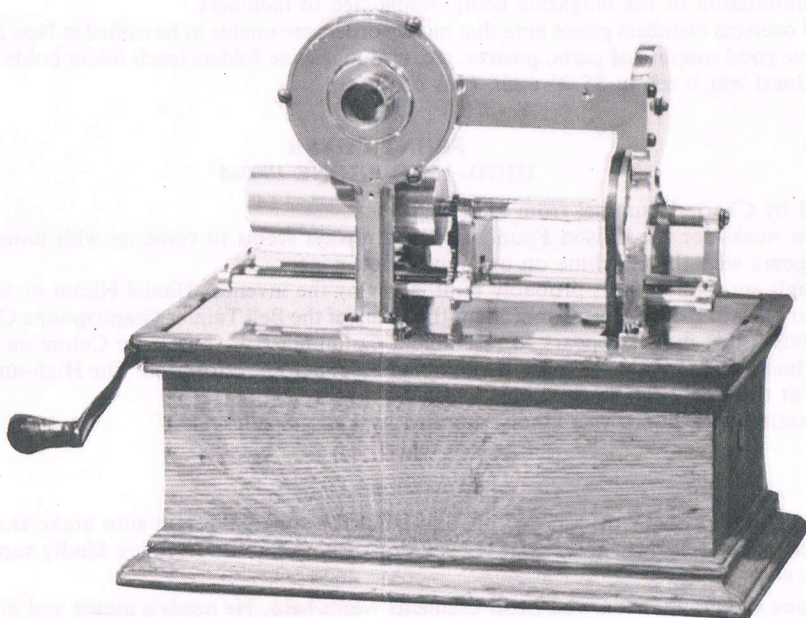
A Society formed for the preservation of Recorded Sound

VOLUME 28, ISSUE 3

JUNE/AUGUST 1993

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High-am-o-phone, 1904; invented by Daniel Hiram, loudest sound producing machine in the world.

Photo by Schlick

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Another Phonograph year is almost over, with the Annual Meeting coming up in September.

We are fortunate in having been supplied with material from members in New Zealand and overseas. It is this kind of assistance that makes your magazine interesting. We can still do with more, we need photographs of your collections with a written description.

The popular recording group "The Seekers" again visited New Zealand and gave two fully booked performances in Christchurch.

The New Zealand Dollar remains firm, while others overseas seem to be falling. This change in the exchange rate will increase the cost of parts to members living outside New Zealand, but only by a small amount.

We were disappointed with the mistakes which appeared in our last issue and as a result even more disappointed with the resignation of our Patron, Bill Flecknoe.

All this is unfortunate as much more is to be gained by a little thought and tolerance. What we do need is support and understanding!!!

The Society is about to enter its Twenty Ninth Year, so perhaps we could do something extra for our Thirtieth Anniversary. Any ideas would be appreciated.

NOTES FROM THE SECRETARY

Subscriptions remain at \$12.00 N.Z. currency for the forthcoming year and prompt payment will ensure continuation of the magazine being despatched to members.

Would overseas members please note that money orders are unable to be cashed at New Zealand banks.

We have good supplies of parts, posters, etc, also magazine folders (each folder holds approximately 12 magazines) which sell at \$5.00 each, plus postage.

FRONT COVER

HIGH-AM-O-PHONE 1903-4

Owned by Charles Hummel from New Jersey.

Charles works for the Edison Foundation and always seems to come up with unusual machines. He appears with this machine on our illustration page.

The High-am-o-phone was probably built either by the inventor Daniel Hiram or by the Graphophone Company in Bridge-Port Connecticut the home of the Bell Tainter Graphophone Company. Built around 1903-4 this model appears to resemble a Columbia B.C. has some Columbia parts or close copies. It had a Columbia trade mark (Columbia Eagle) before restoration. The High-am-o-phone was exhibited at the world fair in St. Louis in 1904.

Information with photo was kindly supplied by Larry Schlick.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Horizontal Grand: H.M.V. Model 265 introduced October 1922-24. Has auto brake and number four reproducer. Measurements: 37½" x 38¼" x 28¼". Photo and information kindly supplied by John Ely, Australia.

Grand Piano Gramophone: Owen Leon Clements wants help. He needs a motor and motor and horn for what appears to be a Columbia upright — see article.

Needle Tins: This fine collection was supplied by Larry Schlick.

Edison Diamond Disc: Rare Edison sample records supplied by Larry Schlick. Never seen in New Zealand.

Charles Hummel: With his High-am-o-phone. Schlick photo.

Very Early Edison Diamond Disc: and box instead of sleeve circa 1913. Schlick photo.

Photograph of Edison: With hearing tubes and home-made phonograph attractive display. Schlick photo.



