



The Phonographic Record

The Journal of The Vintage Phonograph Society of New Zealand

A Society formed for the preservation of Recorded Sound

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**MERRY CHRISTMAS FROM
ALL OF US TO ALL OF YOU**



No. 38

Columbia Model B.F.T., No. 38

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

At our last Phonograph meeting we had two visitors, Joe and Rita Orlando, from Adelaide, Australia. To have two overseas visitors at the meeting was a real change for us; we were able to learn from them and they from us. The Orlandos have been on holiday in New Zealand and we hope they both found the visit worthwhile.

So far, we have been able to increase the magazine by four pages and also, include an extra coloured leaflet.

We have available, two extra reprints — one on the Diamond Disc at \$2.00 N.Z. and an instruction booklet on the Sonora at \$1.50 N.Z. (Please see your Sales List if ordering).

We are having a clean out of back issues of the 'Phonographic Record', all issues up to 1990 for \$10.00 N.Z. the lot (plus packing and postage), so be in while stocks last as this won't happen again. We are also prepared to sell from 1990 on, from \$6.00 N.Z. per issue.

As usual, we are grateful to all our members who have sent us information, photographs, clippings etc. We are forever on the lookout for material that we think you, our readers, will find new and interesting.

In our last issue we made an error under "Illustrations", the first part — HMV Automatic Model 1 belongs to the Model Lumiere on the left Model 510, page 58, and plays 20 records — this belongs to the His Masters Voice Model on the opposite side of page 58.

W. T. Norris, Editor

COLUMBIA B.F.T. 1907, NEW PEERLESS, No. 38

(Front Cover)

This model is basically the same as the Peerless. See Vol. 32, Issue 3, page 42. Like the others, this model was also intended to play the long extended play cylinder and had a long mandrel.

Not a big number can have been produced as Howard Hazelnor says the number surviving would not be more than fifty.

SECRETARY'S NOTES

Subscriptions have been coming in steadily, but for those members who have not yet paid, please note we would appreciate payment as soon as able, as this is the last magazine we are able to send unless subs. are up to date.

We have had a large number of orders coming in since the new sales list was sent to members; we do our very best to action and despatch orders within a short time frame, but we would remind members all our volunteers have day jobs and other commitments so please be patient.

Barry Williamson of the United Kingdom has produced another book entitled 'H.M.V. Gramophones 1921 to 1936'. Containing some 157 pages of excellent reading and illustrations and at \$25.00 N.Z. plus packing and postage is very good value.

Finally, many thanks for the time members have taken to write giving praise for our efforts with the magazine, parts manufacture, packing and so on; certainly appreciated by us all.

Lyndsey Drummond, Secretary

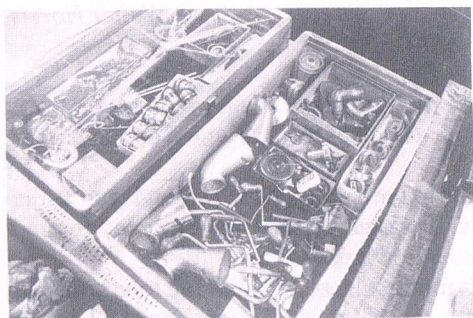
OBITUARY

On Thursday 5th August John Stokes died. John was known as an author and radio historian, he founded the New Zealand Vintage Radio Society in 1972. John's three books, "Seventy Years



Photos L. Schlick

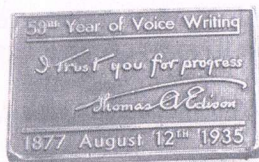
Dog Nipper



Spare Parts



Sheet Music



Metal Plaque



Part Hunting

of Radio Tubes and Valves”, “The Golden Age of Radio in the Home” and “More Golden Age” are frequently used references by collectors in New Zealand and in other countries. John had a career in radio servicing starting before World War II with Turnbull and Jones. He served with the Royal New Zealand airforce during World War II. During the 1960’s John wrote a column for the New Zealand magazine “Radio and Electrical Review”. He was the Editor of the NZVRS Bulletin for twelve years. He will be greatly missed by those who know him and those who read his books and articles which were published in many different vintage radio society journals.

Ian W. Sangster, President New Zealand Vintage Radio Society

OBITUARY

We were sorry to see reported in the Christchurch ‘Press’, the death of one of our former Secretary’s — Owen De Jeoux.

He came to us at the beginning of 1972 and worked hard for the Society, introducing a card system for spare parts.

He was forced to leave us early in 1974 because of the pressure of work.

He was a traveller for a motor firm, Farmers Co-op in the spare parts, department.

We would like to extend to his wife and family our sympathy in their loss.

Walter Norris

DULCETTO

When I was a small boy my father bought for me my first gramophone. As in those days we had no radio, I thought I was made. It came complete with a book of records which clipped in the lid as well as a box full of records.

Every Tuesday there was a sheep sale in Rangiora (North Canterbury, New Zealand) and at the end they would have a sale of furniture and chattels etc. It was at this sale my father bid for and was able to purchase the gramophone. I do not remember how much he paid for it.

The Dulcetto was made of oak, used a common Swiss motor, turntable brake and tone arm, and a Swiss reproducer. I don’t know but I think the case etc. was all made in New Zealand and the rest imported. The performance was not that good due to the fact that this machine had no horn, only a sound outlet. This remained my only machine till years later when I obtained a 109 HMV table model — this was a superior machine in every way.

It was then that I became interested in buying country and western records. K. More & Co. were still in the record business and I bought Regal green and orange records from them for two shillings and ten pence; this was after the war.

The machine we have illustrated is one Roger Cole from Nelson, New Zealand, had for repair, wanted parts and sent us the photographs.

Walter Norris, Editor

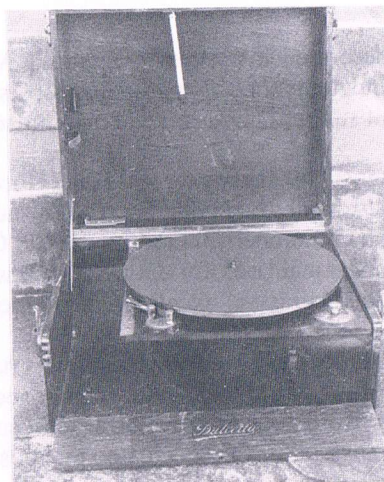
RECENT VINTAGE PHONOGRAPH SOCIETY MEETINGS

26th July 1999 at David Peterson’s house. Walter had a box of interesting things which included the HMV portable leaflet and “Operation and Care of the Edison Phonograph” booklet.

