With this issue of the Bulletin we are sending you the second part of our catalogue. It deals with Demonstration Wireless Telegraph Apparatus exclusively, and as a casual glance at its contents will show, a small sending and receiving instrument may be purchased for as low a price as $15. The principles underlying the "Prep Set" are exactly the same as in the higher priced instruments, and a fairly good working knowledge of wireless may be obtained with it. We have sold a good many sets, however, which we fear were never purchased with the intention of elucidating the properties of electric waves. For instance, we have sold some sets to spiritualistic mediums (?) and many a chill will chase up and down the back of the foolish auditors seated hard by the mystic table, while the latter will click out signals from the "dear departed" to the tune of the operator manipulating a telegraph key in another room. But that's their business, not ours.

With almost any of the demonstration sets listed in Part II all the experiments performed by Hertz such as setting up electric waves, detecting their presence, reflecting, refracting and polarizing them and other optical phenomena may be produced, the only other requirements being some sheets of polished zinc or copper, a large piece of pitch and a couple of grids, formed of wooden frames with wires inserted in them. It is also easy to find the wave crests and nodal points in stationary electric waves and produce shadows and other interesting manifestations that are almost past human belief.

The wireless telephone! Does that mean that the next generation will go about with an extra vest pocket in which to carry the individual telephone? —Pittsfield, Mass., Eagle.

One of our customers wrote us that he was enabled to send and receive signals with his FRESHMAN SET over a distance of nearly two miles, but that he did not think Clientele and Collins were words that go well together. Since he is satisfied with his outfit we are determined to "cut out" all French words and phrases hereafter.

The wireless telegraph experiments which have been conducted with great success by the boys of the Montclair (N. J.) High School will have to be abandoned, according to a recent report, because the fire insurance underwriters have condemned them as a source of danger. The underwriters allege that as the wires used by the youthful experimenters are not protected, they might cause a fire.

We are not informed as to the nature of the installation but if the aerial is connected direct to the ground when the instruments are not in use, as is the common practice, there is not only no danger but it acts as a protection from static discharges and lightning. Evidently, the underwriters of Montclair need a few lessons from the boys in wireless.

It may yet become possible to put a receiver to your ear and carry on a conversation with yourself around the world.—Kansas City Journal.

The Collins Bulletins will be sent free to any address on application.
EDITORIAL IN
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

A dozen or more inventors have essayed to employ for telephonic conversation the ether vibrations which Marconi turned to account in wireless telegraphy. At least one of these men now proposes to install apparatus which will enable his patrons to talk across the Atlantic. Years ago Professor Pupin devised a system of treating a submarine cable so that it could be used for telephony as well as for telegraphy. It has not been so applied because those who pur chased his patents did not deem the venture profitable. An outfit for wireless telephony would probably cost much less than the device which Professor Pupin originated, but it is to be observed that the man who offers to provide facilities for wireless talk between New York and Paris is not enthusiastic about the commercial results of the venture. Many things fail to pay which are feasible and perhaps it may yet be regarded as somewhat doubtful whether satisfactory conversation for three thousand miles is feasible.

Between the usages of Morse telegraphy and wireless telegraphy there are several points of resemblance. One is that in both instances messages are received by the ear, not the eye. A Morse operator reads the clicks of his sounder. A Marconi operator wears a headpiece like that of the girl at a telephone switchboard, and thus hears the dots and dashes which are intended for him almost as distinctly as does the other man. This circumstance alone might have indicated that wireless telephony was easily possible. The fact is rather too suggestive, however. It has been asserted that on the top of the Eiffel Tower telegraph dispatches sent from Marconi’s station in Nova Scotia have been overheard, though manifestly not meant for the listener in France. The fact that apparatus when not devoted to its own legitimate business can be employed to pry into that of other persons is not exactly a recommendation of wireless telephony. A few weeks ago the British Admiralty opened communication with Hertz by a Bell girl is afar from right if he thinks the action or the results have anything in common unless it is that both are employed to receive electrical intelligence. They are as different as the arc and incandescent lamps are in their modes of operation and while the one is capable of producing sustained electrical resonance the latter is eminently adapted to produce these desired results and by this means only can selectivity become an actuality in practice.

Third, I have pointed out during the past five or more years why selective wireless telephony was difficult of accomplishment and I shall point out in the future why selective wireless telephony is easy; without entering into a didactic dissertation the reasons may be stated in a few words, i.e., the first system uses periodic oscillations while the second employs continuous oscillations and consequently while the former is incapable of producing sustained electrical resonance the latter is eminently adapted to produce these desired results and by this means only can selectivity become an actuality in practice.

I may add here that secrecy and selectivity are not synonymous terms although the average man seems to so believe. The Bell phone and the Morse telegraph are selective; the Marconi telegraph is not entirely selective for reasons I have mentioned, but none of them are proof against the legions of "listeners." What I claim is, that my wireless telephone will be highly selective but I do not claim entirely secret, since there are no means, electrical or otherwise, in the whole category of the transmission of intelligence that cannot be "tapped" and the message, if desired, obtained by the unscrupulous.
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