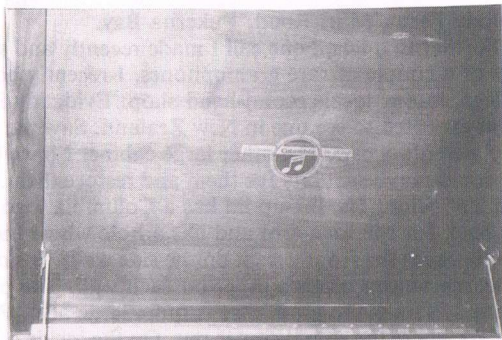
Horizontal Grand



Grand Piano Gramophone



Needle Tins



Edison: Pencil drawing of Thomas A. Edison, back side of card has information on pharmaceutical product. See article. Schlick photo.

Randy Donley:: Nice to see someone reads our magazine in the U.S.A. Schlick photo.

A Mixture of Dogs: All modern. Schlick photo.

Edison Boxes: Nineteen of them all Edison boxes. These are in colour so won't be so good in black and white.

Mixture of Cylinder Boxes: Sixteen of them. Bell indestructible, Lake side, Lambert, Red Clarion, Sterling — red box, Oxford, two minutes and four minutes.

Electron, Busy Bee (popular), Clarion orange, Sterling, White, Phrynis, Oxford.

Columbia Boxes: Everlasting Columbia 2 minutes, indestructible US Everlasting, etc. also sixteen of them. Photos sent to us by Gene Ballard.

Vogue Disc Records: Sell for up to \$1,000 and more in the U.S.A. Lambert Cylinders centre sell for \$200. Schlick photo.

Karter Kollection: Small museum in Hanmer Springs quite worth a visit.

Ron Haring: With four foot store signs. These are cardboard and made to look like records. Strip of fire U.S.A. stamps on early film stars.

Collection of Radios: Collection belonging to a new member, also member of Radio Society. He is Mr B. Cook, Auckland.

BOOK REVIEW HAND-CRANKED PHONOGRAPHS by Neil Maker

with forewords by Oliver Berliner and George Tselas

This is a very worthwhile book for the beginner, it is printed in the U.S.A. by Promar Publishing Huntington Beach, California.

Covers cylinder and disc machines very well, is well illustrated with approximately ninety-eight photographs and drawings.

Has eighty-eight pages and measures 8½ x 5½ inches.

Priced at fifteen dollars ninety-five will cost over twice that in New Zealand. Is a soft cover book with good clear type.

As we said at the beginning a very useful little book for the young and old alike, is well researched and laid out.

Additional copies of this book may be ordered directly from "Yesterday once again", P.O. Box 6773 Huntington Beach, California 92615 U.S.A.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Melody Farm, Muri Road, Pukerua Bay.

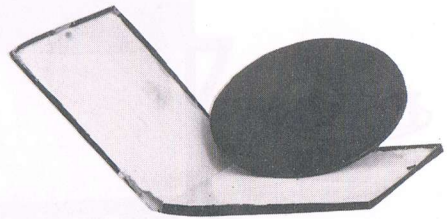
Further to a telephone call I made recently and spoke to your wife, I have enclosed photos of cabinets of a couple of rare gramophones. I recently bought the cabinet shaped like a grand piano minus its legs, in our local second-hand shop. Evidently it had been sitting there for a couple of months. I never expected to see one in New Zealand. Saw the same complete in antique shops in the U.S.A. and they weren't cheap. The other large cabinet I have had in my shed for years. I have got to wondering if I could maybe get bits for them and restore them. The large one's measurements are 4' high, 2' deep and 2'6" wide. The lift-up lid has a Columbia logo, 3 holes for needle dishes, a hole in the middle at the back for the tone-arm and has a hole where the winding handle went. The two large doors completely cover the front except on the side walls. Inside are two narrow record compartments about 5-6" wide one on top of each other on each wall. The photos aren't up to much but you can see them on photo 3. The piano gram case is quite large also. Photo 2 where the lift-up piano fall is has a couple of slats where the sound comes out. On the inside of the fall has the name 'Oferaphone' in gold letters.



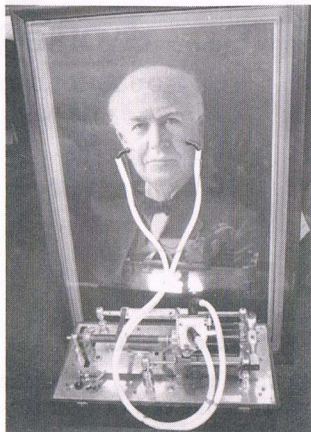
Edison Diamond Disc



Charles Hummel



Very early Edison Diamond Disc



Photograph of Edison



Pencil drawing of Edison

Could you please put this info and copies of photos in the next Phonographic Record mag. Someone out there might have one or know where I could get photos or more information on machines that I could copy to make up something near to original. Hope I have some response from other collectors.

