

centres contain more than their proportionate share. There is a preponderance among them of older and unskilled men. Mr. Dale directed attention to local contrasts in the quality of unemployment. In a depressed coal-mining town the registered unemployment was recently 3,700, or 47 per cent, while in a comparatively prosperous place of the same size it was 1,400, or 11·3 per cent; but the number of men who had been out of work for more than a year was 2,500 in the coal-mining town and only 117 in the other district. Cotton and coal are the industries in which short time is most common.

The Indian Statistical Institute

"A SCHEME for the Organisation of Statistical Researches in India," which was submitted for consideration to the Government of Bengal in August last, is largely concerned with a report on statistical researches which have been carried out since 1923. Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, has been actively engaged during the past ten years in preparing reports for various Government departments, building up a laboratory for the application of modern statistical methods to a variety of problems and encouraging such studies in other ways. His labours in this direction have been receiving growing recognition and a plea is made for official support of the small institution which was created by individual initiative. The Indian Statistical Institute was founded in December 1931, for the purpose of promoting "the study of statistics both pure and applied and allied subjects", and the first part of *Sankhya: The Indian Journal of Statistics*, edited by Prof. Mahalanobis, was issued last June. This part contains original researches dealing with the theory of statistics and applications to particular economic, medical, anthropometric and psychological problems. There is obviously an enormous scope for useful work of this kind in India, and it is to be hoped that those who have proved themselves willing and capable of prosecuting it will receive all possible encouragement.

The Christmas World-Wide Broadcasts

FOR the second time, the Christmas Day programmes of all the British Broadcasting stations included a special hour, during which greetings were exchanged with various parts of the British Isles and the Empire, and terminating with a personal message from His Majesty the King delivered from his home at Sandringham. In addition, and for the first time, the special arrangements included a broadcast transmission of the chimes of the bells from the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, on Christmas Eve, December 24. A brief description of the technical arrangements by means of which these programmes were effected was given in the issue of the *Wireless World* for December 8. The communication with the different parts of the Empire took place through the Post Office beam transmitting stations at Rugby, the various circuits being operated from the switchboards in the Faraday Building, London, which was connected by a special line to the control room at Broadcasting House. The suggestion for a broadcast

of the bells of Bethlehem actually came from the National Broadcasting Company of America last year, but the idea could not then be put into practice. This year, however, thanks to the co-operation of the Colonial Office and the High Commissioner for Palestine, the chimes were relayed by overhead line to Cairo and thence to the Post Office beam station at Abu Zabal, which transmitted the signals direct to the Post Office receiving station at Baldoek, England.

These special Christmas programmes were not only broadcast through all stations of the B.B.C. including the Empire station at Daventry; they were also sent direct over the normal Post Office radio telephone routes to the Colonies and Dominions for local re-broadcasting; finally, and by no means least, arrangements were made for the signals and messages to be picked up by the American trans-Atlantic telephony station at Houlton, Maine. This last station was connected to the New York radio terminal switch-board and to the control rooms of the American National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, which together operate two great networks of several hundred stations scattered over the United States of America. It was a fitting conclusion to such Christmas programmes that His Majesty the King should broadcast his message from his study to the largest audience ever within the reach of one voice.

Opening of Radio City, New York

AN illustrated description of Radio City, the new headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company of America, in a seventy-story building at Rockefeller Centre, New York, appears in *World Radio* of December 8. This company operates, from the main control desk at Radio City, a network of 85 broadcasting stations stretching right across the United States. The new central building has provision for thirty-five studios, of which sixteen have been put into operation since the opening of Radio City on November 15. The main studio is 78 ft. × 132 ft., and it extends vertically through three stories of the building. A massed orchestra of four hundred instrumentalists were comfortably accommodated in the auditorium studio during the special programmes broadcast in the week following the inauguration. In view of developments in television, the most interesting of the new arrangements is perhaps the so-called 'clover-leaf' group of four studios on the ninth floor. These are built around a circular central control room, the floor of which can turn mechanically so as to face any one of the studios. This device enables four complete scenes to be prepared simultaneously and independently, and should considerably facilitate 'scene-shifting' in television programmes. All the studios have floors, walls and ceilings separated and insulated from the main building. As the provision of windows was impracticable, a large air-conditioning plant has been installed and it is claimed that this completely changes the air in the building every eight minutes. In addition to attention to the acoustical properties of the studios, technical improvements have been

made in the amplifiers between the microphones and the transmitting stations, and the range of audio-frequencies faithfully reproduced now extends up to 11,000 cycles per second. This should ensure that the quality of the broadcasting programmes is limited principally by the capabilities of the receiving instruments and the conditions under which they are used by listeners.

