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Two Pence.

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A Review of European Programmes

By YODELLER

"FLAMING" June is now at an end, and here in Switzerland it has done its best to live up to its reputation for sunshine, and for radio reception the month has been passably good. I have managed to pick up some wonderful operatic items, and for the lover of opera Switzerland is indeed a paradise, being within easy reaching-out distance of such places as Rome; Vienna, with its magnificent Grand Opera House; Milan, and the Scala Theatre; and all the German opera-loving cities. Space does not permit of my discussing all the operas and other items of note I have heard in this past month, so I must content myself with mention of just a few of the outstanding features.

Sunday, June 12: I picked up a fine performance of Verdi's *Rigoletto*, relayed from the New Theatre, Leipzig, and, on the Tuesday following, Suppé's comic opera *Poet and Peasant* from the same station. Later on in the evening I turned over to Radio Paris for a studio version of *Samson and Delilah*, with several of the stars from the Paris Opera taking the leading parts.

Wednesday, June 15: During the lunch hour, tuned in Lausanne for the usual hour's gramophone music, and was much surprised to hear coming from a Swiss station the stirring strains of Elgar's *Land of Hope and Glory*, played by a Guards band. Early this same evening picked up a recital of Italian music by the Leipzig Symphony Orchestra, a very fine combination indeed. About 9 p.m. went over to Bruenn for Verdi's opera *Aida*, relayed from the Bratislava National Theatre, and thoroughly enjoyed the whole performance.

The next day I heard what to me was one of the best things of the month—a concert from Munich. The executants were a wonderful trio whose names I am unable to find out, but whose playing of the piano, 'cello, and violin was indeed a revelation.

Saturday, June 18: I was listening to Daventry and the community singing of the children at the "Gug Nuncs" party, and thought how thoroughly the youngsters were enjoying themselves. One young gentleman in particular seemed to be putting his whole soul into his vocal efforts; he may be pleased to know that he was heard in Switzerland.

In the evening picked up a truly splendid rendering of *The Geisha* from Vienna, an opera this station seems particularly fond of, and later on found Langenberg doing *I Pagliacci*.

The next day, Sunday, during the afternoon, found Breslau coming in with great strength, with a concert of Balalaika music, played by a Russian orchestra—quite a pleasing little broadcast.

For some time I have noticed the Eiffel Tower comes in at simply terrific strength in the evenings after 8 p.m., and on Monday, the 20th, turned on this station and received a very fine concert of operatic selections from all the well-known operas.

One of the best light opera performances of the month came from Frankfurt-on-Main the following night, *The Count of Luxemburg*, and one could not help admiring the wonderful playing of the orchestra with its perfect rhythm and balance. This same evening a little earlier I had been listening to the first half of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* from Daventry, and found it absolutely perfect, using only two valves and headphones, no atmospherics whatever being present.

Wednesday, June 22: In the evening picked up the 3rd and 4th Acts of *Carmen* from Milan, a station whose operas are always as near perfect as possible. Two days later, from Berne, I heard an Englishwoman, Miss Olga Thomas, of London, giving a piano recital, quite a welcome surprise, for one so seldom hears anything of English performers on the Continent.

The last few days of the month the principal items were the following: A performance of Handel's *Messiah* by a huge choir from Stuttgart; *Là Traviata* from the Scala, Milan; the German Derby, and sounds of racing motors, relayed from Koenigswusterhausen, the German high-power station; and a yodelling concert from Berne.

I have also picked up several mandoline, zither, and accordion concerts, and, late at night, dance music and cabaret performances can be heard from most of the German stations.

SUMMARY.

On only two nights during this month have I been absolutely prevented from listening, and then the causes were terrific thunderstorms when only
(Continued on page 27.)

WORLD-RADIO

Station Identification Panel

(No. 70.)

RADIO-VITUS (Paris).

Wavelength: 322.6 m. Power: 350 w.

Frequency: 930 kc.

Approximate distance from London: 212 miles.

Opening Signal: Ticking of metronome.

Call: Allo! Allo! Ici le poste de Montmartre Radio-Vitus.

Interval Signal: The ringing of two bells: F sharp, D sharp, and abbreviated call: "Radio-Vitus."

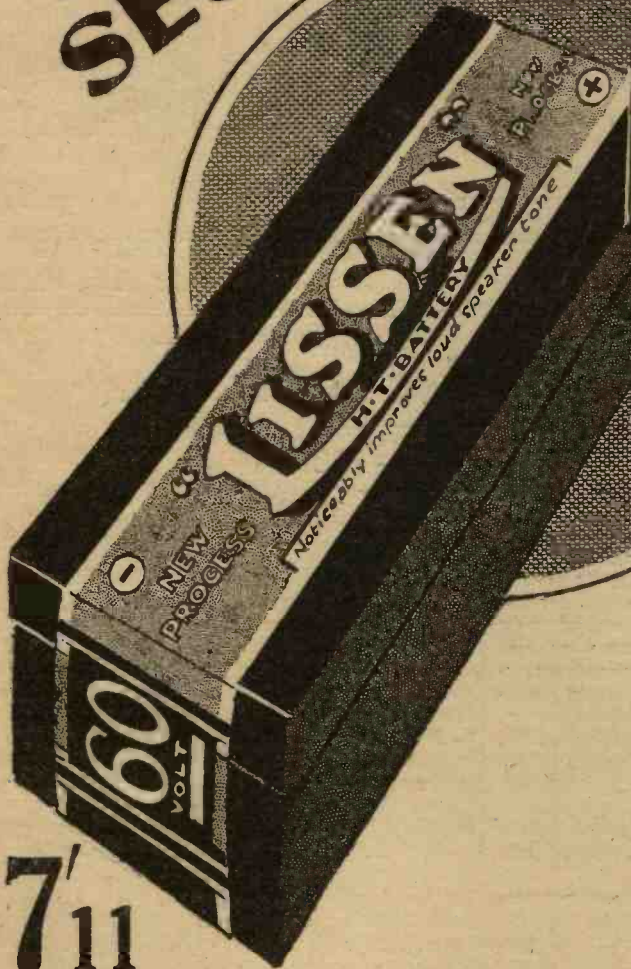
Closes down with Marseillaise (when the orchestra is in studio) and usual French formula.