Discussion re-opened on sending out the magazine ‘flat’ the various increased costs versus the advantages. It was noted with satisfaction that there are now nine Dunedin members. One of the members had brought along his recently acquired copy of “The Complete Talking Machine” third edition Sonoran Publishing ISBN 1-886606-12-9. There was some interest as this had only come out last year, without any fanfare in these parts.



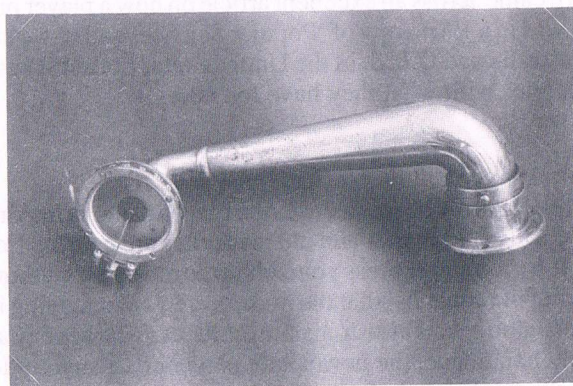
Posters



DULCETTO



Early Home



Dulcetto tone arm and reproducer



Photos courtesy Larry Schlick



Record Labels



Gavin described his recently acquired Amberola 1A, two - four minute, drawers full of cylinders and items such as spare reproducers and a mixed quantity of about 300 cylinders. After an excellent supper David showed his immaculately restored collection.

23rd August 1999 at Walter and Hilda Norris's house. We commenced by welcoming Joe and Rita Orlando from Adelaide. There were numerous items of general business, including the participation of members in the Vintage Car Club's 'Edwardian Day' on January 16th 2000. An Edison promotional book for diamond disk was passed around along with related photographs. Hilda provided her usual excellent refreshments.

27th September 1999 at John Hastilow's house. This meeting was preceded by the AGM, we made note of the world wide nature of our society and our hobby as our Secretary read excerpts from letters from around the world. One such letter started discussion about the quality of "Edison" transfers. It was speculated that possibly the nature of commercial transfer printing is such that very precise lettering, edging, framing and so on was seldom achieved even on original cabinets. The meeting concluded with another fine supper.

PLAYER PIANO

We came across an excellent article on how a player piano works with really good illustrations. This was in a 1961 copy of 'Popular Science' and so we have included it in this issue. Mastertouch in Australia and Q.R.S. in the United States both still cut 88 note player rolls. They both produce catalogues with what they have for sale.

How a Player Piano Works:

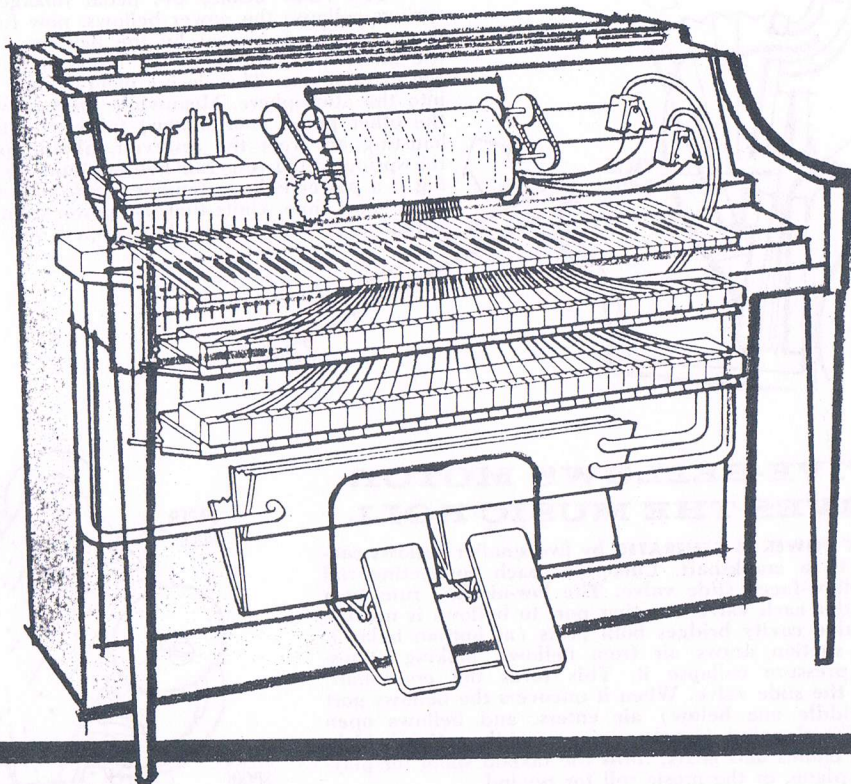
After years of obsolescence, the player piano is making a comeback camouflaged as a spinet. Music rolls of both new and old favourites are pouring from revived factories. Fans find treading such fun (you can express yourself in the music by rhythmic pumping, varying foot pressure while working the controls) that the makers aren't electrifying it. And, in this era of runaway prices, the player piano seems an astonishing holdout. In its heyday a good one cost over \$1,000. Though still largely handmade, the new spinet player costs slightly less.

Early mechanical players were set in front of a piano and pressed the keys with mechanical fingers. One of this kind hit the American market about 1896. But buyers preferred to have the works inside, and that became universal.

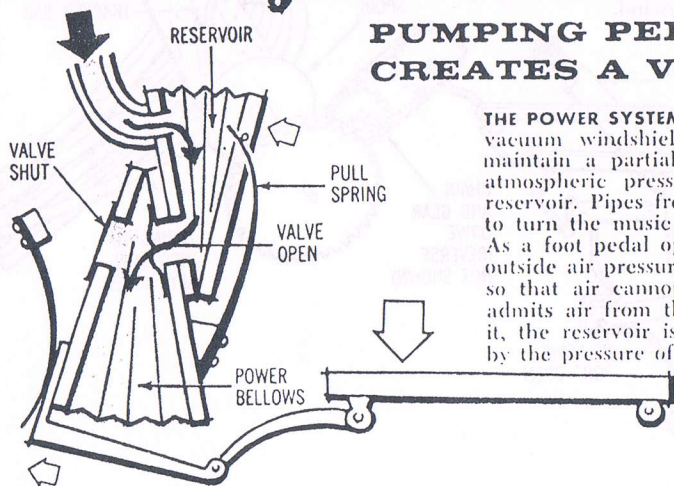
The paper rolls were produced mechanically until a German manufacturer named Edwin Welte designed a piano with electric key contacts. On this, the pianist himself created the master roll, recording not only every note and its precise length, but even his tempo, phrasing, and dynamics — the key-striking force.

The player piano is an air powered instrument, in which pumping the foot bellows creates a partial vacuum. Other bellows are connected by piping. Higher outside air pressure putting the squeeze on them provides the mechanical power.