Manufacture of Telephones in Sweden

THE trouble taken by large manufacturing firms abroad to acquaint foreigners with their products and the work they have done is worthy of imitation. During this year, the telephone factory of L. M. Ericsson of Stockholm has published two reviews written in excellent English and well illustrated, each giving about 70 pages of most readable matter mainly about automatic telephones and exchange stations. There is a description of a system which notifies electrically on panels in a bank the quotations from the stock exchange immediately they are fixed officially. These panels can be inspected by the public. The methods of protecting transmission lines from excess voltages due to atmospheric electricity by means of condensers are described and a full scientific description is given of their action. There being so many wooden buildings in Sweden, there is a great demand for automatic fire alarm systems. When a fire breaks out, the effects of the fire itself acting on the device at once summon the fire brigade. The new Ericsson bakelite telephones are described. A description is given of automatic exchanges in Iceland, Norway and Finland and there are many beautiful photographs. With the beginning of this year, the firm started publishing a series of highly technical papers on the theory of telephony and allied subjects. Of the four we have seen, one is in French and three are in English. They record much of the work carried out by the Research and Development Department of the Company.

Railway Electrification

IN the *Electrical Supervisor*, the journal of the Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers, of November, the presidential address of Mr. J. M. Kennedy to the Association is given. Mr. Kennedy makes useful suggestions on problems relating to the economic development and co-ordination of the electric supply industry. He points out that although railway electrification is a straight economic issue based on no increase of traffic, he considers it a much more productive line of capital development than road transport. As a comprehensive scheme for the whole of Great Britain, it is only a paying proposition at the expense of a reduction of personnel and of the total amount of coal used. He considers that both these disadvantages are certain to be outweighed by countervailing advantages. The electrification of railways will give traffic managers a new method of attracting traffic due to greater acceleration, speed, cleanliness and general comfort. In addition, the shorter trains run at more frequent intervals, the absence of smoke, and better time-keeping will help. Experience on the Southern Railway so far

indicates that a very great increase in traffic is likely to result. A regular half-hourly service between London, Manchester and Birmingham would lead to a considerable increase in regular passenger traffic. Increased traffic will help to make good the apparent reduction in the number of employees, and the increase in electric production will also help. The electrification would not be completed for 15-20 years and would therefore be assisting employment continuously during this period. The increase in the efficiency of transport will also add its share to reducing unemployment to its normal level.

Gases in Metals

IT is known that the presence of a minute trace of gas in a metal may greatly change its properties. For example, the magnetic permeability of commercially pure iron is greatly increased by eliminating the small amount of gas which it contains. In the *Bell Laboratories Record* of September, E. E. Schumacher gives an interesting account of the methods employed to free metals from gases, particularly those used in the telephone industries. When the high degree of purity required for research purposes is desired, the metal is usually heated in a vacuum at a temperature above the melting point for a considerable time. But even at low pressures, sufficient gas may be left in the metal to be troublesome. When this occurs, alternately melting and partially solidifying the metal is employed in a high vacuum. In this way, almost complete elimination of the gas can be obtained. The metal to be freed of gas is placed in a shallow boat of fused aluminium oxide. This gives a large surface exposure and reduces the head of metal through which the gas must pass to escape. The apparatus is sealed in a pyrex glass tube connected to the pumping system. The tube is placed in a nichrome resistance furnace and a temperature of 450° C. is maintained until gas is no longer liberated. A high frequency coil is then substituted for the nichrome furnace and the metal is melted by induced high-frequency current. It is possible to keep the metal at its melting temperature indefinitely without heating the pyrex glass tube to its melting point. The final pressure may be as low as one thousand millionth of an atmosphere. The comparison of the properties of the purified samples with those of samples of any given gas content is of great importance.

Noiseless Underground Trains

A SERIOUS drawback to underground trains is the noise in the carriages when the train is in motion. In many cases this makes conversation even between people sitting next to one another difficult, if not impossible. It is interesting therefore to hear that experiments are being carried out on one of the busiest of New York subways with the object of eliminating most of the noise nuisance. According to the *Electrician* of December 15, five cars equipped with special noise-control devices have been placed in service by the Inter-borough Rapid Transit Co. with the object of finding out how they attract the public. If the silent cars attract the passengers, the