of the remarks made at the meeting of the Society.*

Fig. 41 shows a specimen of tape with the Paris "beats," followed by the times of the first and last "beats." Fig. 42 gives a diagram of the recording circuit employed. photographic mirror galvanometer record of the signals from the Eiffel Tower, reproduced in Fig. 5, was not obtained by myself, but was taken, I think in the year 1913, by Mr. Harold T. Ellis, of Wrea Head, Scalby, near Scarborough. Indeed, it was this gentleman

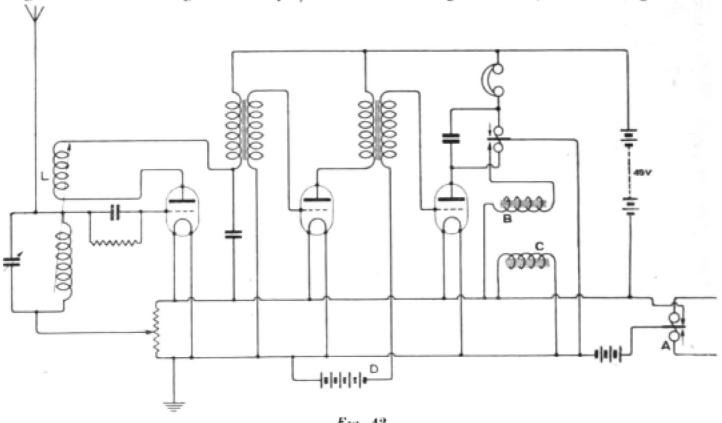


Fig. 42.
Circuit Diagram (Shortt.)

Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton (communicated).

Referring to the reproductions of Wireless records published on page 471 of the October 29th issue of *The Wireless World*, I fear I have not made it plain that the excellent

*See Mr. W. H. Shortt, The Wireless World, Nov, 12th, 1921, pp. 505-506. who first put me on to recording wireless in this manner.

Capt. H. de A. Donisthorpe, on behalf of R.M. Radio Co., Ltd. (communicated).

Mr. V. Ramage draws our attention to the circuit shown on page 474 of the October 29th issue of *The Wireless World*, which is an elaboration of a patent of which he is copatentee.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TESTS

BEFORE the next issue of this magazine appears the Transatlantic Amateur Wireless Tests, arranged by the American Radio Relay League, will have commenced. The latest information received from the American League indicates that the preliminary trials on their side have already taken place (between

November 1st and 6th). These preliminary trials were made with the object of determining the transmitting stations which are eligible to compete in the Transatlantic transmission. The conditions laid down for entry in the main tests were that the transmitting stations must be capable of sending over a range

THE TRANSATLANTIC TESTS

of at least 1,000 miles overland. Seventy-nine transmitting stations in various parts of the United States and Canada entered for these preliminary trials, but the results obtained are not yet available here.

Those stations which succeed in these trials will be entered for the main tests which will take place between December 8th and 17th. We expect to receive, in due course, from the Traffic Manager of the American Radio Relay League the full particulars as to those stations which will participate in the final trials. Information as to the number of stations taking part, their times of transmission, etc., will be sent by post to those who have registered their names as desirous of listening in for the signals.

It may be of interest to note here that of the above-mentioned 79 stations taking part in the preliminary trials not more than half are using C.W. transmission, and not more than half are stated to be using a wavelength of exactly 200 metres. A few are shown as using a wavelength as high as 375 metres, while two are down to 190 metres.

The schedule of transmission for the main tests will begin at midnight, G.M.T., on each night, and will continue for approximately six hours on each occasion.

The first part of each night's transmission will be a "free-for-all" period, during which all transmitters in a certain district will be sending—the idea being to imitate as nearly as possible normal conditions on amateur wavelengths in America, i.e., a large number of stations sending, and the most powerful ones signalling louder over the general flock of stations. The second part of each night will be allocated to the various stations who succeed in the preliminary trials, so that each station has a chance of transmitting in turn.

Mr. P. F. Godley, who is being sent over here by the American amateurs, will bring with him his own receiving equipment of a sufficiently flexible nature to cover the above-mentioned range of wavelengths, but

obviously those American stations who are nearest to 200 metres on which wavelength most of us will be listening will have a better chance of getting through. Mr. Godley is determined to pick up the signals if it is at all possible to do so, so that for the honour of British amateurs and experimental wireless we appeal to all radio enthusiasts in this connection either to make every effort to pick up the signals-using a non-radiating receiver with a separate heterodyne so as to avoid interfering with other listeners-or to keep quiet during the test periods, and to avoid either transmitting or receiving. Indiscriminate use of either transmitting or receiving apparatus by those not taking part may upset those who are listening in, hence we take this last opportunity of mentioning the matter so as to increase our chances as much as possible.

If you wish to take part, send in your name and location of station (if you have not already done so), to Mr. Philip R. Coursey, c/o The Wireless Press, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2, as soon as possible, so that the details of the transmission schedules, and 200 metre calibrations and test waves may be posted to you.

The list of prize offers that have already been received was published in our last issue

We have since received an additional offer of prizes from The Peto-Scott Company. Three prizes of value £5, £3 and £2 are are offered in apparatus from their catalogue. To be eligible for this prize a part of the apparatus used must have been purchased from this firm.

The conditions attached to the award of these prizes to those receiving the signals were also set out in that issue.

Details of the offer of The Marconi Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd., are as follows:—A first, second and third prize of a selection of apparatus to the value of £25, £15 and £5 respectively, and, in addition, six consolation prizes of Marconi "V24" valves.