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**THE
FORMULA
IS STILL A
SECRET!**

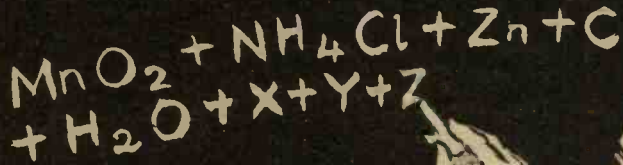
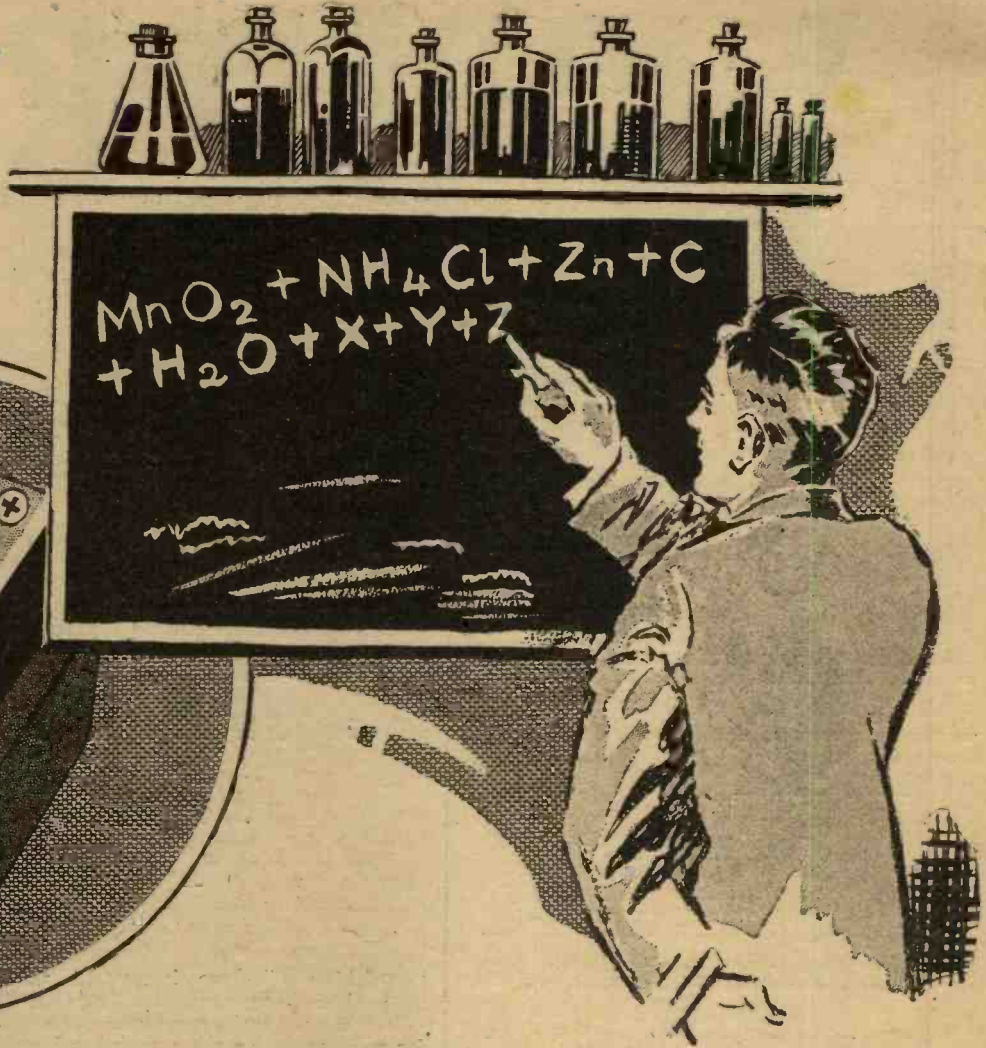


7/11

(previously 10/6)

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(Continued from Page 25.)

A madman would have turned on his wireless. Many times atmospherics have been so bad as to prevent listening to some stations with any degree of comfort, but always I have been able to get out of this difficulty by using my indoor aerial (consisting of a length of ribbon gauze slung round the ceiling) and dropping down to a low wavelength, or turning over to Lausanne, my local station, from which atmospherics are seldom heard.

Broadcasting during the day-time has been particularly good, and I have been astonished at the number of quite small-power stations which I have been able to pull in before sunset, and it seems that it has been only after that hour that static interference has been so bad. Some of the smaller French stations have been making themselves heard before dusk, the best of which have been Radio Lyon, and Lyon PTT, both of which will work my *haut parleur* on three valves.

Daventry, too, has been doing well in the daylight, and the morning concerts have been coming in with almost greater strength than those at night. I am told that great alterations are to be made in the Italian broadcasting stations shortly, and that new stations are to be built, and the existing ones will have their power increased; if these plans mature Italy should find a very prominent place in the Continental ether.

(Continued from column 3.)

nection while they are really loose or the coils in transformers are shorting, or the aerial wire has frayed by continual waving about in the wind. Insulation has been known to give way gradually, and all these troubles will cause noises to come out of the loud speaker. The tracing of a fault of this kind is the most irritating and difficult job, but a few general rules may help the user to locate the more obvious.

Aerial or Set?

The first question to be asked is, "Are these extraneous noises coming from the aerial, or are they somewhere in the set?" A test is extremely simple.