I wonder if the large cabinet has a re-entrant horn.

Another question Walter. I have recently bought a lovely Columbia Grafanola Console Gram No. 133A. Without disturbing the mint condition machine including grill cloth, could someone tell me if it also has a re-entrant horn.

Thanks, Leon Clements.

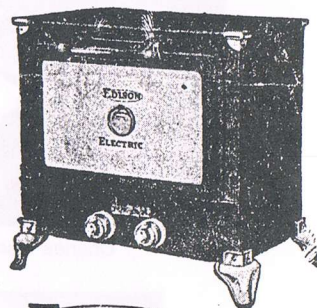
J. W. Stokes, 281-C Hillsborough Road, Mt. Roskill, Auckland 1004, New Zealand. Phone (09) 625-6615.

I came across the enclosed information on an early electric phonograph motor which may be of interest if you have not seen it before.

In case nothing on this has previously been published in the Phonographic Record, I have added a few words to make up an article to be used in conjunction with the text of the advertisement if you see fit to use it.

Also enclosed for your interest are illustrations of two Edison electric appliances as listed in the 1921 G.E. catalogue, in case you have not come across any such pictures before.

Sincerely, John Stokes.



REPORT ON MEETING FOR 22nd MARCH

The March meeting was held on a 22nd of the month at my home in Beckford Road, a change recently from Centaurus Road as a result of my marriage at the end of February.

There were nine members present and my wife, Gavin East presiding.

As a result of a business question, a decision was made to revalue the machines held at the Fer-

rymead repository and it was decided a sub-committee would visit there and confirm condition of machines before finalizing estimates of value.

During discussion of some correspondence it was pleasing to note the volume of comments and enquiries from people overseas, mainly members, as far afield as Germany and the U.S.A. A likely trade is done with our neighbours in Australia.

It was good to hear from our parts reporters that the many items we produce and export to refurbish various machines around the world, are generally accepted by the purchasers who seem pleased with their standard, which speaks well of the artisans who contract to the Society for their production.

A catalogue of recordings from the U.S.A. was perused to see the values of vintage discs prevailing there. These were mostly 78s and some surprises became evident.

The meeting closed at 9.30 and was followed by supper and the inevitable very informal chat in the new to members' venue.

Report by B. A. Bisphan.

REPORT ON MEETING ON 24th MAY '93 AT THE HOME OF JOFFRE MARSHALL IN RANGIORA

The evening was fine and the room was pleasant for the nine people who attended this meeting in Joffre's spacious and well warmed lounge at East Belt, Rangiora.

After the usual general business section of the proceedings an Honorary Life Membership was bestowed upon Pam Rogers for her part as a founding member of the Vintage Phonograph Society and her work for the Society in its early days of establishment. The proposal was carried by acclamation in her absence.

Lists of records were received from one Bernard J. Bury of Halifax in West Yorkshire who has a large range of English 78s and LPs in seven and eight inch diameters as well as normal 10s and 12s. Most of the labels are H.M.V. and Columbia, with many 'sounds' records — aircraft engines, sirens, war speeches by war leaders — Churchill, etc. Costs English pound (\$3) for 78s, three pounds for LPs (\$9).

Robert Sleeman gave an interesting account of relative values of phone cards which are aggregating in value to collectors something akin to the so-called investment in personalized number plates for motor vehicles.

The evening was climaxed with a very welcome supper shortly after 9p.m.

B. A. Bisphan.

REPORT ON MEETING AT JOHN HASTILOW'S HOME ON THE 29th OF JUNE '93

There were nine hardy souls who braved the cold, wintery night to attend this meeting after the early morning views of the local hills with a liberal coating of snow in contrast to the warm and almost summery weather we have enjoyed for the last few weeks. Our winter has at last arrived so all credit to those who gathered at John's spacious home for our mid-year meeting.

In general discussion time, notable for when frank views and personal contentions are aired at times, a topic was raised examining the various uses to which phonograph motors, parts and cabinets were put when they were common and relatively cheap and became inoperable for various reasons and were deemed unworthy of repair and given to children as playthings. Also it was contended that some music box cabinets were used to house home built kitset radios in the early to mid twenties as radio kit parts built under license became available here.

Supper followed the closing of the meeting at 9.30p.m.

B. A. B.

CLASSICAL COLLECTION Walter Norris

There is a series of magazines with a compact disc or cassette attached to each one.

I purchased the first one when we were in Dunedin at the give away price of \$3.50. This was the C.D. of some of Tchaikovsky's well known compositions.

This has been followed by one on Mozart, also at the low price of \$5.95.

This week I received the third which cost \$9.95 and contained a C.D. of Chopin.

Each magazine sixteen pages of glossy prints about each composer and appears to be on the news stands each fortnight.