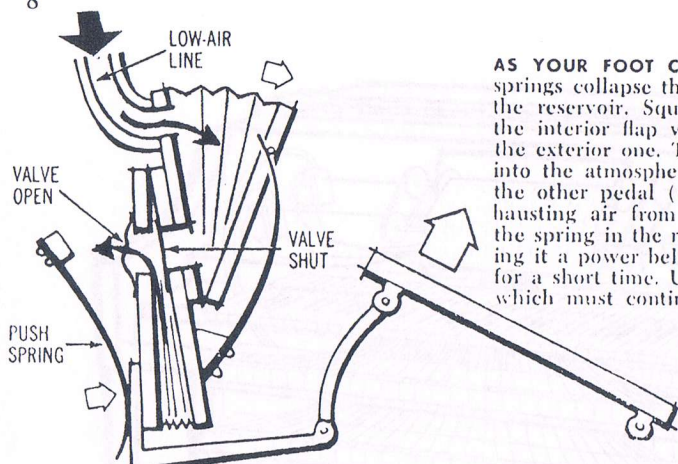
Today's player piano has a governor to maintain set tempo no matter how furiously you pump, and a device that centres the paper roll pneumatically on the perforated tracker bar. Once again called the Pianola, the spinet player is the product of Pianola, Inc., NYC.



PUMPING PEDALS CREATES A VACUUM



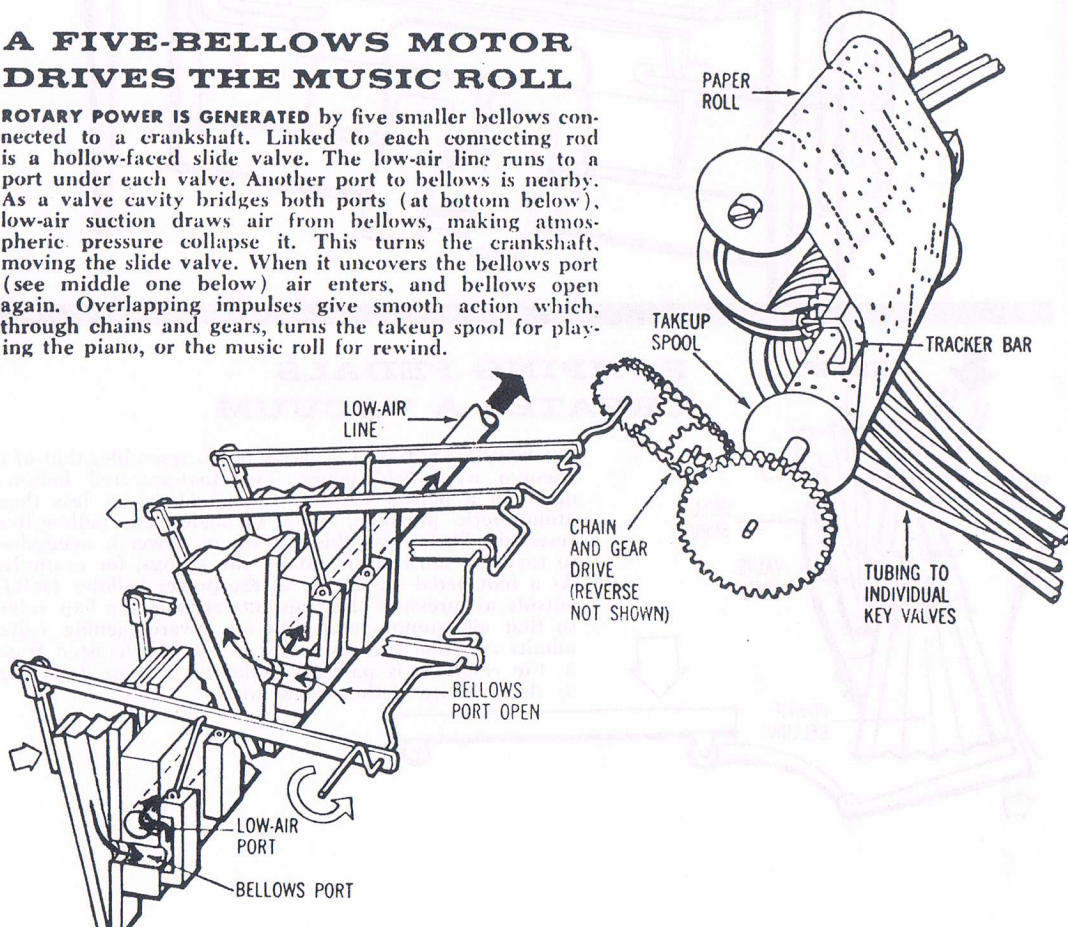
THE POWER SYSTEM of a player piano resembles that of a vacuum windshield wiper. Two foot-powered bellows maintain a partial vacuum (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ p.s.i. less than atmospheric pressure) in a spring-loaded, bellowslike reservoir. Pipes from this run where power is needed—to turn the music roll and hit the strings, for example. As a foot pedal opens one of the power bellows (left), outside air pressure shuts an outward-opening flap valve so that air cannot enter. But an inward-opening valve admits air from the reservoir. As air is exhausted from it, the reservoir is partially collapsed against its spring by the pressure of the outside air.



AS YOUR FOOT COMES UP, pedal linkage lets exterior springs collapse the power bellows, now full of air from the reservoir. Squeezed by the bellows, this air closes the interior flap valve to the reservoir but blows open the exterior one. The closing bellows thus forces air out into the atmosphere. Meanwhile the bellows worked by the other pedal (not shown) takes over the job of exhausting air from the reservoir. Should pumping stop, the spring in the reservoir bellows tends to open it, making it a power bellows temporarily to maintain "low air" for a short time. Units that use power admit outside air, which must continuously be pumped out.

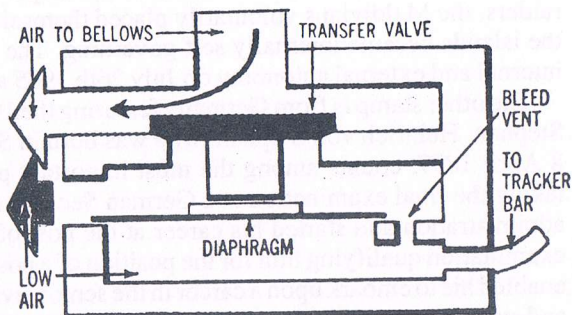
A FIVE-BELLOWS MOTOR DRIVES THE MUSIC ROLL

ROTARY POWER IS GENERATED by five smaller bellows connected to a crankshaft. Linked to each connecting rod is a hollow-faced slide valve. The low-air line runs to a port under each valve. Another port to bellows is nearby. As a valve cavity bridges both ports (at bottom below), low-air suction draws air from bellows, making atmospheric pressure collapse it. This turns the crankshaft, moving the slide valve. When it uncovers the bellows port (see middle one below) air enters, and bellows open again. Overlapping impulses give smooth action which, through chains and gears, turns the takeup spool for playing the piano, or the music roll for rewind.

