Mr. Marconi had produced an instrument which he had no hesitation in describing as the most delicate electrical instrument they possessed.

The answer was ‘tuning’ – the ability to transmit waves of a particular frequency and to adjust the receiver to accept one frequency.

Once he went beyond simple demonstrations of radio transmission and reception, Marconi had to tackle the problem of securing wireless signals against interference from other signals in the same frequency band. The answer was ‘tuning’ – the ability to transmit waves of a particular frequency and to adjust the receiver to accept one frequency.

In the years that followed, Marconi and his assistants continued to refine and develop their system, improving its range and reliability. They also worked to overcome the problem of interference from other radio signals, which was a major challenge in the early days of wireless communication.

In 1908, Marconi's wireless telegraphy system became the first commercial service to offer regular international communication, connecting London with Newfoundland, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. This marked a significant milestone in the development of wireless communication and paved the way for further advancements in the field.

Marconi's invention of wireless communication transformed the modern world. At first it was a means of individual communication, sending telegraphic messages in Morse code without the need for connecting cables, hence the name ‘wire-less’. Two decades later radio signals were also being ‘broadcast’. Radio was entering the home, bringing information and entertainment, and anyone could ‘listen’. The commonly used expression ‘listening in’ perfectly captured the shift from private and individual communication to public broadcasting accessible to everyone.
precipitated the Battle of Jutland in May 1916. The movements of the German fleet and hostile aircraft could be detected with wireless sets, as enemy troop positions could also be located by detecting the positions of enemy transmitters. Once detection techniques were accelerated, other technical developments were also possible. Restrictions meant that public developments for wireless operators were limited. While government established an ambitious training programme in its factory in Chelmsford, and the company established an ambitious training programme to improve the skills and knowledge of Marconi's companies, to the operator of the Titanic, such developments were appreciated, such as the value of wireless communication for maritime use. The serious practical value of wireless telegraphy was appreciated, such as in maritime communication, where the value of wireless communication for broadcasting as well as for sending targeted messages was obvious and had been acknowledged from a very early stage. By 1914 that wireless had become a weapon of war. It was obvious from the outbreak of World War I in 1914 that wireless had become a weapon of war. It was obvious from the outbreak of World War I in 1914 that wireless had become a weapon of war.

Marconi's company pioneered regular broadcasts of entertainment and information in Britain. It organised the first ever broadcast of the public entertainment, by the famous British soprano Dame Nellie Melba, on 10 June 1920 from the Marconi's company, now integrated into the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Wireless Preservation Society was formed in 1996. Its aim is to collect, conserve, display and interpret Marconi's wireless communication and broadcasting equipment. The Society was founded by Douglas Byrne.