The C.D.s are good quality and can be bought from bookshops or on subscription to Gordon and Gotch Ltd, P.O. Box 290, Burwood, Australia or P.O. Box 584, Auckland.

Is published in England by Orbis Publishing and printed by Cooper Clegg Ltd.

We recommend them for the classical collector. Where can you buy a C.D. at this price?

EDISON'S POLYFORM

Life is full of surprises. We had no idea that Thomas Edison made anything for pharmaceutical use but according to this he did. This appears on the back of a card of Edison as a young man. See illustration.

Prof. Edison, the world-renowned Scientist and Electrician, has been granted many patents for his inventions, but among them all, none will confer so much happiness upon mankind as

EDISON'S POLYFORM.

It was devised originally to cure himself. obtaining publicity by accident, he received so many inquiries for it that it has been put in the hands of the drug trade for sale.

EDISON'S POLYFORM is a compound to cure

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

HEADACHE and all NERVOUS PAIN,

by external application. In no case has it been known to fail in giving relief when properly used according to directions.

We append the certificate of the distinguished inventor which speaks for itself:

MENLO PARK, N. J.

I certify that the preparation known as EDISON'S POLYFORM is made according to formula devised and used by myself.

THOMAS. A. EDISON.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MARKET REPORT

Well another market report from your intrepid collector on the spot. This year so far has seen quite a bit of activity in the shops as regards our hobby. Prices seem to be on climb again after having been

static for several years since the stock market crash. The local network of dealers are still turning up "virgin" machines which augers well for the new collector of which there are a few turning up on the scene. At present in Christchurch for sale at the moment are Edison Home \$1,200 Amberola 30 \$800, Rexionola \$350, Cheyney \$480 cut down Diamond Disc, Brunswick upright. Several machines have changed hands a black gem \$700, home \$900, fireside \$600, Diamond B reproducer \$150, C & H reproducers \$100 each, Fireside motor \$50, Fireside lid \$50, needle tins \$5 each, H.M.V. Hom \$100.

The trend towards people buying a piece of furniture or decoration for their house has influenced prices of cabinet model machines and \$400-\$500 seems to be the norm. Portables seem to have shot up from \$100 last year to \$200 now. The best buys here are probably still Edison machines of which Christchurch seems to have the lions share mainly due to the enthusiasm of the early dealer Mr Woledge.

Cylinders are still turning up somewhat irregularly with prices from \$3 to \$20 quoted. I know of several thousand available as one lot at NZ\$6 each. Recently at auction a Nirona gramophone sold here for \$580, a Nirona being a small tin round style gramophone with a "cup" style form with the tone arm emerging from it. A dealer had entered it in the auction with a \$280 reserve on it. Just today I heard of the existence locally of an interchangeable music box with several draws of cylinders so don't despair, the stuff is still around.

An interest machine has been much advertised lately. I first heard about it coming to auction in a general sale 2 months ago. It was described as an H.M.V. brass overhorn disc machine. I and other collectors went to view the machine and the general concurrence of opinion was that it was an Indian made one of recent origin. This is the third one I have seen this year and all have some interesting and puzzling features connected to them, probably because their genealogy is somewhat mixed!! Basically they all appear to be constructed using several later model machines which have been "congealed" into quite presentable overhorn machines. Certainly to the untrained eye they are quite presentable and to a non collector perfectly acceptable as a "talking point" in the lounge. In this respect they seem to be filling a vacuum in the market and hopefully satisfying a need so that the rest of us have more chance of gaining the original thing.