Remove the aerial and if the noises stop, the aerial is responsible. If the noises go on the set is responsible. If the aerial is responsible leave it on and get somebody to waggle it about at various places and you will soon find the cause of the trouble. If the aerial is not responsible it may be the H.T. battery. Quite a good test for this is the removing of the H.T. batteries one by one, and if you have a high-resistance loud-speaker, clap the batteries straight across the loud-speaker. If there is just one great plonk as you put the battery across the loud-speaker and then silence, the battery is all right. If there are crackles, provided you make a good connection, the battery that makes the crackles is wrong.

Do not leave the batteries too long, because there is rather a high discharge rate, and if possible put a battery on step by step, a few volts first when you may find the fault quickly.

If it is in the set it may be in the high frequency or the low frequency. You can, at any rate, find it if it is in the low frequency by moving the high-frequency valves and seeing if it still goes on. The judicious pulling about of connections one by one (so that the pulling about does not affect other connections) is not a bad way of locating the trouble, and very often a bad joint can be discovered in this way.

Conclusion.

It is impossible in a short article, and it would be very difficult in a long one, to indicate how to trace faults certainly, and one has to cultivate the detective instinct before one can be absolutely certain of finding a fault. The above, however, may be of help in locating the more obvious troubles.

A Terrible Threat.

A broadcast listener at Long Beach, California, has sent out a circular letter to all American broadcasting stations giving notice that unless all jazz is immediately discontinued he will scrap his set.—*Radio News of Canada.*

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

By Capt. P. P. ECKERSLEY.

XIV.—Fault Finding and Receiver Maintenance.

MANY sets which are in use may be quite well designed, but may suffer from bad maintenance, not necessarily because the user does not want to keep them in good condition, but more because he does not know how. To take points in detail.

High Tension.

Most people use high-tension batteries, and the voltages that are supposed to be given by these batteries are labelled on them, and it is fair to the set to expect that these voltages shall be maintained within 15 per cent., that is, 15 parts in 100, or, say, about 10 volts in 60. To wet one's fingers and find the degree of shock is one way of testing the



Scottish War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle. The Opening ceremony, which will be broadcast (see Daventry Programme), on Thursday, July 14.

battery, but not a highly accurate one, and the writer advises that the user of a wireless set get hold of a volt meter of a quite cheap design, reading up to 100 volts, so that he may from time to time test his batteries quantitatively. There is one point about this: test the batteries when the set is switched on, not as it is called "on open circuit"—that is to say, let the batteries be doing some work because they are apt to be fairly optimistic about themselves when they have got nothing to do, but after some months' use they get tired when nothing is demanded of them. Thus by this small volt meter (which looks like a watch with a straggly chain), switch on the set, put one terminal of the volt meter on one side of the battery, and the other terminal on the other, see if the reading on the volt meter corresponds within 15 per cent. of that labelled on the battery. If there is a gross discrepancy, the battery is finished, and a new battery is required.

It is as well, incidentally, to find out the best way of buying batteries. Sometimes it pays to buy a high capacity battery because it will last so much longer under a given load.

Low Tension.

Say a battery is labelled that it has so many ampères capacity. Shall we say 40? Your valves are labelled that they take so much current which

added up comes to, shall we say, 2 ampères? This means that the LT battery should last for 20 hours. In other words, you divide the ampère capacity by the current taken up by the valves, and you get the length of life of the battery or the time between charges.

Valves.

I am only talking of maintenance in this article; therefore the choice of valves is not dealt with, but there is one point which is rather important and that is whether valves continue to give their emission. I have been very severely "had" with bad quality, owing to a very old valve maintaining itself quite well as a lamp, but not as a valve. The passing of the current through the filament makes the filament hot, and this filament gives off electrons which are attracted by the H.T. battery through the vacuous space between the filament and the anode. If the supply of electrons from the filament is not enough, then the H.T. current is also not enough, and limiting sets in. This is somewhat difficult to test, but it is not a bad idea to take this same volt meter and connect it in series with the H.T. battery. This is quite conveniently done by removing one of the H.T. plugs and putting it into one terminal of the volt meter, and taking the other terminal of the volt meter and putting it on to the socket where the plug was removed from. The volt meter will then read something probably and a note of this reading should be taken. From time to time it is as well to see that provided the H.T. battery is up and provided the L.T. battery is up, and provided the grid battery is the same voltage as normally this reading should stay the same. If it does not stay the same, and if all the

batteries are in their right condition, the valve filament is not giving enough emission, and the valve should be renewed. Some valves lose their emission before they burn out. The user need not be so fearful of this happening, unless he is using a power valve up to somewhere near the limit of that valve's capacity.

Grid Battery.

There is a theory that the grid battery—that is, that battery which maintains constant negative potential on the grid of the low-frequency amplifier valves—takes no load and therefore never wears out. Unfortunately this is not so, and this battery, anything from 2 to 15 volts usually, requires testing from time to time. Probably it should last about six months. As this battery is only about 10 volts, and as the L.T. battery or accumulator is usually 2 to 6 volts, and as the H.T. battery is 60 volts it is as well to buy a volt meter which has two ranges, one up to, say, 15 volts, and one to 150 volts.

Noises.

Assuming the H.T., L.T., grid negatives and the valves are right nothing should go wrong with the set except bad connections inside or outside it.

Soldered joints are apt to give trouble at times, and may look as if they are making a perfect con-

(Continued in column 1.)

Langenberg Station and its Announcers.

FROM being a small unimportant town with only about 9,500 inhabitants, Langenberg, in the Deilbach Valley, in a few weeks attained international renown.

Munich was opened as the first broadcasting station in West Germany, on October 10, 1924. Dortmund and Elberfeld followed on September 18 and 19, 1924, each with one station. The stations were equipped with from 1 to 3 kw. power. During the military occupation of the

stand the stress of wind and weather. This slender construction has, however, been chosen with wise foresight, to offer the least possible resistance. At a height of 90 feet from the ground a platform is built into the tower, on which are the hoists for raising the aerials. Halfway between the towers is the transmitting station (135 feet long by 72 feet wide) with all the rooms and apparatus necessary for reception of the broadcasts from the studios, control, amplifying, and retransmission rooms, offices and sleeping apartments.

