

INITIAL TEST OF HUGE "TIE-IN" IS SUCCESSFUL

Much Apparatus and Equipment Necessary for Broadcast.

The initial test made by the Broadcasting Committee in charge of the radio programme for the Jubilee of Confederation has proven to be a marked success, and it is anticipated that further tests to be made at the end of the present week, and again shortly before the first of July, will demonstrate the practicability of one of the most ambitious "tie-in" schemes ever attempted on the North American Continent or elsewhere. The first test was made over the weekend, and through it the experts in charge succeeded in linking up the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba as far as Winnipeg. It now remains to test the system eastward and westward, but, in the opinion of those in charge the most difficult part of the test has been accomplished, and the success of the objective planned is practically assured. The motto of the Broadcasting Committee may be summed up in the words, "Well tell the world."

The objective of this ambitious network of radio communication is that the sound of the carillon in the Peace Tower, of the speeches delivered and the songs sung shall be heard through the local broadcasting stations twenty in number as plainly at Halifax and Vancouver as it will be at the Central broadcasting point at Ottawa. It is also the objective of the scheme that the programmes will be heard overseas over high-power, short-wave transmission from the Canadian Marconi Beam station at Drummondville, Que. The actual transmitter which will be used will be the one which is being installed to communicate with Australia. The Beam attachment will not be used, so that the broadcast, instead of being concentrated in the direction of Australia, will be heard in all directions. The wave length used will be 26.48 metres.

The connecting up of the local stations has involved setting up and the linking up of telephone lines from coast to coast. No individual telephone company operates clean through, and in fact on such lengthy sections as those between Lewis and Moncton, Sudbury and Winnipeg, and Calgary and Kamloops no telephone lines at all exist. The first-named space will be covered through the medium of the Canadian National Telegraphs, and the two latter through the medium of the Canadian Pacific.

The Broadcasting Committee reports that it has, in its ambitious project, secured the most willing co-operation from all telegraph and telephone companies interested, and that every facility in the way of plant, lines, and personnel has been placed at its disposal. In addition to the two railway companies there have co-operated in the scheme of the Maritime Telephone Company of Nova Scotia, the New Brunswick Telephone Company, the Bell Telephone Company, the Manitoba Telephone Commission, the Saskatchewan Provincial Telephones, the B. C. Telephone Commission, and La Cle de Telephones Nationale, of Quebec.

The control lines will consist chiefly of telegraph circuits from coast to coast, and will be supplied by the two great railway companies. All lines used are, of course, commercial lines, and it is not possible to obtain full use of them for testing purposes. The programme of tests whereby the circuit will be built up in all directions from Ottawa has, however, been entirely arranged. During Sunday's test it was found that the quality of voice heard as far as Winnipeg was excellent. Through this test the broadcasting stations in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were successfully tied in.

The engineers are now engaged on the next extension, which will be from Lewis to Moncton, thence east, and from Winnipeg to Calgary, and Edmonton—thence west. This work is now on, and it is expected that experts will be in a position to make further tests by the end of the present week. In the event of these tests proving successful, and it being found practicable to equalize the lines for broadcast transmission, the next test will be made on Sunday, June 26th, when the main line will be established from Calgary to Vancouver, over the C. P. R. and B. C. Telephone lines and the Northern standby circuit from Winnipeg via Wainwright through Edmonton will be extended to Vancouver, over C. P. R. lines. On the eastern lines the system will be extended from Moncton over the National Railways, and the Maritime lines to Halifax and the Atlantic.

This is the first time that an attempt has been made in Canada to establish a net-work of radio from east to west. A total of 150 employees will be in charge of the supervision from coast to coast. Twenty broadcasting stations are involved, with the centre at Ottawa. There will be 21,650 miles of line and fifty-three repeaters will be in use along the way. These are designed to amplify the sound at approximately 200 miles distances.

No distinction is being made between stations which exist in various cities, share the same wave length. The broadcast will be called a "joint broadcast" of the various stations without mention of names. The final objective of the committee is to broadcast through stations as follows:

Halifax, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Quebec (High Power); Ottawa, Toronto, Aurora, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria. The east

will broadcast on a regular wave length.