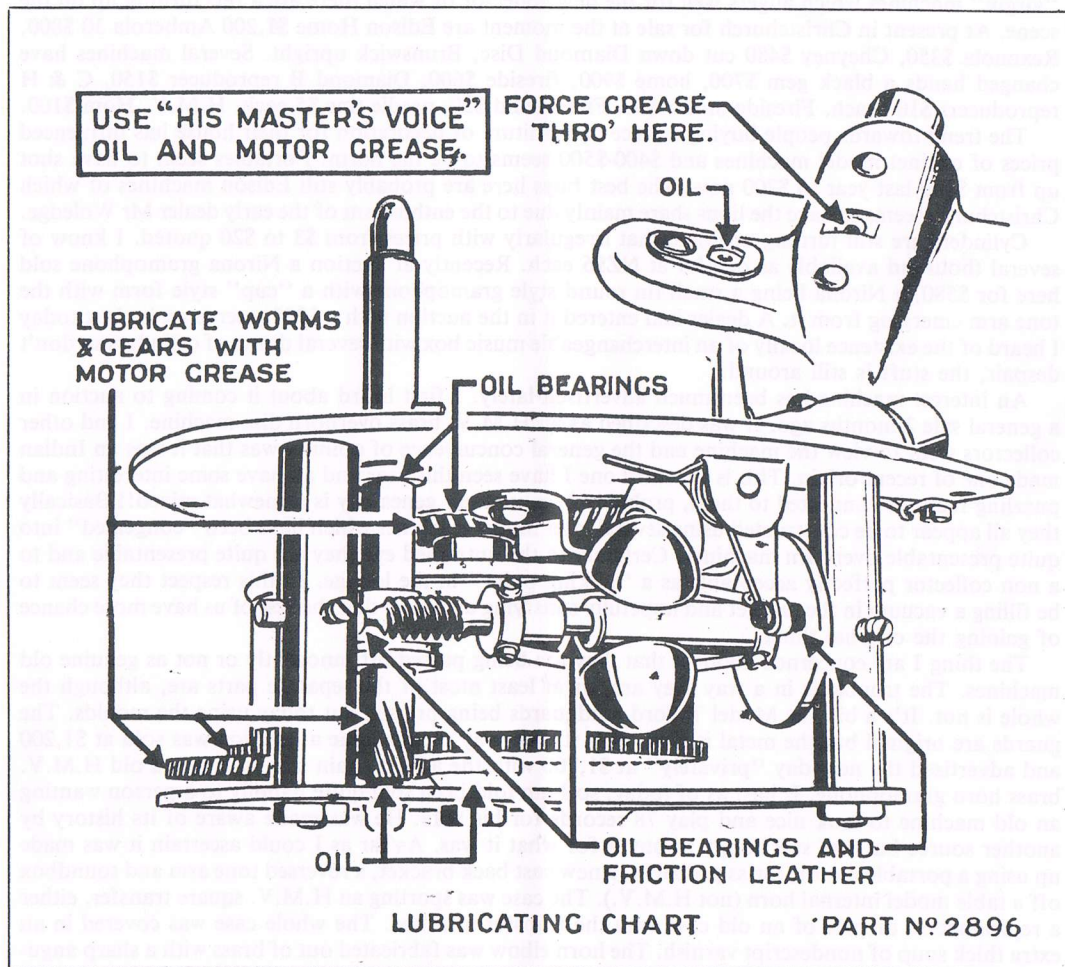
The thing I am concerned about is that they are being passed off innocently or not as genuine old machines. The trouble is in a way they are, or at least most of the separate parts are, although the whole is not. It's a bit like Model T Ford mudguards being pressed out today using the moulds. The guards are original but the metal is new, or is it? Anyway the machine at auction was sold at \$1,200 and advertised the next day "privately" at \$1,700 with the advert again stating it was a old H.M.V. brass horn gramophone. It has, as of today, so I am told been sold quite happily to a person wanting an old machine to look nice and play 78 records for his wife. He was made aware of its history by another source but was still happy to buy it for what it was. As far as I could ascertain it was made up using a portable motor, Swiss probably, a new cast back bracket, a reversed tone arm and soundbox off a table model internal horn (not H.M.V.). The case was sporting an H.M.V. square transfer, either a reproduction or part of an old case with the transfer attached. The whole case was covered in an extra thick soup of nondescript varnish. The horn elbow was fabricated out of brass with a sharp angular shape to it, the horn was a soldered petal horn brass affair. The brake of the lever type was too large for the box and protruded over the edge. The other two both had two or three glass sides and at first puzzled me because at least one, although it had a brass horn of Indian style, could have had an original cabinet. It certainly was distressed and had an age about it. The glass sides were bevelled and old as was the beading holding it. I concluded that perhaps it could have been fabricated maybe up to 50 years ago and recently had a new horn on it. Not so very different to the machines of the 1920s made in Christchurch (and elsewhere) such as "Avonia", etc. which used wholly imported mechanisms from Switzerland in home grown cabinets.

My opinion on prices is that they fill a niche in the market and should not retail at more than half the "real" thing and that reputable dealers should be happy to put in writing any description they give to you orally regarding age, make and origin. However if you're in doubt get the benefit of someone else's experience or buyer beware.

Happy hunting.