Two New Stations.

The opening ceremony took place on January 15. At the same time the station in Elberfeld was closed down, leaving the two stations in Dortmund and Muenster.

At the present time therefore there are three stations at the disposal of the Westdeutsche Rundfunk: Langenberg, Muenster, and Dortmund. On October 15 it is proposed to open two further stations, in Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle respectively, and with these the Rhenish - Westphalian industrial areas will have an adequate broadcast service for the present.

There are studios in Muenster, Dortmund,

and Elberfeld (although Elberfeld station is no longer used, the studio has been retained). To these have been added studios in Düsseldorf and Cologne. In Cologne, as the largest town in the district (with approximately three-quarters of a million inhabitants), is centred the entire management of the Westdeutsche Rundfunk. Most transmissions are sent from the station in Cologne for relay, and are then broadcast by all three stations. It is seldom that the station in Muenster or Dortmund gives an individual broadcast of a more local character. Elberfeld is connected with Langenberg by a special cable. In case of the failure of any of the lines a microphone is installed at the Langenberg station for direct transmission.

The geographical situation of the Langenberg station is $51^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude, $7^{\circ} 10'$ east longitude.

Announcers and Calls.

There are two principal announcers: (1) Dr. Siegfried Anheisser, who possesses a sonorous voice which carries well and a slow delivery; he introduces the important orchestral and opera items; (2) Herr Alexander Maass, a gentleman with a high-pitched voice and quicker delivery, who announces the ordinary programme items.

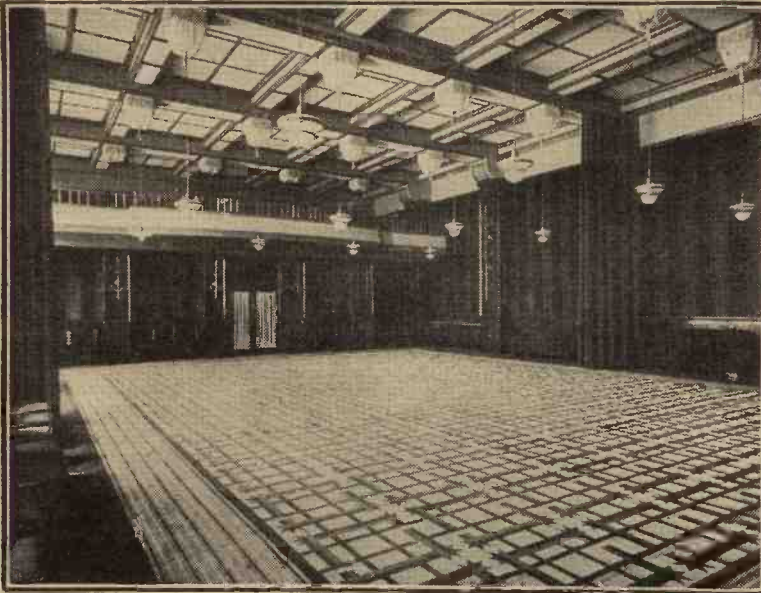
The usual announcement is as follows: "Achtung! Achtung! für die Westdeutschen Sender, Langenberg auf Welle 468.8, Muenster auf Welle 241.9, and Dortmund auf Welle 283. Meine Damen und Herren—Köln beginnt mit seinem Abendprogramm, und bringt Ihnen . . ."

("Hallo, Hallo, the West German Station, Langenberg, on wavelength 468.8, Muenster on wavelength 241.9, and Dortmund on wavelength 283. Ladies and Gentlemen—Cologne is beginning its evening programme with . . .")

After the item follows the announcement:

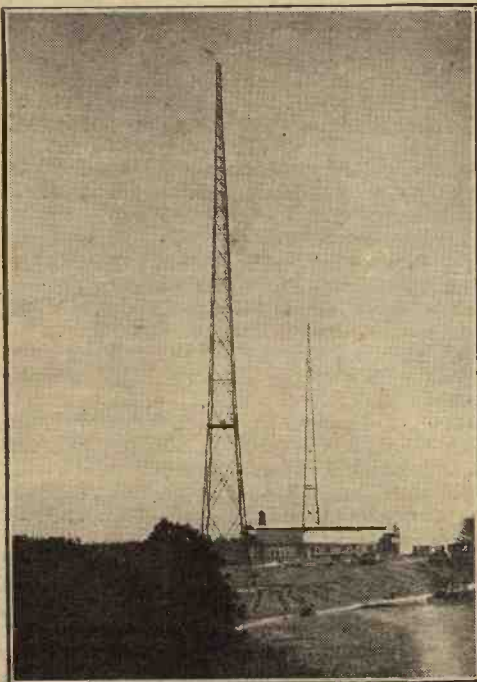
"Sie hörten soeben aus Köln über die Sender Langenberg, Muenster, und Dortmund . . ." ("You have just heard from Cologne through the stations Langenberg, Muenster, and Dortmund . . .") or "Zum Schluss des heutigen-Konzertes hörten Sie aus Köln über Langenberg, Muenster, und Dortmund die letzten Meldungen und Sportberichte. Daran anschliessend kommt Dortmund für die

Sender Langenberg, Dortmund, und Muenster mit der Übertragung des . . . -Konzertes wieder. Auf wiederhören, meine Damen und Herren." ("At the close to to-day's . . . -Concert you heard the last announcements and sports news from

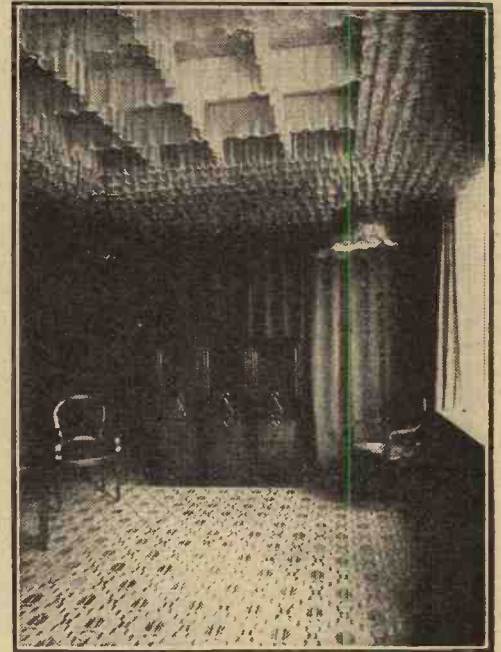


The Great Studio of the Cologne Station.