The broadcast will consist of the inauguration ceremonies of Confederation held on Parliament Hill on July 1st at 11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time, when there will be a fifteen minute programme on the carillon of the Peace Tower, brief speeches, and the playing of massed bands, concluded by the singing of O Canada. At 2 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) the official programme will be broadcasted. But the real programme, so far as the broadcasting is concerned, will commence at 9:30 (Eastern Standard Time). It will be delivered from a studio in the Parliament buildings, and it is expected it will be heard as plainly in Victoria or Halifax as it will be either over the public address system, or on local radio receivers at the Capital. It is anticipated that the programme in the evening will continue well into the morning of the second of July.

Three million dollars worth of equipment, lines and apparatus are being utilized for the programme above set forth.

The Chairman of the Broadcasting Committee is Mr. Thomas Ahearn, internationally famous in electrical and radio circles, the other members of the Committee being:

J. E. MacPherson, Vice President, Bell Telephone Co., Montreal (Vice Chairman).

C. P. Edwards, Director of Radio, Department of Marine, Ottawa (Secretary).

Paul F. Sise, President, Northern Electric Co., Montreal.

A. R. McEwan, Director of Radio, Canadian National Railway, Montreal.

John McMillan, General Manager of Telegraphs, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

H. M. Short, Managing Director, Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal.

J. E. Lowry, Commissioner of Telephones, Manitoba Telephone

G. H. Hulse, President, British Columbia Telephone Co., Vancouver, B. C.

Senator F. B. Black, President, New Brunswick Telephone Co., St. John, N. B.

R. B. Baxter, General Manager, Alberta Government Telephones, Edmonton, Alberta.

W. Warren, Deputy Minister, Saskatchewan Government Telephones, Regina, Sask.

J. H. Winfield, Managing Director Maritime Telegraph and Telephones, Halifax, N.S.

D. C. Durand, President, Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, Ont.

A. E. Dyment, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.

Paul G. Myler, President, Canadian Westinghouse Co., Hamilton, Ont.

All the line engineering is being done by the Bell Telephone Co.'s commission engineers, under the supervision of Mr. J. E. Clarke, Chief Transmission Engineer.

Lines west of Winnipeg are being completed by Mr. J. E. Lowry, Commissioner of the Manitoba Telephone System.

The control room at the House of Commons, which will pick up the programme from the different points, will be under the charge of Mr. J. McMurrin, Manager of the C.N.R. and Mr. Dettler, Bell engineer who will be in charge of the Queen Exchange, which will take the programmes from the control room in the Parliament Buildings and put same on the different circuits of the network.

The Public Address system will be under the charge of Paul Demers of the Northern Electric, and the whole of the organization at Ottawa on the day of the broadcast will be under the control of C. P. Edwards, Director of Radio, Marine Department.

PROGRAMME, FRIDAY, JULY 1 1927

Diamond Jubilee Broadcast

CNRO (435 metres), Ottawa, Ont. 10.30 p.m. (ED.S.T.)

Carillon Selection—The Carillon in the Victory Tower of the Dominion Parliament Buildings will broadcast a selection of Canadian airs, Carillon, Mr. Percival Price.

Address—His Excellency, The Governor General.

Dramatic Reading—A Canadian one—Margaret Anglin.

Vocal—Eva Gauthier in a selection of French-Canadian airs, including "A La Claire Fontaine" and the better known folk songs.

Address—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

Instrumental—The Hart House String Quartet—(Slow Movement from the quartet in C minor by

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Dramatic Reading—A Canadian one—Margaret Anglin.

Vocal—Eva Gauthier in a selection of French-Canadian airs, including "A La Claire Fontaine" and the better known folk songs.