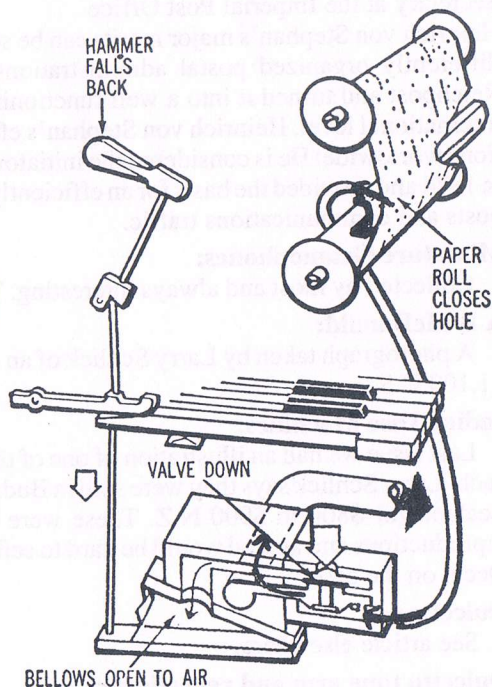
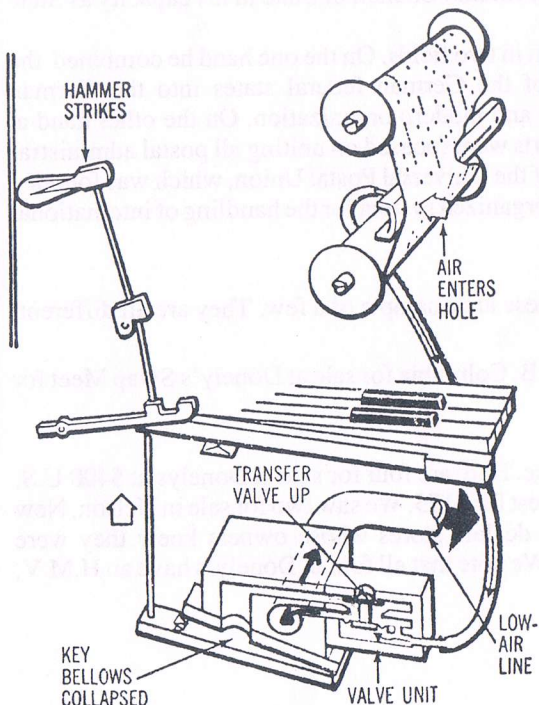


HOW AIR PASSES THE KEYS

EACH KEY IS LINKED to its own tiny bellows channelled to upper chamber of a valve unit (shown at right). Low-air line exhausts lower chamber above a diaphragm and, through a bleed vent, the space below it, which is connected to a hole in the tracker bar over which the roll runs. With low air on both sides, diaphragm lies flat. Atmospheric pressure holds down a two-faced transfer valve, sealing lower chamber but opening bellows to atmosphere (below, right). As a hole in a music roll uncovers one in the tracker bar, air rushes in under diaphragm. The diaphragm lifts and the transfer valve is raised (below, left). This shuts the top port, channels low air to bellows. Collapsing bellows depresses key, and hammer strikes string. As roll moves and paper covers hole in tracker



bar, air in tubing and under diaphragm is exhausted through the vent. The diaphragm flattens and lets the valve drop. This opens the bellows to atmosphere again and draws the hammer back to its previous position.



Taken from Popular Science, September 1961

ILLUSTRATIONS

Stamps:

One stamp is from the Maldives featuring Donald Duck and the Wheel. Republic of Maldives, Archipelago of 2500 coral islets in Northern Indian Ocean. 417 miles west of Ceylon, population 189,000. The Maldivians were visited by Arab traders and converted to Islam in 1153. After being

harassed in the 16th and 17th centuries by Mopie pirates of the Malabar Coast and Portuguese raiders, the Maldivians voluntarily placed themselves under the sovereignty of Ceylon. In 1887 the islands became internally self governing. The Sultanate of the Maldives attained complete internal and external autonomy on July 26th 1965 and on November 11 1968 became a republic.

The other stamp is from Germany featuring the 100th Anniversary of the death of Heinrich von Stephan. Heinrich von Stephan, who was born in Stolp on 7 January 1831 and died in Berlin on 8 April 1897, counts among the most important personalities in German postal history. After taking the final examination at a German Secondary School, he took up a position in the postal administration and started his career at the post office in Stolp in 1848; in 1850 he passed the examination qualifying him for the position of a postal assistant with "summa cum laude", which enabled him to embark upon a career in the senior civil service. After performing various functions and winning several promotions, he was appointed "Geheimer Oberpostrat" in 1867. In 1870 King William I of Prussia appointed him director General of the postal system in the North German Confederation. After the union of the Reichstelegraphenwesen (Imperial Telegraphic Office) and the Reichspost Stephan was appointed Postmaster General. After the Imperial Post Office had been set up, he was appointed to the Prussian Council of State in his capacity as State Secretary at the Imperial Post Office.

Heinrich von Stephan's major merits can be seen in two fields. On the one hand he combined the differently organized postal administrations of the German federal states into the German Reichspost and turned it into a well functioning and modern organization. On the other hand at international level, Heinrich von Stephan's efforts were focused on uniting all postal administrations worldwide. He is considered the initiator of the Universal Postal Union, which was founded in 1874 and provided the basis for an efficiently organized system for the handling of international posts and communications traffic.

Miniature Gramophones:

Collected by most and always interesting. These are a sample of a few. They are all different.

A B McDonald:

A photograph taken by Larry Schlick of an A.B. Columbia for sale at Donely's Swap Meet for \$1,100 U.S.

Indian Disc Machines:

Last issue we had an illustration of one of these. Here are four for sale at Donelys at \$400 U.S. each. Larry Schlick says they were sold in Budapest for \$175. We saw two for sale in Nelson, New Zealand for \$800 to \$900 N.Z. These were in dealers stores whose owners knew they were reproductions and agreed would be hard to sell. We note that all four at Donely's have an H.M.V. Decal on the case.

Dulcetto:

See article elsewhere.

Dulcetto tone arm and reproducer:

Posters:

From the Schlick collection.

Early Home:

Unusual model from the Schlick collection.

Record Labels:

Sent to us by Larry Schlick who collects records with their covers.