Düsseldorf and Cologne areas broadcasting was forbidden, and when these districts were freed it became apparent that the three stations were by no means adequate for the thickly populated Rhenish-Westphalian industrial area. After careful consideration it was decided to build a high-power station of 60 kw. total input to the valves and a 25 kw. rating for telephony. The site chosen was the plateau on the Hordt, near Langenberg (some 750 feet above sea-level) for the largest of the broadcasting station. Here stand the two transmitting towers, 750 feet apart and 300 feet high, almost too slight, it would seem, to with-



Masts of the Langenberg Station.



The Small Studio at Cologne.

Cologne through Langenberg, Muenster, and Dortmund. Then follows Dortmund for the Langenberg, Dortmund, and Muenster stations, relaying the . . . -Concert again. Ladies and Gentlemen, adieu—*lit.* 'to the next hearing.'")

As a rule when a large orchestra is contributing to the programme the Deutschlandlied (German national anthem) follows this announcement.

(Continued at foot of page 29, column 2.)



Dr. Siegfried Anheisser, one of the Announcers.

Summer Time Searching.

It is quite likely that the fact that we are now almost at the maximum sunspot period is to blame for the lavish way in which atmospheric conditions have been dealt out to us this summer. The last minimum period occurred in 1922-23, when, readers may remember, wireless reception was extraordinarily good, the medium-wave U.S.A. broadcasting stations being regularly heard by amateurs all over this country with quite small sets. None of these stations was then rated at more than about 1.5 kilowatt. It was prophesied by some that long-distance conditions would gradually deteriorate until the sunspot maximum was reached, after which an improvement would set in.

Improvement in the Autumn.

The first part of this prophecy at any rate has been fulfilled. Despite the enormously increased power of the American stations it has become more and more difficult to receive them, even in winter time, upon the 200 to 550 metre band, and this in spite of the fact that each year has seen more and more efficient receiving apparatus in general use. I am amongst those who expect to see a steady improvement from this autumn onwards as the intensity of the sunspot outbreak begins to decline. Certainly, it seems reasonable to connect atmospheric conditions with the terrific outbursts of energy that are now taking place on the sun's surface, and atmospheric conditions are the long-distance man's worst enemies; when they are powerful he cannot use his set in a sensitive condition with any comfort and he therefore misses the first faint indications of many distant signals.

During the past week we have certainly had our share of atmospheric conditions. On every evening except Saturday they were of a powerful and incessant brand during the earlier hours. Later on, however, it was often possible to try successfully for the distant stations. Amongst those that I have heard best of late have been Barcelona EAJ1, Madrid Union Radio, Toulouse Midi, Leipzig, Breslau, Kiel, Dortmund, and—one or twice—Langenburg.

Short Wave Successes.

Luckily, there are usually compensations in nature. If she spans you with one hand she frequently offers sugar plums with the other. If medium and long-wave reception has been bad of late, that upon the very short waves has been wonderfully good. So reliable, in fact, have 2XAF and 2XAD been that I have several times asked friends to come round specially to hear them, and so far these stations have never disappointed. 2XAF, by the way, sometimes starts operations before his advertised time. Last Friday night, for example, I picked up a musical programme from him some time before 11 p.m.

One of the week's most interesting experiences was the relaying of CNRO's broadcast of the Ottawa Jubilee Celebrations via the Marconi beam station at Quebec. The transmission was made on 26.18 metres and came through exceedingly well, especially during the last three-quarters of an hour from 9.30 to 10.15 p.m., at which time it closed down. I was, in fact, able to obtain excellent loud-speaker reproduction of the comments in English and French by the two announcers, the military bands as the troops moved off parade, the cheering of the crowd, and, best of all, the wonderful pealing of the bells of the new great carillon.

The Uses of Harmonics.

I wonder if it has occurred to readers to notice the extraordinary number of harmonics of broadcasting stations that one meets with between 70 and 100 metres? With me Radio Vitus provides a very strong harmonic at just over 80 metres and I also hear those of many other Continental stations from France, Germany, Italy, and occasionally Sweden. These harmonics vary considerably in strength, and sometimes when atmospheric conditions are bad on the ordinary broadcast band one can receive a transmission better by way of a harmonic

(Continued at foot of column 3.)

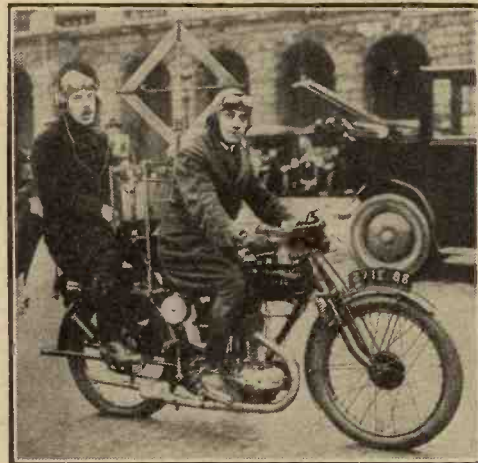
Woman Manager of WJZ.



Miss Bertha Brainard, Manager of WJZ, New York.