Address—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

Instrumental—The Hart House String Quartet—(Slow Movement from the quartet in C minor by

Ernest MacMillan "Lento ma non troppo." (2) Transcription of the French-Canadian folk song "Dans Paris ya-t-une brune," Leo Smith. (3) Sketch on the French-Canadian folk song "A Saint Malo," by Ernest MacMillan.

Address—Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

Vocal—Allan McQuhae, "Onaway Awake," "Homing," "Believe Me if all those Endearing Young Charms,"

Address—Honourable Senator Raoul Dandurand.

Vocal—Bytown Quartet—"Yours You," "Sur la Riviere," "En Rouant Ma Boule," "Allouette,"

Finale—The Orchestra—"O Canada," "God Save the King."

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How to Play BRIDGE

A new series of lessons by Wynne Ferguson

Author of "PRACTICAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

ARTICLE No. 33

No original bid is sound if based solely on the cards held by one player. For example, if the dealer holds the following hand:

Hearts — A, K, 10, 7, 2
Clubs — 8, 4, 3
Diamonds — 9, 6
Spades — 8, 7, 2

he is justified in bidding one heart—a contract to win seven of the thirteen tricks. With his own hand, however, he can only hope to win four tricks with hearts as trumps, so why is the bid sound? The explanation is simple. If the dealer wins four of the thirteen tricks, nine tricks will be won by the other three players, one of whom is the dealer's partner. If these tricks are evenly divided, each player will win three tricks. Therefore, the dealer with four tricks and his partner with three will average to win seven tricks as a partnership. This result thus makes the bid of one heart with the above hand a sound bid, for since the dealer is justified in expecting three tricks in his partner's hand he incorporates this expectation in his original bid. This expectancy of three tricks from partner yet to bid is called the "average expectancy of support" and should be an element of every sound original bid. That is what is meant by the statement at the beginning of this article. Every original bid includes not only the tricks in one's own hand but also the three tricks partner is expected to hold. Every sound original bid, therefore, is a bid to take the number of tricks bid with twenty-six cards, not thirteen. All succeeding bids should also follow this principle and endeavor to get the best results from twenty-six rather than thirteen cards. The problem ands given in the preceding article are good illustrations of this principle.

Answer to Problem No. 39
Hearts — K, 9, 7, 6, 4, 3
Clubs — K, 10, 8, 6, 2
Diamonds — A
Spades — 10

Score, A-B, 0; Y-Z, 10, rubber game. Z dealt, bid one no-trump, A bid two hearts and Y and B passed. If Z bid two no-trump, what should Y bid with the foregoing hand? In this hand the score is an important factor. If Y-Z make two no-trump, as seems likely, they will score game and rubber. A therefore, should bid three clubs and leave it to his partner to decide whether they should play hearts or clubs. In this example, B is the player who must decide the best bid for the combined hand.

Answer to Problem No. 40
Hearts — 9
Clubs — K, Q, J, 4, 3
Diamonds — K, J, 10, 5, 2
Spades — K, 10

Score, Y-Z a game in and no score on the second game. If Z bid one no-trump and A doubled, what should Y bid with the foregoing hand? Y is now in a position where he has two strong suits to offer his partner as a chance for game. He should, therefore, bid two diamonds over the double and if overbid by his partner or either opponent, he should bid his clubs. It is strictly up to Y to show his partner both suits and thus enable him to decide which offers the best chance for game with the combined hands.

Answer to Problem No. 41
Hearts — A, Q, J, 7, 4
Clubs — Q, 10, 9, 8
Diamonds — 5
Spades — K, 10, 7, 4

No score, first game. If Z dealt, bid two spades and Y passed, what should B bid with the foregoing hand? B's hand is so strong that he should stop to consider with what type of hand A would be justified in bidding two spades over Z's no-trump. The only conclusion is that A either has a fresh hand, containing a very long and strong spade suit and nothing else or he has a two suited hand, one suit of which is spades. For that reason B should lose nothing by bidding three hearts. If A has only a freak spade holding, he will re-bid spades, and if he has a two suited hand and no hearts, he will bid his other suit over B's three hearts. B, therefore, should bid three hearts and if A bids three spades, he should pass