Robert Sleeman

H.M.V. PORTABLE MOTOR

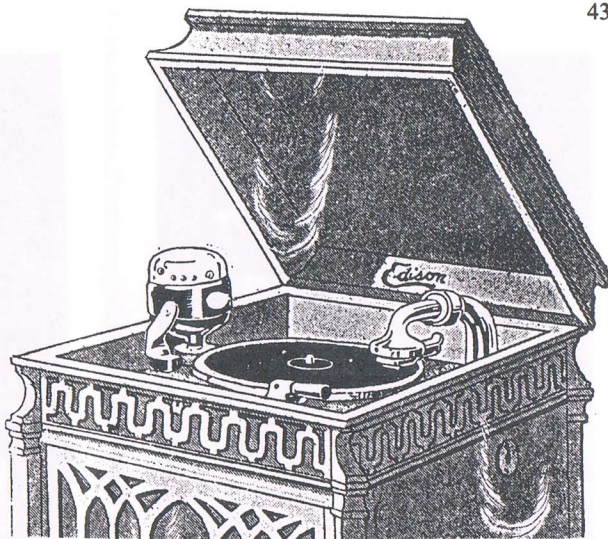
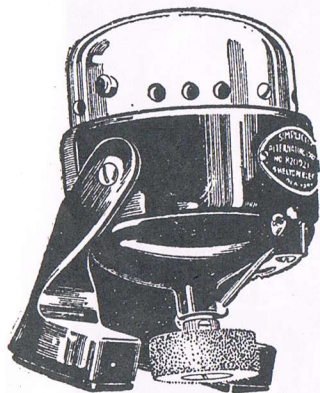


This chart was found in the case and we thought worth including with this issue.

THE SHELTON SIMPLICITY MOTOR STOP WINDING YOUR PHONOGRAPH

This simple little motor will transform your Edison, Victor or Columbia into a electrically driven talking machine in a jiffy. Simply take handle off phonograph, set motor with rubber wheel against the turntable, push turntable which automatically turns on current. No more winding necessary, the motor does away with that bother entirely.

Heretofore the electric motor's drive has been from the shaft of the turntable, with the result that variations in current have been difficult to control causing the music to change pitch and spoil the reproduction. The Simplicity motor does not drive from the shaft nor does it wind the spring. It has no connection with any operating part other than the disc as is shown in the illustration.



The very nature of this motor has given its name — **Simplicity**. It is so simple that a child can operate it.

If, for any reason, the electric power is cut off or the phonograph is moved from out of touch with its electrical connection for temporary use, the hand winding crank can be quickly brought into service again.

After it is installed no more attention is required. A few drops of oil every month or two keeps it in perfect condition.

The Simplicity motor is **noiseless**. You can tell that it is running only by seeing the disc revolve. Speed is uniform at all times and is regulated by the speed regulator on your phonograph.

Substantially made and finished in highly polished nickel, very attractive in appearance. It costs less than five cents a month to operate. Every Simplicity motor is fully guaranteed.

So small in size that it can be carried in a man's coat pocket. Takes up very little space in the phonograph and will not interfere with the closing of the cover.

Add to the enjoyment of your phonograph, both in the improvement of the music, without the trouble of winding, and in the pleasure that comes from seeing this little motor do its work so wonderfully.

Every owner of a phonograph will realise as soon as he sees the Simplicity motor in operation, how satisfactorily a long felt need has been filled.

The fact that a phonograph has to be wound after every two or three records are played, is annoying and tiresome.

Everybody has experienced at one time or another, the discordant tones that are produced when winding has been neglected and the phonograph has "run down".

The Simplicity motor puts an end to all such troubles and annoyances for all time.

Don't let another day go by without having one of these wonderful motors sent to your home.

International General Electric Company, Incorporated

As Edison buffs will already know, the Edison General Electric Co. in 1892 merged with the Thompson-Houston Co. to form the General Electric Co. (G.E.), and for many years afterwards the name 'Edison' continued to be used as a trade-mark on various domestic appliances.

In later years G.E. acquired other manufacturing firms, including the Shelton Electric Co., makers of small electric motors. In 1921 a special motor was produced under the name Sheldon "Simplicity" to enable the turntable of any disc phonograph to be rim driven by means of a rubber drive wheel as shown in the accompanying illustration.

How well could this idea have worked? Does anyone know?

John W. Stokes, Auckland.

THE ADVENT OF TRUE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY 1888-1894

by Charles R. Gibson, F.R.S.E.

PART ONE

Space telegraphy — Clerk Maxwell's theory of electro-magnetic waves — A London professor experiments with electric waves, but does not discover them — A young German professor makes the discovery in 1888 — How he measured the wave-length — Lodge's syntononic jars — A demonstration in Lord Kelvin's laboratory — Discovery of the coherer — How it operates — Unpublished experiments by Professor Hughes — Rediscoveries — Electric waves before Hertz — Wireless telegraphy appeared to have no special field — Recognition of its importance — The position in 1894 — Other countries — Marconi's first experiments — Introduction of aërials.

The proposals and experiments considered in the preceding chapter, although not dependent upon connecting wires, are not "wireless" in the sense in which we now use the term. We have seen that the earliest experiments depended upon a spreading out of the electric current through water or the earth, while the later electro-magnetic system depended upon an interrupted current in one circuit inducing a similar current in a distant circuit. True wireless telegraphy, or space-telegraphy, depends upon the production of electric waves, whose presence may be detected, by various means, on their arrival at a distant receiving station.