The American Blotting Stone:

A permanent blotter to be used instead of blotting paper. The stone absorbs the ink instantly, leaves no lint and will not offset. Use it also as a paperweight, and it will always be in sight, and where you can reach it instantly. Never "slap" a blotting stone down directly on the wet ink, but let one end of the blotter strike the paper gently and to one side of the mark, then rock it lightly over the spot. After using the blotting stone a few times, you will realize how much handier and quicker it is to use than blotting paper. Keep the blotting surface free from oil or grease, and for this reason do not rub your hands on it. The stone can then be covered many times with ink before it will need cleaning.

Directions for cleaning: When the blotter needs renewing, slide the stone out of the metal cover or top and refire the stone by placing it in the hot fire of a stove, furnace or gas range for a few minutes until it becomes red hot if possible. This will consume all foreign matter and leave the stone as good as new. Heat it slowly, giving it time to expand evenly by applying the heat gradually and you will avoid any danger of breaking it. If there was iron in the ink used a light yellow stain will remain, but which does no harm. When cool, slide the stone back in the cover and your blotter is perfect again. This can be repeated as often as necessary. If it is inconvenient for you to refire the stone, or if the stone is ever broken by any accident, remove the stone and Mail The Cover to Hudson Bidwell, 101 Warren Street, New York, who is the manufacturer of this article and enclose 18 cents (in stamps) and he will put a new stone in your cover and return it to you by mail postpaid.

No Name Machine:

Larry Schlick says he has a German machine with almost the same horn, but without the piping. Does anyone have any information please.

Post Card:

We obtained this from a stamp dealer in Christchurch. It says, "What a nuisance!!!" We take it the horn has come off.

Art Deco Victor:

This model from the Schlick Collection has a wind up motor, but battery operated for sound.

Taken at Donely's:

A nice picture of a Music Box, bird in a cage, two dolls, a Columbia disc machine, Edison busts in the background. Photograph taken by Larry Schlick.

Reproducers:

All different reproducers, Schlicks photos of Edison Spark Plugs.

Dog Nipper:

We came across one in a dealers shop in Nelson, asking price \$695 N.Z. Curt Novek from Houston, Texas in the background. Larry says these sell for \$300 to \$500 U.S. This is a large one when compared with The Victor III Nipper is looking into.

Spare Parts:

Some old and some new. Picture taken at Donely's.

Sheet Music:

Sheet music was also for sale at Donely's.

Metal Plaques:

Last issue we had one of these and in this issue we have another illustration of seven of them, plus the Anniversary of the fifty eighth year of Voice Writing.

Parts Hunting:

Looking for that elusive part at Donely's Swap Meet.

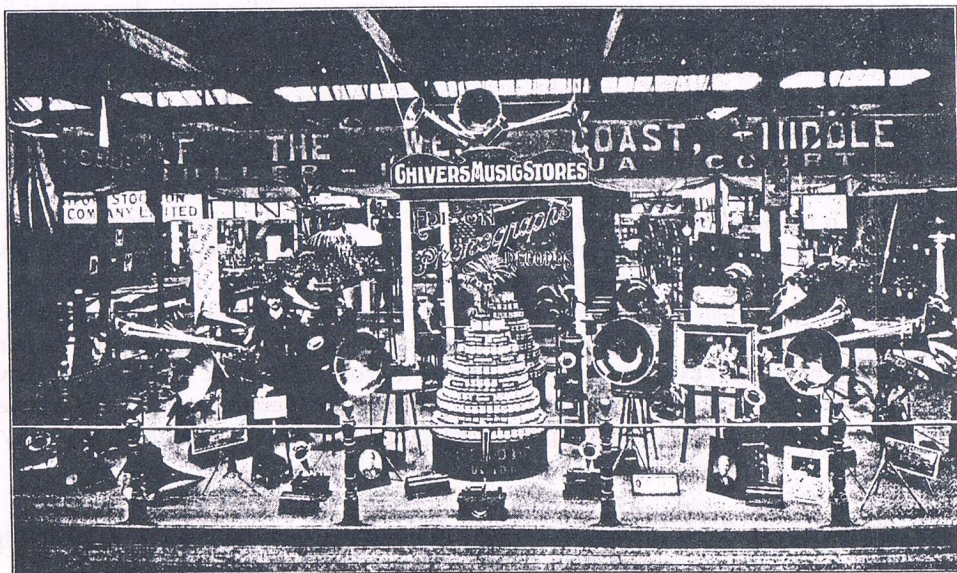
EDISON GOODS AT THE CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z. EXHIBITION

Exhibit of Chivers Music Stores, Christchurch, N.Z.

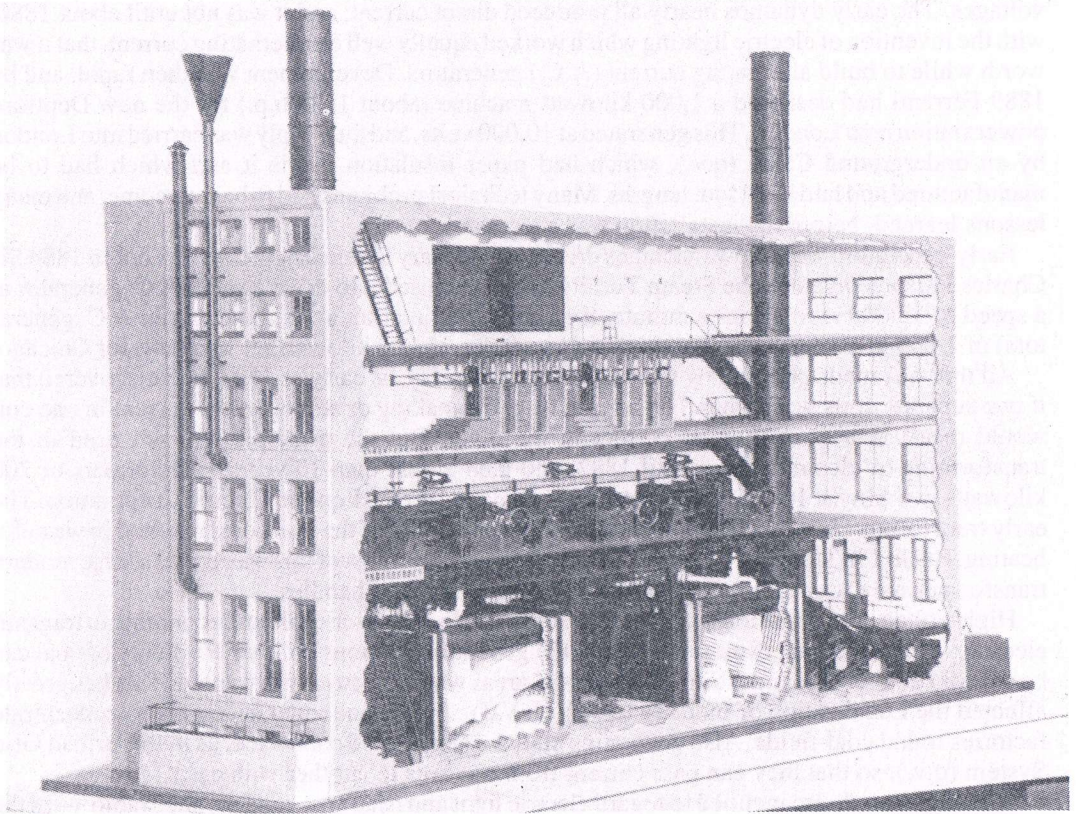
The largest international exhibition ever held in the Southern Hemisphere closed on April 15th, at Christchurch, New Zealand. It opened on November 1st last, and was a most successful affair. Every country was represented among the exhibitors. Two of the most progressive Edison Jobbers in New Zealand had exhibits. Photographs of both are given herewith. The display made by the Chivers Music Stores could not be better. It is equal to anything of the kind made anywhere. That of F. C. Smith was not as large as the Chivers exhibit, but Mr. Smith had the sole selling rights for talking machines for the Exhibition, and therefore used a large part of his space as a demonstrating room.