WJZ, owned by the Radio Corporation of America ("key" station of the National Broadcasting Company's "Blue Network") is managed by Miss Bertha Brainard, who is said to be one of the pioneers in the radio broadcasting industry and to be thoroughly versed in all its branches.

After the war, during which Miss Brainard served with the motor ambulance section of the American Red Cross, she entered upon a literary career. When WJZ came into being Miss Brainard conducted a weekly review of current New York plays from the Newark studio. She quickly acquired a thorough knowledge of the broadcasting methods then existing and became so popular with listeners that she was offered the post of representative of WJZ in New York City. From the outset, Miss Brainard proved exceptionally capable, and after acting for a period as assistant manager, she was, in 1926, made manager of the station. To-day she is one of the outstanding women in the broadcasting world, and the only woman managing a station of the size of WJZ.



A radio-equipped motor-bicycle, seen recently in Paris.

(Continued from page 28.)

When talks or speeches are given from Düsseldorf Bonn (e.g., the Beethoven Celebrations) or other towns the announcement runs as follows:

"Um 20.00 Uhr bis 21.30 bringt Düsseldorf . . . für die Sender Langenberg und Dortmund. Muenster bringt nur für den Sender Muenster . . . Achtung für den Westdeutschen Rundfunk—Sie hören über den Sender Langenberg auf Welle 468.8, Muenster auf Welle 241.9, und Dortmund auf Welle 283 aus Bonn . . ."

("From 8 p.m. till 9.30 p.m. Düsseldorf transmits . . . for the Langenberg and Dortmund stations. Muenster transmits only for Muenster station . . . Attention for the Westdeutsche Rundfunk. You will hear from Langenberg station on wavelength 468.8, Muenster on wavelength 341.9, and Dortmund on wavelength 283 from Bonn . . .")

The announcements of programme times follow after the 24-hour time. "Von 16.30 bis 18.00 Uhr—also von 4.30 bis 6.00 Uhr—hören Sie aus . . ." ("From 16.30 till 18 o'clock—that is from 4.30 till 6 o'clock—you will hear from . . .") As interval signal a four-note chime is given from Cologne for the Westdeutschen Rundfunk—called in jest by listeners "The Cologne Cathedral bells."

U. S. A. Notes

(From our New York Correspondent.)

A Broadcasting Anniversary.

The eleventh anniversary of the broadcasting of one of the first radio programmes was celebrated in New York recently. On June 11, 1916, officials of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company talked over a distance of sixty miles from the company's experimental station at Aldine, New Jersey, to listeners on board the steamship *Bunker Hill*. Conversation and phonograph music were successfully reproduced.

Chicago's Coming Station.

The National Broadcasting Company will open a radio studio in Chicago, Illinois, next autumn, according to an official of the Company. Arrangements to that end have just been completed. The new station will supply programmes to stations of the Company's Red, Blue, and Pacific Coast networks.

Lindbergh's Ovation in New York.

The reception given in the United States to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the youthful trans-Atlantic flier, was probably the greatest given to any individual in the history of the country, and radio played a most important part in the proceedings. After the welcome given to Lindbergh in Washington, the nation's capital, where he landed first, the airman's departure for New York City was broadcast. His landing in an aeroplane at Mitchel Field outside of New York was announced. The great audience heard the whistles of hundreds of boats as Lindbergh landed from a city boat at the Battery in New York. Farmers a thousand miles away were thrilled by the ceremonies at New York's City Hall. They could almost visualise Governor Smith, of New York State, pinning the State's medal upon the youth in Central Park, New York. The entire welcome was a magnificent demonstration of the service radio performs.

The International Radio Conference.

President Coolidge has appointed Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as the head of the American delegation to the International Radio Telegraph Conference, to be held in Washington on October 4. Nearly every nation of the world will be represented.

Wavelength Re-allocation Controversy.

The order of the Federal Radio Commission compelling 562 radio stations in the United States to change their waves on June 15, made it necessary for listeners to re-log practically the entire list of stations. The new permits issued by the Commission cover a period of sixty days. During that time the Commission will observe the general operation of the new plan and determine its effectiveness. The Commission issued another order a short time ago allowing broadcasters who suffered from "unreasonable and injurious interference" caused by simultaneous operation of another station, to ask for a hearing after July 15. The Broadcast Owners' Association is expected to make formal protest against the re-allocations. If unsuccessful, efforts may be made to enjoin the Government from continuing the operation of the new plan.

(Continued from column 1.)

than by tuning in the fundamental. But really I think that the queerest harmonic that I have ever heard was that of the short-wave KDKA, which I picked up on the Tuesday night on exactly half his wavelength. KDKA transmits sometimes on 14 metres. I have never been lucky enough to light upon one of these transmissions, but a correspondent tells me that he did so recently. An interesting experience on the Friday night was to hear in the course of WGY's new bulletin, relayed by 2XAD, the very latest news of the end of the Byrd trans-Atlantic flight.

R. W. H.

Broadcasting and Languages.

SPANISH TALK.—XX.

(To be broadcast through Daventry from the Manchester station by Mr. W. F. Bletcher on Monday, July 11, at 7.25 p.m. S.B. to all stations except Liverpool.)

Señores: Siendo ésta mi charla final, no quiero despedirme sin antes contestar a varias preguntas que he recibido de mis oyentes durante la quincena pasada.

Uno me consulta sobre las expresiones *echar mano de* y *aquí no cabe emplear* . "Echar mano de" quiere decir *to lay hold of, to make use of* , como en: "echamos mano del verbo *ver* ." En la frase "aquí no cabe emplear la palabra, etc." *caer* se usa en el sentido de *to be admissible* , de modo que "no cabe emplear" puede traducirse por: *it is inadmissible to use* . De la misma manera decimos: *no cabe duda* (doubt is inadmissible o there is no room for doubt).

