



The whole gamut of sound covered by the marvellous flexibility of The New Osram Power Valves

THE deepest bass of the great organ—the shrill treble of the piccolo—the whole wide range of musical sounds that can be produced by a great orchestra, are faithfully reproduced with extraordinary tonal purity by the new Osram Valves.

No slurring, no "blasting"... but perfect reproduction under all conditions, are assured by the use of Osram British-made Valves.

If you cannot obtain locally the Osram Valve you need, it will be sent direct, safe delivery guaranteed.

Ask for a copy of "The Osram Valve Guide"—a very useful booklet—free on request.



Osram P625A is a super-power amplifying valve. Used in the last stage of your set, it will produce the fullest volume without distortion... with a quality of tone which will satisfy you. Especially suitable for use in Gramophone Amplifiers.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Fil. Volts . 6.0 max.
Fil. Current 0.25 amp.
Plate Volts 180 max.
Amp. Factor ... 3.7
Impedance 1,600 ohms
Normal Slope
2.3 ma/volts
Max. Plate Cur. 28 m.a.
Equiv. UX171A, C608

Other Osram Super-Power Valves that will give equal satisfaction are P425 and P625.

VT2N

Osram Valves

Made in England

Advertisement of the British General Electric Co. Ltd.
Branch Office and Public Showrooms: 31-37 Taranaki Street, Wellington



THE Government of Luxemburg has just granted the monopoly of broadcasting to a company for twenty-five years. Provision is made for the establishment of a station with a minimum power of 100 kilowatts in the antenna. It is to be situated ten miles from the capital. Work on the station is to be commenced immediately, and it is expected to extend over eighteen months. In the meantime a temporary station with a power between six and eight kilowatts will be opened.

mitted to a neighbouring town at the rate of 20 per second, which corresponds to a transmission of 50,000 photographic points per second. The people photographed in the transmitting studio were recognisable at the reception point, and one could follow their movement as on a film fifteen centimetres square. Nevertheless, working on systems now in use, it will be many years before television can be of any practical use and can, with radio, enter the home.

ONE of the results of the Prague plan to control European broadcasting has been the improved stability of the frequency of transmitting stations. "World Radio" regularly publishes charts showing how the wavelengths of every station in Europe varies. These are computed in Brussels, and show the slightest variation in transmitting frequencies. Between October, 1929, and April, 1930, the number of transmitters with more than a kilocycle error have been reduced from 14 to 9 per cent. Every station receives immediately notification if its frequency is incorrect.

THE year 1929 has been, in the Union of the Soviet Republic, the first where radio has been used systematically for instructive purposes. In the U.S.S.R. sixty thousand pupils are regularly instructed. Of these, twenty-eight thousand are to be found in Moscow. The instruction has been extended to the Universities, called "Workers and Peasants," where the "workers" are employed to teach special courses. Six thousand pupils learn by radio from these institutions. A technical course for metal workers has 8,200 listeners, a course for agriculture 1000, the teaching profession 6500. Among the pupils for University courses, 25 per cent. are soldiers of the Red Army.

THE series of air disasters is having a great effect upon public opinion, says a French journal, and is forcing Governments to look into the conditions governing aviation. In this respect the Government is to be approached on the subject of the present insecurity brought about by ineffective radio installation. It appears, indeed, that the state of the material employed on military and commercial airplanes is altogether defective, and it is a very real danger to both aviators and passengers. Far from securing protection, radio, under these conditions, augments the risk. The journal urges that an inquiry should be made in the near future to look into this grave source of danger.

NEW Zealand listeners, especially those troubled with interference, will be interested in the following clause contained in Jugo-Slavia's new penal code: "Whoever, voluntarily or by negligence, prevents or interferes with the functions of a radio installation by means of electrical installations, or who interferes with or misappropriates the current necessary to the working of a radio installation, will be punished—in the event of a disturbance or stoppage taking place—by one year's imprisonment or a fine of 10,000 dinars (approximately £394)."

Wavelets.

WHEN a German amateur cannot eliminate his radio trouble it is sufficient for him to send a postcard to the district representative of the Radiophonic Society and a technician is on the spot. That is not at all bad, but another company goes one better. In the contract entered into when one takes out a license the Reich Society has foreseen cases where their technicians damage the receiving sets accidentally. If this happens, the damage is made good to the set-owner by the company.

THE controllers of Danish radio intend to issue a postage stamp, the profits of which will be devoted to the provision of wireless sets for the sick.

Alabama is the American State where radio has the strongest hold. A receiving set is installed in every Law Court, and the Government has undertaken to pay one-third of the cost of installations in schools.

In Switzerland there are over 91,000 licensed listeners, and this represents a growth of 4000 in three months. In the last two months seven transmitting licenses have been applied for by American religious institutions.

Nearly 100 wagons on the Canadian railways are equipped with radio.