Supplied by Dan Tillmanns, U.S.A. Taken from 'Edison Phonograph Monthly', May 1907

FIRST POWER STATION IN THE WORLD

The electric lamps of the 1880's were dull and inefficient by modern standards — they were only of 12 to 16 candlepower. But in spite of this their simplicity and convenience made them more attractive than gas for illumination (q.v.). In the early years, however, while there were neither electric mains nor general wiring, the installing of electric light was very expensive.

The first power station (q.v.) to be erected in a central position to serve many customers was built by Edison in Pearl Street, New York, in 1882. It was to supply electricity to consumers who used Edison's own carbon filament lamps — the station being designed to provide current for 10,000 lamps — the first supply of electricity for the ordinary private citizen. Edison's power station — of which a model exists in the Science Museum at South Kensington — was equipped



A model of the first power station in the world. The boilers on the ground floor supplied steam to drive the generators and the engines on the first floor. The second floor contained carbon regulators to control the generated current and on the third floor there was a bank of lamps for testing the generators.

with six dynamos giving 110 volts and driven by six 175h.p. steam engines. It carried on its pioneer task for eight years until destroyed by fire. Other power stations were soon set up, both in America and Britain.

The development of central power stations gave rise to many new problems concerned with distributing the current, and indeed apart from the development of high-speed alternating current generators (q.v.) of ever increasing capacity, this has been the main concern of electrical engineering since 1880. A given amount of electrical power can be transmitted in two ways — either as a small current (amperes) at very high pressure (volts), or a large current at fairly low pressure. The second way is the more wasteful, for the powerful current loses much of its energy in heat by the effort of forcing its way through the wires. Therefore the electric power from the power station is generally put through a Transformer (q.v.) to reduce the current and increase the voltage. Voltages as high as 132,000 are now in common use for long-distance transmissions, and in a few cases voltages more than three times as high are used.

High voltages require alternating current generators as well as transformers to change the

voltages. The early dynamos nearly all produced direct current; and it was not until about 1880, with the invention of electric lighting which worked equally well on alternating current, that it was worth while to build alternating current (A.C.) generators. Development was then rapid, and by 1889 Ferranti had designed a 1,000 kilowatt machine (about 1,300h.p.) for the new Deptford power station near London. This generated at 10,000 volts, and the supply was carried into London by an underground Cable (q.v.), which had paper insulation inside it and which had to be manufactured and laid in 20 foot lengths. Many technical problems had to be overcome, and many lessons learned, before the installation was successful.

Early generators were slow machines driven by ordinary Steam Engines (q.v.), but in 1884 Sir Charles Parsons invented the Steam Turbine (q.v.) and used it to drive a small A.C. generator at a speed of 18,000 revolutions a minute. By 1900 turbo-alternators (turbine driven A.C. generators) of 1,000 kilowatts were working, and by 1912 a 25,000 kilowatt set was built for Chicago.

All this was made possible by the transformer. Faraday, as early as 1831, had discovered that if two separate coils were wound on an iron ring, the making or stopping of a current in one coil would result in a brief flow of current in the other. But the principle was not used in the transforming of electric power until 1882, and then in less than 10 years, transformers of 200 kilowatts, working at 10,000 volts, were being designed for the London Electric Corporation. The early transformers lost much power because the poor quality of the iron cores resulted in wasteful heating. But in 1903 the use of silicone steel cores overcame most of this waste, and a large modern transformer may waste no more than 1% of the power that it handles.

High-voltage transmission and transformers have made it practicable and economic to transmit electric power over long distances — from the generating stations built where plenty of coal can be cheaply delivered to industrial or residential areas where electricity is wanted. This has greatly affected the Localization of Industry (q.v. Vol. VII), for it is no longer necessary to concentrate factories round coal-fields. Also generating stations can now be connected, as in the British Grid System (q.v.), so that they can pass current from one area to another with ease.

Although people are inclined to regard electric light and heating — and perhaps radio — as the most important of the uses to which electricity is put, it is probable the Electric Motor (q.v.) has had a wider influence than any other upon our way of life during the present century. Perhaps its most important use has been in transport. The first Electric Railway in Britain was the City and South London Railway, opened in 1890, and the first Tramway system in a British town started in Leeds in 1891 (q.v. Vol. IV). It is difficult to imagine what life in London, Paris or New York would be like today without electric railways.

The electric motor is becoming more and more essential for countless industrial purposes, for drills, lathes and other Machine Tools (q.v.), for electric lifts, escalators and ventilating fans and for many domestic purposes such as vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, washing machines and food mixers.

Supplied by Walter Norris, Editor. Taken from Oxford Junior Encyclopaedia 1955.

THE PHONOGRAM, May 1900

Printed monthly for those interested in Phones, Graphs, Grams and Scopes.

Devoted to the Arts of Reproducing Sound.

The talking machine has come to stay. It's wonderful adaptability to all the varying moods and needs of human nature has placed it in the front ranks of mechanical music makers of this generation. By reason of its versatility, it is continually finding new uses for itself. First, it was

a scientific toy; next, it showed a fondness for business as a help to the stenographer and typewriter. Then it entered the amusement field and found its fitness as an entertainer. It is in this stage of its life that its greatest usefulness has developed.