Otro oyente me pregunta:—¿Cómo llega la expresión: *¡quien supiera!* a tener el significado de: "I wish I could!"? Ocorre en su última charla y también en "Pepita Jimenez."

No lo sé con certeza, pero me figuro que debe de tener su origen en frases como:—¡Dichoso (sería) quien (o el que) supiera el español! = Happy (would be) he who could speak Spanish! De modo que *¡quien supiera español!* podría traducirse muy bien por: *If one could only speak Spanish!*

Otro estudiante quiere saber si, hablando de mercancías, se puede decir: *se las fabrica en Italia* . No, señor; sería un galicismo emplear *se* como en francés se emplea *on* , porque en español, tratándose de objetos inanimados, o se emplea la forma reflexiva, como en: *se fabrican (las mercancías) en Italia* , o la voz pasiva: *son fabricadas en Italia* . Pero si el objeto es personal, como en: *she was seen yesterday* , entonces sí que se emplea *se* como sujeto indefinido y decimos: *se la vió ayer* .

Otras preguntas que se me han sometido son:—¿Cómo se traduce:—

I have no money to spare for such things.
(No me sobra dinero para tales cosas.)

Can you spare me for a few days?
(¿Puede Vd. pasarse sin mí por unos días?)

We shall spare no effort to oblige you.
(No perdonaremos esfuerzo para complacerle a Vd.)

It will not pay us to sell at this price.
(No nos tendrá cuenta vender a este precio.)

Finalmente, un oyente me pide que le traduzca una cartita que desea dirigir a una librería española. Pues ahí va:—

"Muy señor mío: Agradeceré a Vd. me envíe un ejemplar de (tal libro) por (tal autor), diciéndome

su precio: (1) nuevo, (2) de lance, e indicándome al mismo tiempo como se ha de efectuar el pago por correo. En Inglaterra la Administración de Correos exige las señas completas del receptor y la dirección de la casa de correos más cercana."

En mi última charla prometí continuar esta noche el relato de "Un día en Toledo," pero siendo ésta mi charla de despedida, prefiero hablar con Vds. directamente y en tono más íntimo.

Contando la presente charla, son ya 212 las veces que he aparecido delante del micrófono en esta estación emisora de Manchester para dar mis charlas españolas. Al decir esta estación no hablo con absoluta exactitud, pues la estación de hoy es la tercera y difiere enormemente de la diminuta estación primitiva de donde el 17 de Mayo de 1923, o sea, hace cuatro años y dos meses, me dirigí por vez primera a mi auditorio desconocido e invisible. Pero yo no fui el primero de los conferencistas sobre lenguas extranjeras, pues cuando yo principié, mis "charlas," esta estación ya radiaba semanalmente dos lecciones de francés y una de alemán, de modo que con las dos charlas españolas que no vacilé en asignarme a mí el entonces director, ¡teníamos nada menos que cinco lecciones de idiomas extranjeros cada semana! Desde entonces ha habido muchos cambios, y mis pobres charlas han sufrido la mar de peripecias (*ups and downs*), pues con el desarrollo de la radiodifusión y la gradual centralización de las emisiones, se ha venido reduciendo el tiempo disponible para charlas educativas de esta clase, cosa que siento mucho.

Hace tres años ya que con la idea de ayudar a mis oyentes tanto en Inglaterra como en España, establecí el sistema de correspondencia internacional entre ingleses que estudiaban el español y españoles que estudiaban el inglés. Un número bastante crecido de mis oyentes se han aprovechado de esta oportunidad, y últimamente varios de ellos me han escrito en tono muy agradecido diciéndome que el intercambio de cartas y de ideas ha dado lugar a amistades de carácter muy íntimo, tanto que en muchos casos los oyentes españoles han invitado muy cordialmente a sus corresponsales ingleses a hacerles una visita y pasar algún tiempo con ellos como convidados suyos. Varios han aceptado y han ido a pasar sus vacaciones en compañía de sus hospitalarios amigos españoles.

Todo esto es bueno, muy bueno. Y a mí me enorgullece mucho el haber contribuido mi pequeña cuota hacia un mayor acercamiento de los dos pueblos. Pues sólo con el fomento de la amistad y fraternidad internacional puede ahora progresar el mundo. El antiguo orden se ha ido para no volver más. El odiado extranjero es ya el respetado vecino. En España a menudo oímos la expresión "honor inglés" o "honradez inglesa," y ahora nosotros, a nuestra vez, empezamos a reconocer que no monopolizamos todas las virtudes, sino que tenemos mucho que aprender hasta del español, cuyo temperamento impulsivo y cuyo innato amor a las corridas de toros han creado una impresión completamente errónea de su verdadero carácter, el cual, en muchos sentidos, y a pesar de todos sus defectos, es realmente hermoso, como lo atestiguan casi sin excepción los que han viajado por España y publicado sus experiencias.

N.B.—Listeners are advised to provide themselves beforehand with paper and pencil, as a short dictation test in Spanish and two English sentences for translation will be given at the end of the talk.

The text of the dictated matter and the translation of the sentences will appear in the next issue of "World-Radio."

FRENCH TALK.—XVIII.

The following is the text of the dictation test and the translation of the test sentences given at the end of the French Talk on July 4:—

Un vieux médecin, autrefois célèbre, avait peu à peu perdu la mémoire en vieillissant. Il n'avait

plus de clients. Parfois cependant il demandait à ses domestiques pourquoi on ne venait plus le chercher. "Monsieur, lui répondait-on, il n'y a plus de malades, vous avez guéri tout le monde." Et le vieillard était satisfait.

Erratum.—We regret certain obvious errors which by an oversight appeared in the printed text of the last French dictation.

Translation of Test Sentences.

- (a) We are delighted that you have succeeded.
Nous sommes enchantés que vous ayez réussi.
- (b) I am surprised that you have not read the paper.
Je m'étonne (or Je suis étonné) que vous n'avez pas lu le journal.