The distinguished mathematician and physicist, James Clerk Maxwell, propounded his electro-magnetic theory of light in 1864, and he predicted the existence of long electric waves such as we now use in wireless telegraphy. It is interesting to note that Professor Silvanus P. Thompson (London) came very near discovering these electric waves about twelve years after this prediction by Clerk Maxwell. In 1876 Thompson found that when he was in the neighbourhood of an induction coil at work, he could get sparks to pass between two ordinary door-keys when fastened close together upon a block of wood. Holding these at some distance from the coil, the whole neighbourhood seemed to be electrified and sparks passed between the keys, which were isolated objects. Thompson says of himself: "It never dawned upon me that these sparks were the evidence of electric waves crossing the space."

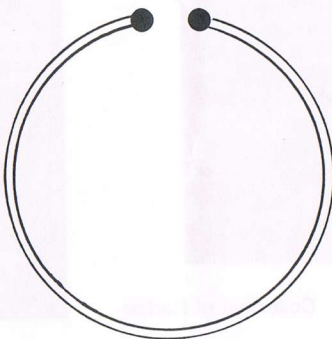


Fig. 5 — Hertz Simple Wave-Detector

The actual discovery of the waves did not take place till 1888. The discoverer was a young German professor, Heinrich Hertz, and the apparatus with which he detected the waves was a simple loop of wire with a small air-gap, as represented in the accompanying diagram (Fig. 5). So far he did no more than Professor S. P. Thompson had done twelve years earlier, but Hertz did not let the matter rest there. He tried to reflect the waves from a large zinc plate (eight feet square), which he placed on the wall opposite the wave-transmitter, consisting of a battery, induction coil, and spark-gap.

The idea in this arrangement was to get the reflected waves to interfere with the direct waves, and thus produce "nodes" or points at which the crest of one wave would correspond with the trough of another, producing a point of rest in the ether. By moving his wave-detector about in the space between the transmitter and the reflecting wall, Hertz found that at certain places the sparking in his detector



Karter Kollection



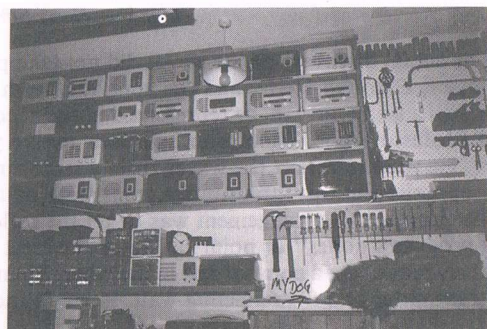
Ron Haring



American Stamps



Collection of Radios



ceased. These were the nodes, and by measuring the distance between one such node and the next one, he was able to measure the actual wave-length. This was a truly great discovery.

Hertz found that by adjusting the transmitter he could produce waves of one-foot wave-length, and that he could focus these by means of a concave metal mirror, to form a single beam of electric radiation, just as we can do with ordinary light. He showed how this beam of electric waves travelled in a straight line, and how a metal screen was opaque to them. In these respects the electric waves behaved as ordinary light, but in this they differed — the electric waves could pass through stone walls and wooden floors. Hertz succeeded also in refracting this beam of electric waves by means of a large prism of pitch weighing over half a ton. These phenomena of reflection and refraction have been mentioned already. No one need shelter behind the old idea of action at a distance, now that Hertz has made these matters plain to us.

The author remembers being present in Lord Kelvin's laboratory in the University of Glasgow, on 16th April, 1890, when Sir Oliver Lodge, of Birmingham (then Professor Lodge, of Liverpool), gave a demonstration of Hertzian waves by means of two large syntonized leyden jars. This was less than two years after Hertz's discovery. The demonstration will be understood by reference to the accompanying diagram (Fig. 6). Two very large leyden jars were lent for the occasion by the late Lord Blythwood (then Sir Archibald Campbell). The two jars A and B were placed upon the lecture table at some little distance from each other, and each was arranged with a circuit of wire suspended in the air. The jar A may be charged conveniently when connected to the electrical machine; a spark-gap is left in the aerial wire circuit. When the jar is fully charged it will discharge across this air-gap, producing a sudden spark.