It has invaded every walk of life, and had become an article of furniture in the home of rich and poor alike. It is for the millionaire and the humblest toiler in the land. It is for the Royalty — the Queen, the Emperor, and the Sultan — as well as for plain John Smith of Lonely Hollow, Wis. The President has one. Senators, Supreme Court Judges, janitors and preachers find a certain charm in one or another of its accomplishments; each finding something in the instrument that suits his needs.

New uses are found daily.

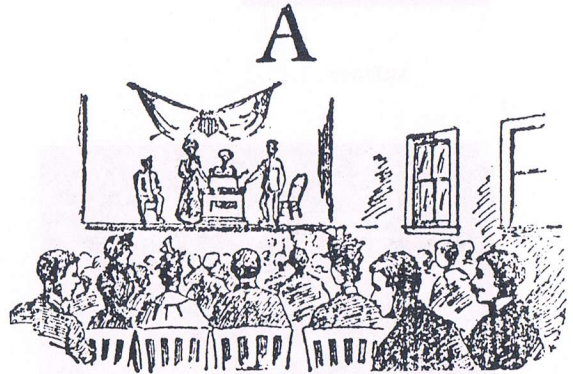
A RIDDLE

Brown, Round and Long
with permutations and combinations.

It's round and long and brown,
Cylindrical in shape;
It's heard in every town,
From it you can't escape.

It's round, and brown and long;
It's centre is a hole;
It's music, speech and song;
It's human all but soul.

It's brown, and long and round,
It's built upon a plan
A great inventor found —
Now guess it if you can?



A is for ARMY
That fights for salvation
The *Phonograph* using
For its jubilation.

The Salvation Army has tumbled to the Phonograph. Ask Ensign Johnson, in charge of the Canonsburg Corps at Washington, Pa., how he'd get along without it. Talk to Major Robert Bell, chief divisional officer of the Army of Connecticut. He will tell you of his New London meetings last Spring, in which he drew large crowds daily and nightly at Army Hall, 436 Bank Street. Get the experiences of Brigadier Brengle at his Norwalk, Conn. meetings, and elsewhere. Write to Ensign and Mrs. Atkins about their rally at Bath, N.Y., where they saved many souls at their hall in the Ayer Building. Write to Cadet French of Norwalk, Conn. Talk to the Salvation Army in New Albany, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and all over the country.

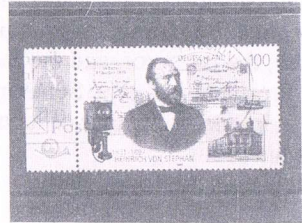
Verily, verily, the talking machine hath done a good work in the saving of souls.

Here is the "experience" of a well known Toledo man, as reported in the 'Chicago Tribune', last August. "M. O. Waggoner, the infidel who has announced his intention of sacrificing his valuable collection of books treating on infidelism and will make a bonfire of them in public, was converted in a peculiar manner. Mr. Waggoner, who is 76 years old, is a lawyer, and ranks high in the Lucas County Bar. He made open avowal of his conversion in the presence of a large congregation at the Memorial Church in this city recently.

STAMPS



Maldives



Heinrich Von Stephan



Minature Gramophones



A B McDonald



Indian Disc Machines



Photos courtesy Larry Schlick

Some time ago he listened to the sermon of an evangelist, and the thought of his disbelief preyed on his mind. He has a gramophone with which he is wont to amuse himself, and at midnight, being unable to sleep, he arose, and, placing a disk in the instrument at random, started the machine.

The air of "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow" filled the room, and this was followed by "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me". At the conclusion Mr. Waggoner was singing and shouting praises of the Lord."

Mr. Waggoner burned his infidel books. His first idea was to have a public bonfire, but he decided, in view of the fact that many might doubt his sincerity, to burn then in the furnace of the Memorial United Brethren Church, corner of Lawrence Avenue and Hicks Street, which was done last January, in the presence of the Rev. E. P. Rosselot, the pastor, and a few intimate friends. He appeared to be the happiest man in Toledo as he saw the flames gradually destroying his collection.

These are Results.

Results that were never dreamed of by Edison, Bell and Tainter, Macdonald, Berliner and Bettini when they conceived their different talking machines and their talking machine improvements.

All hail, therefore, to Edison, Bell, Tainter, Macdonald, Berliner and Bettini! They are soul savers! They, through their instruments, are the means of salvation!

To be Continued.

200 DEALERS SEE NEW EDISON LIGHT-O-MATICS AT GIRARD GATHERING

An advance showing of the new Edison Light-o-Matic radio models was given recently to over 200 dealers in the Philadelphia territory by the Girard Phonograph Co., exclusive wholesaler of Edison radio and phonograph products in this territory. The showing was held on the roof garden of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel.

Dinner was served at 6.30pm and was followed by speeches from officials of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and the Girard Phonograph Co. The new models were then shown in a striking stage setting and received considerable applause as the curtains were drawn.

J. T. Donohue, manager of the Girard company, opened the meeting and welcomes the dealers to the showing. He then introduced R. R. Karch, assistant to A. L. Walsh, vice-president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., who spoke on the vastness of the Edison organization and its many industries, and on the stabilization of the radio industry.

The next speaker was Horace Silliman, Eastern sales manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., who gave a talk on dealer problems and what retailers should take into consideration when deciding what lines to handle. He also outlines the Edison policy, its advertising programme and other dealer helps.

Wm. Arrowsmith, national radio service manager of the Edison company, then spoke on the inspection that Edison sets are subjected to before being shipped from the factory. He also outlines the technical features of the new Light-O-Matic models.

Mr. Donohue then spoke of the co-operation the Girard organization will give the dealers in its territory.

Taken from "The Talking Machine and Radio Weekly"

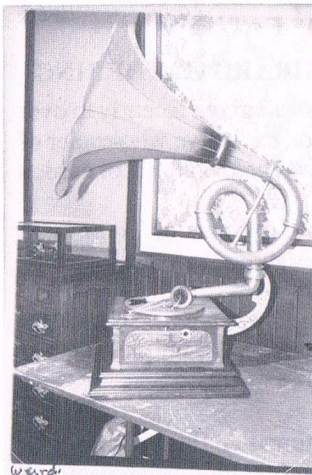
ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale, Australian Radio Shows:

I have now released 81 - one hour cassettes in my "STAR" catalogue of complete radio shows from the 1930's — 1950's. The series includes interviews, drama, music and educational shows, featuring top quality authentic audio quality. Many overseas entertainers appearing as guest stars



The American Blotting Stone



No Name Machine



Post Card



Art Deco Victor



Taken At Donely's



Photos courtesy Larry Schlick

Reproducers

are featured, including Bill Haley, Louis Armstrong, Frankie Laine, Stan Freberg, Spike Milligan, Nat King Cole, Shirley Bassey, Winifred Atwell, Billy Russell, Mel Torme, Ronnie Ronalde and Frank Sinatra, and many more. Radio shows from England include Ted Heath, Bud Flanagan, George Formby, Ada Reeve, Noel Coward, Charlie Chaplin, Barbra Streisand, Cliff Richard, Arthur Askey, Tommy Handley and Gracie Fields. A complete FREE CATALOGUE is available, upon request. Each one hour tape is Aust\$20 (post free). Write to Kingfisher Cassettes, P.O. Box 1660, Port Macquarie, NSW 2444, Australia. Satisfaction guaranteed. New Zealand members price is NZ\$20 per tape (post free).

