

for **MINIMUM CONSUMPTION** . .
- **MAXIMUM LIFE**



fit **L610**—
the **6-volt**
general
purpose
valve

EXCEPTIONALLY long living and extremely economical in operation.

L610 is the one outstanding general purpose valve for 6-volt battery-operated sets. As a detector in leaky grid circuits—as an A.F. amplifier in transformer-coupled stages—in every socket except the last of a neutrodyne—L610 provides you with that additional “punch” and sparkling performance which distinguishes British-built Osram valves. The filament is very long, very thick, and tenaciously coated. It makes possible a high degree of electron emission at low temperatures and explains the extraordinary efficiency and robustness of Osram valves.

If your dealer cannot supply it, or any other Osram Valve, it will be sent to you direct, safe delivery guaranteed. Write also for the Osram Valve Guide, a handy catalogue of the complete Osram range with a useful index of the principal broadcasting stations.

- Specifications:
- Fil. volts 6.0 max.
 - Fil. curr. 0.1 amp.
 - Plate volts 150 max.
 - Amp. Factor . 15
 - Impedance 7,500 ohms.
 - Normal Slope 2.0 ma/volts
 - Equivalents { A615
A609
UX201

Osram Valves

Made in England

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



Wavelets

ENGLISH stations broadcast this season a series of open-air concerts from the Queen's Hall, the first being transmitted on August 9.

Calcutta now owns a short-wave transmitter which works on 25.36 metres.

Station WGY, Schenectady (U.S.A.) actually works on 500 kilowatts.

In America receivers in rustic or antique cabinets are the vogue.

The Vatican station has to work on two wavelengths, 50.26 and 18.84 metres.

The power of the Koenigswusterhausen station was raised to 60 k.w. in the summer.

The British Broadcasting Company has formed an orchestra of 112 musicians, who gave their first performance on October 9.

Sixty-eight schools, colleges and universities in America have transmitters.

The National Radio Exhibition in Scotland will be held in Edinburgh in November.

In America the law imposes a fine of a little over £1 and five years in prison for sending out false SOS signals.

The National Broadcasting Co. of America has 73 stations which operate in conjunction with short-wave stations. The Columbia chain has 71.

The first International Congress of television, organised by the International Institute of Brussels, will take place in July, 1931.

A SIX per cent. tax is charged on all valves and radio apparatus sold in Belgium. Either the constructor or the importer must meet this obligation and the money is paid to the National Institute of Broadcasting.

A MICHIGAN orchardist is keeping destructive birds away by the use of a scarecrow and radio loudspeaker combination, the latter being connected to the radio set in the house. As long as it does the work, the owner says, he does not care whether he gets static or advertising.

IN 1931 there will be held in Madrid a Convention of radio-telegraphists. This has been the first official conference since that in Washington in 1927, and it will discuss many important problems concerning international radio telegraphy. Undoubtedly Russia will send representatives to this convention. An unofficial one is being held this year in Copenhagen.

A SECRET station has been discovered in the French town of Metz. This transmitter goes on the air every

day at 12 o'clock and broadcasts local and general news followed with literary or scientific selections. Once for example it presented the geographical history of the valley of the Metz. It seems that although attempts have been made to locate this station, they have so far failed.

A ROUMANIAN Expedition left for the Arctic regions on July 1 last. In order to maintain communication with Europe a 200 watt transmitter operating on 23 and 40 metres and a 75 watt communication outfit for amateurs, as well as another of the same power operating on 65 metres for aviation purposes were carried. It is interesting to note how modern expeditions into these remote parts thoroughly equip themselves with radio.

A EUROPEAN station recently held an interesting competition. Listeners were invited to decide whether the transmissions they heard at a given time were broadcasts of gramophone records or of the original items. Of 16,274 answers, only fifty-two were right. This certainly shows how much advanced the technique of gramophone record broadcasts has become, and it will be well to beware in future, as even the best-sounding orchestra might be a record after all.

A RUMOUR has been circulated that two high-powered broadcasting stations are to be erected in Belgium, and they will transmit English programmes in opposition to the B.B.C. station. It was even rumoured that the company operating these stations would be known as the International Broadcasting Company. Such a condition would have raised important international problems, but the information, says a French journal, is without foundation. The National Institution of Broadcasting in Belgium is directed by a national group who do not accept any matter savouring of publicity. It is unlikely, then, that they will allow them to broadcast English programmes.

IN Berlin a giant loudspeaker which can be heard over 10 miles away has been constructed. Its power is equal to that of an orchestra of 2000 instrumentalists and its weight 4 ton. Placed on the roof of a well-known firm's premises the loudspeaker has caused a sensation in the neighbourhood. The disturbance was so great and so many protests were received that the constructors had to evolve a new idea. This speaker was attached to a balloon 3000 feet high. Its volume then was only comfortable. Let us hope, says a French exchange, that our people will not be inflicted with the same idea and decide to install such a speaker in the Eiffel Tower.