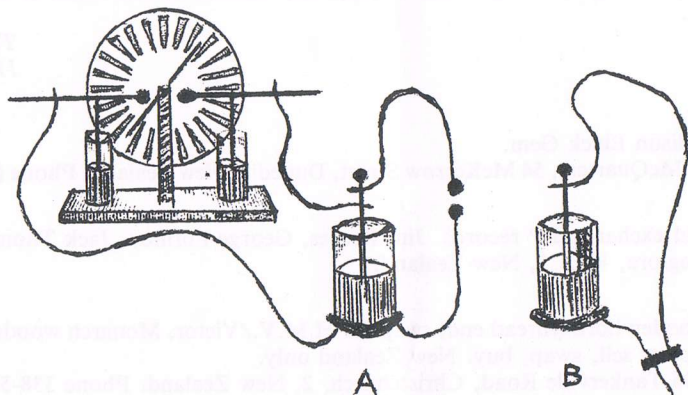


Fig. 6 — Lodge's Syntonized Jars

The leyden jar A is charged by the electrical machine, and discharges at the spark-gap between the two small brass spheres. The second leyden jar B is quite independent of any source of electricity, but has a wire circuit in tune with that of the first jar. The cross-piece in the right-hand corner is a sliding contact by which the length of this current may be varied as required to tune it to the circuit of the other jar. The spark-gap for the second jar is made by bringing a strip of tin-foil from the inside cover over the top of the glass jar and down on the outside till it almost meets the outer cover.

The second jar B is not connected to any source of electricity. It has a spark-gap arranged as explained in the legend to the diagram. If this jar should become charged it will discharge across its air-gap and produce a spark. Its aerial wire circuit is brought into syntonism with the sparking circuit of A by means of a sliding contact, the resistance of the circuit being altered by increasing or decreasing the length of the circuit.

When jar A is charged by the electrical machine, a spark occurs in its aerial, causing a surging to and fro of electrons in the wire. The resulting ether waves produce a similar disturbance in the aerial circuit of B, causing that jar to become charged, whereupon a similar sparking is seen at this jar. A spark in the one circuit A produces a corresponding spark in the circuit B. Either Sir Oliver Lodge or Lord Kelvin suggested on that occasion that it would be possible to send intelligible messages through space by such means, but with such apparatus it would be of no use from a practical standpoint.

Hertz's radiator with a powerful induction coil was found to be an excellent transmitter, but it was believed that the sparking which took place between the brass spheres, constituting the radiator, was diminished through the tarnishing produced by sparking. To prevent this occurring, Professor Righi (Italy) placed the sparking gap in a vessel of oil, but ultimately this was discarded.

*Reprinted from Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony
(to be continued)*

SOCIETY ON LOOKOUT FOR CLASSIC FILMS

Laurel and Hardy, Charlie Chaplin — if it's classic old entertainment, it's wanted.

The Pleasant Point Railway and Historical Society is on the lookout for old films to show in its vintage cinema. Theatre manager Bryan Blanchard said the society began with borrowed film but wanted to build up a collection of its own.

At present, the cinema is using 16mm and super eight film, but a projector is being restored to enable the more common 35mm films to be shown.

Mr Blanchard said the society wanted films that could be shown to families — old-time comedies and cartoons. Tom and Jerry, Woody Woodpecker, Charlie Chaplin, Laurel and Hardy and the Keystone Cops would all be welcome.

"We're after 16mm film that people have got lying around, under the bed and in cupboards."

The society is also planning to set up a slide display, like theatres used to show at the start of the film and at halftime.

*Timaru Herald
11th June 1992*

ADVERTS

Wanted to Purchase:

Reproducer for Edison Black Gem.

Please reply: Peter McQuarters, 54 McKerrow Street, Dunedin, New Zealand. Phone (03) 454-5224.

Wanted to Buy:

Wanted to buy and exchange LP records. Jim Reeves, George Formby, Jack Thompson. W. T. Norris, Rangiora, R.D. 1, New Zealand.

Sell, Swap, Buy:

Have Columbia wooden horn (thread end) swap for H.M.V./Victor, Monarch wooden horn. Also various Edison, etc. parts sell, swap, buy. New Zealand only.

Robert Sleeman, 86 Tankerville Road, Christchurch, 2, New Zealand. Phone 338-5857.

Giving up collecting, thinning out your collection, getting rid of spares? Give me a ring or drop me a line. New Zealand only.

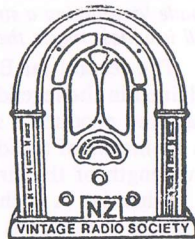
Robert Sleeman, 86 Tankerville Road, Christchurch, 2, New Zealand. Phone 338-5857.

About the NZVRS:

The New Zealand Vintage Radio Society was founded in 1979 by a small group of enthusiasts whose aim was to encourage the preservation of all types of early radio apparatus and associated documentary material, particularly anything connected with radio in this country; in other words the NZVRS is to vintage radio buffs what the VPS is to phonograph buffs. However, this does not mean that there is a rigid dichotomy of thought or action on the part of members of either Society. That there is no fixed boundary between the two interests is evidenced by the growing number of people who belong to both Societies. For this reason, an invitation to join the NZVRS is extended to any members of the Vintage Phonographic Society who may have an interest in vintage radio.

Membership costs \$15 per annum and includes four issues of the NZVRS Bulletin.

Membership application forms are available from: The Treasurer NZVRS, 20 Rimu Road, Mangere Bridge, Auckland 1701, New Zealand.



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