For Sale:

Edison Diamond Model B. \$150.00. Edison Model O \$250.00. Needle Sharpener IM \$35.00.

Wanted:

Lid clip for HMV Monarch, please phone (Aust) 61 3 9801 9212 (Mark).

Wanted to Purchase:

Edison Diamond Disc parts — complete lifting arm head with needle. CASH BUYER. Also wanted, any two-minute black phonograph cylinders. Please phone Fred, (09) 408 7324 or write to: F. Vuletic, R.D.1, Kaimaumu, Awanui, Northland, New Zealand.

Wanted to Buy:

Back bracket and tone arm for Monarch Senior — together or separately. Please contact — Joe Orlando, P.O. Box 334, Glenside, South Australia, 5065, Phone +61+0883328891.

Wanted to Buy or Exchange:

To complete my commercially released "TANZA" recordings I now only require the following: 45r.p.m. Nos. Z7308, 319, 323. 78r.p.m. Nos. Z118, 124, 126, 136, 158, 169, 310, 311, 313. Please contact: David Turnbull, 8 Dick Place, Napier, New Zealand. Phone (06) 8434 981 or Fax: (06) 8434 591.

Dear Readers:

I have acquired a large number of pick-up styli, including various diamond and sapphire for 78's, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ and 45r.p.m. recordings. If you're looking for a particular one I just might be able to help. Prices negotiable. Contact: David Turnbull, 8 Dick Place, Napier, New Zealand. Phone (06) 8434 981.

Wanted:

For Standard 'Combination Attachment Outfit', i.e. 2 and 4 minute speed gears. I am missing the idler gear — its the upper most gear and is about the same diameter. Please phone (06) 8786876 (answer-phone facility) or write — Digby Young, 409 Tomoana Road, Hastings, New Zealand.

Wanted to Purchase: (Part One)

HMV "B" series records sought by David Anderson, 84 Wardneuk Drive, Kilmarnock KA3 2EX, Scotland.

4501 Green, Alice & Hamilton, Edward - Hello 'Frisco. 4502 Snazelle, G. H. / Wills, Nat D. - Australian Story & No news, or what killed the dog. 4503 Castles, Amy (sop.) - Serenade (Gounod) & Caro Nome (Verdi). 4504 Dawson, Peter - O star of eve (Wagner) & Rip van Winkle. 4510 Fuller, Earl & his Jazz Band - Old Grey Mare & Beale Street Blues. 4511 Fuller, Earl & his Jazz Band - Lil Lisa Jane & Coon Band Contest. 4512 Smith, Joseph C. & his Orch. - Smiles & Rose Room. 4551 Opal Military Band - Titles unknown, can any one help? 4552 Opal Military

Band - Titles unknown, can anyone help? 4553 Staveren, Adelaide van - Home Little Maori & Two Irish Songs. 4554 Staveren, Adelaide van - Creation Hymn & Requiem. 4566 Kelly, Walter C. - Virginia Judge 1 & 2. 4568 Kelly, Walter C. - Irish stories. 4569 Alcock, Merir - Rock-a-bye Baby (Canning) & Meeting of the waters (Moore). 4570 Victor Military Band - Black Nag & Newcastle. 4571 Victor Military Band - Confess & Hey boys, up we go. 4572 Victor Military Band - Hunsden House & Chelsea reach. 4574 No Details Known - Information on what this record is would be welcomed. 4576 Klein, Olive & Baker, Elsie - Rockin' in de winn & Little tin soldier. 4578 Victor Military Band - Weaving dance & Cracovia. 4579 Victor Military Band - Rhythm medley 1 & 2. 4580 Victor Military Band - Carrousel, Merry-go-round, Morris dance, Laudnum bunches. 4581 Victor Military Band - Cotlands quadrille & Shepherds hey. 4582 Sousa's Band - London bridge & Round and round the village.

Phonograph Society of South Australia:

An organisation of enthusiasts interested in the collection and preservation of the artifacts of sound recording and reproduction; and research into their evolution. The PSSA NEWSLETTER, containing interesting articles and news, appears eleven times a year. Relevant books and reprints are also sold. Annual dues (Australian currency): N.Z. \$28.00; Canada and U.S.A. \$32.00; U.K. and elsewhere \$34.00. Write to: The Secretary, PSSA, P.O. Box 235, Kent Town, S.A., 5071, Australia. Fax (+61-8) 8261-9953.

California Antique Phonograph Society:

Dedicated to the preservation of antique phonographs, records and music memorabilia.

We meet monthly to display and share our collections.

Each year we sponsor a show and sale, the largest on the West Coast of the United States.

Membership dues are \$15.00 per year. (Out of U.S.A. \$20.00).

For information: Karyn Sitter, 18242 Timberlane, Yorba Linda, CA 92886, USA. (714) 7772486.

Canadian Antique Phonograph Society:

The interests of the 285 members of the Canadian Antique Phonograph Society (CAPS), now in its 25th year, range across all aspects of sound recording and its history: phonographs and gramophones, all types of sound recordings of historic importance, and related memorabilia. There is particular emphasis placed on the history of recorded sound in Canada.

Membership is \$25.00 U.S. per year and includes a 6-issue subscription to CAPS newsletter, Antique Phonograph News.

For more information please contact: Canadian Antique Phonograph Society, Bill Pratt, Secretary/Treasurer, 122 Major Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2L2 Canada.

The City of London Phonograph and Gramophone Society Limited (CLPGS)

If you would like to join a group of individuals who have one thing in common — the love in some way or another for recorded sound, be it vintage recording and reproducing machines, original recorded material, Cylinder, Disc, Wire, Tape or Film; from Caruso to 'Our Gracie', Queen Victoria to Duke Ellington, why not join CLPGS?

For your annual subscription of £17 (for members outside Europe), you will receive quarterly, the HILLDALE NEWS, to which articles are contributed by members for members. We believe you will be impress with the quality of the articles published. To join us, write to Suzanne Coleman, Membership Secretary, CLPGS, 51 Brockhurst Road, Chesham, Bucks; HP5 3JB, U.K. For more information visit the CLPGS Web page at — www.musicweb.force9.co.uk/music/frms/clpgs.htm