

# You'll find this screen-grid

## valve is better

The  
**OSRAM**  
**MY. 224**

**... MADE IN ENGLAND**



**P**ERFECT radio detection is a matter of perfect valves. This new 2.5 volt Osram is, like the entire 2.5 Osram series, definitely non-microphonic. Shocks or vibration do not affect it. It is the **ONLY** screen-grid valve that is perfectly noiseless in operation.

You can test Osram '2.5' superiority at your Radio Dealer's. Ask to switch on any set, tune out all stations and tap the 224 or 227 detector. If it is microphonic the speaker will emit a pinging noise, indicative of imperfect reception. If the microphonic valves are replaced by Osram 2.5s, tapping will result in silence.

**Osram**  
**2.5**  
**Valves**

Ask your dealer also to show you the full range of Osram 2.5 volt valves — MY.224, MY.227, MX.245 & MX.280

**MADE IN  
ENGLAND**

Advertisement of the

**BRITISH GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD.**

37 Taranaki Street, Wellington.

Brunswick Bldgs., 49 High Street, Auckland.

Hannaford Chambers, 145 Worcester Street, Christchurch.



**T**HE German Government is considering the initiation of a daily "State" broadcasting hour for the purpose of issuing decrees and acquainting listeners with the home and foreign political situation.

**R**ECENTLY an international athletic meeting between Germany and England took place at Cologne. In order to give listeners as efficient a relay as possible, gramophone recordings were taken of the most interesting portions of the contest, and were broadcast in the evening.

**T**HERE are now 612 broadcasting stations in the United States—a substantial decrease from the 733 peak point just before the Federal Radio Commission took over control in February, 1927. Though it is following a general policy of licensing no more new stations, except in the few remote areas not now receiving good radio service, the commission has authorised eleven new stations since the first of this year. On the other hand, twenty stations have gone off the air since last January. Applications for new broadcasting stations are nevertheless still being received at the rate of about one a day.

**I**T has always been one of England's proudest claims that its broadcasting service is second to none, and on many occasions unqualified endorsement of this claim has come from other countries. The latest tribute to British broadcasting comes from France where a well-known periodical organised a referendum to decide which of the better-known European stations had the best programmes. Under the first heading the London National transmitter secured the most votes out of the huge number that were cast, while Stuttgart-Muhlacker was second, and Radio Paris third. The highest votes for the best programme were accorded to the London Regional station, followed by Radio Paris and Strassburg in that order.

**F**RENCH listeners are bewailing the fact that their country possesses no palace of radio like England, Germany, and other European Powers. The authorities are reminded also that a suitable model for a broadcasting house is being sought in Stockholm; that Oslo has a similar project in view; that Vienna is negotiating for the fine buildings belonging to a bank recently bankrupt, and that Rome is designing a special home of broadcasting. Considering that France has not yet succeeded in establishing a suitable broadcasting organisation, it seems that house-hunting projects are decidedly premature.

**F**RANCE'S radio regulations, hitherto so lax that her stations have been causing serious interference with those of other countries, are being tightened up by the Postmaster-General, who is granting no more licenses for new stations. An interesting development in French broadcasting is the fact that British advertising sponsors have been buying time on French stations in order to reach the English audience.

**T**HE U.S. Navy Department has recently purchased for experimental purposes two Hoovenaire sound system units for use in aviation communication. In a recent test at the Lakehurst, N.J., airship station, a communication read from the ground into one of the units was heard and copied aboard the dirigible Los Angeles while she was at an altitude of about 3000ft. with engines running. In a second test a speech transmitted into one of the units was heard and copied, in the face of a 20-knot counter wind, at a distance of eight miles. A second speech was heard and copied at a distance of eighteen miles with a wind of 20 knots in the line of transmission. In the Hoovenaire system the amplified microphone currents actuate a novel form of valve which admits more or less compressed air into the throat of the loudspeaker horn. It is claimed that much less electrical amplification of the microphone output is required than for any other public address system.

**T**HE exhibition at the Royal Albert Hall, London, which was held recently in connection with the Faraday centenary celebrations, illustrated the basic principles and the modern methods which have made possible such things as broadcasting, radio-telephony and television. The exhibits included illustrations of Faraday's original experiments, relics of scientific discovery and working models. The radio industry itself was represented at the exhibition by a "co-operative" exhibit staged by the Radio Manufacturers' Association. The main feature of the display was a series of striking statistics illustrating the growth of the radio industry in the last six years. An annual turnover of no more than £4,000,000 in 1924 was shown to have increased to £20,000,000 in 1930. Similarly listeners' licenses in 1924, numbering little more than one-and-a-half millions, was shown to have increased nearly threefold by the end of 1930. Other figures testified to the amazing growth of the industry in the country where much of the pioneer work, from the days of Faraday onwards, was carried out.