We reprint below two lists of subjects set for the Foreign Language Competition, from which intending competitors may make a choice.

French.

- Study the characters of M. Jourdain and Madame Jourdain in *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.
- A certain critic says: "At a time when both poetry and prose had come to be the expression of personal experience and emotion Mérimée is, throughout his work, strictly impersonal." Discuss this statement with reference to Mateo Falcone.
- Which of the tales broadcast from Alphonse Daudet's *Lettres de mon Moulin* do you prefer? Give the reasons for your choice.

Spanish.

- Spanish Hospitality.
- Spanish and English Sport Compared.
- The Spanish *Señorita*.

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3rd £10
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There are no entrance fees.

The conditions will be found below.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETITION

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

- (1) Entries must be received not later than the first post on Saturday, October 1 next.
(2) The competitor must hold the Post Office listener's licence.
(3) He must become a registered reader of World-Radio for at least 6 calendar months.
(4) No member of the B.B.C. staff is eligible.
(5) No competitor shall write the essay in his mother tongue.
(6) Qualified competitors can select their subjects from a list of six which will be found on the opposite page.
(7) The decision of the Editor of World-Radio shall be final.
(8) Entry into the competition involves acceptance of these conditions.

Note.—Registrations are accepted through bona-fide newsagents. Direct subscription can be accepted only in cases when the reader has no local newsagent.

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Continental Programme Events.

NOTE: An alteration has been made in the Langenberg programme for Saturday, July 9, at 8 p.m. as follows:— Instead of the Beethoven Chamber Music, as published last week, there will be a relay from the Stadt Theater, Coblenz, followed at 9.30 by a popular programme of prose, verse and song.

Sunday, July 10.

- 3 p.m.—Koenigswusterhausen (and other German Stations). Relay of Hamburg Regatta.
5.30 p.m.—Berlin, Hamburg, Langenberg, Muenster, Dortmund.—International Football Match, Germany v. Russia, relayed from the Victoria Sports Ground, Hamburg.
8 p.m.—Copenhagen. (Soroe)—Danish Evening.
8.15 p.m.—Langenberg, Muenster, Dortmund.—“Don Cesar” (Dellinger).
8.45 p.m.—Radio-Toulouse.—Vocal Concert given by Artists from the local Theatres.
9 p.m.—Berlin.—Military Marches.
9.10 p.m.—Rome.—Symphony Concert, followed by the Opera “Magia” (Pio di Pietro).

Monday, July 11.

- 8 p.m.—Hamburg, Frankfurt.—Concert by the Thomaner Choir, relayed from the International Music Exhibition, Frankfurt.
8.10 p.m.—Berlin.—“The Street Singer,” Operetta by Leo Fall.
8.15 p.m.—Leipzig.—West Slavian Folksongs.



Franz Lehár, Composer of “The Merry Widow.”

(See “Austria,” page 35.)

- 8.30 p.m.—Langenberg, Dortmund, Muenster.—Organ Recital from the Reinoldi Church in Dortmund.
8.30 p.m.—Radio-Paris.—“Romeo and Juliet” (Gounod).
8.30 p.m.—Bruenn.—Russian Songs.

Tuesday, July 12.

- 8 p.m.—Copenhagen.—Symphony Concert.
8.10 p.m.—Breslau.—Wagner Evening.
8.30 p.m.—Radio-Paris.—“Lakmé” (Delibes).

Wednesday, July 13.

- 7.45 p.m.—Munich.—Symphony Concert.
8 p.m.—Brussels.—“Manon” (Massenet).
8 p.m.—Hamburg.—Concert by the North German Bugle Quartet: The Hunt.
8.15 p.m.—Leipzig.—Old Hebrew Music, showing the Historical Development of Synagogue Music.
8.15 p.m.—Frankfurt.—“Der liebe Augustin,” Operetta by Leo Fall.
8.30 p.m.—Berlin.—Music of the 17th and 18th Centuries.

8.30 p.m.—Langenberg, Muenster, Dortmund (relayed from Düsseldorf).—To-day’s “Volkslied.”

9 p.m.—Milan.—“Madame Butterfly” (Puccini), Acts II. and III.

9.20 p.m.—Koenigsberg.—Classical Dance Music for Wind Instruments.

9.30 p.m.—Copenhagen.—Modern Danish Music.

Thursday, July 14 (French National Festival).

8 p.m.—Copenhagen, Brussels, Posen.—French Evening.

8.10 p.m.—Koenigsberg.—Opera, “Alessandro Stradella” (von Flotow).

8.15 p.m.—Leipzig.—A Journey round the World in Music and Verse.

9 p.m.—Naples.—Neapolitan Songs.

9.10 p.m.—Rome.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert, including Acts II. and III. of “Fedora” (Puccini).

Friday, July 15.

7.15 p.m.—Langenberg, Muenster, Dortmund.—Opening Ceremony of the Cycling Race for the World’s Championship, 1927, relayed from the Neumarkt in Cologne.

8 p.m.—Munich.—“Don Quixote,” a Musical Tragi-Comedy by Georg Fuchs.

8 p.m.—Frankfurt, Stuttgart.—Concert of the Deutschen Kammermusik Baden-Baden, 1927, relayed from Baden Baden.

9 p.m.—Naples.—“Suori Angelica” (Puccini).

9.5 p.m.—Koenigsberg.—Franz von Suppé Programme, including the Comic Opera “The Beautiful Galathea.”

10.30 p.m.—Berlin.—Folk Songs and Dances.

Saturday, July 16.

4 p.m.—Langenberg, Muenster, Dortmund.—Cycling Race for the World’s Championship, 1927.

8 p.m.—Berne.—Popular Evening: Yodelling Songs by the Yodeller Club.

9.30 p.m.—Milan.—“I Dispettosi Amanti” (Attilio Pirelli).

Correspondence

Listening to Aeroplanes.

To the Editor of the WORLD-RADIO. SIR,—Your article, “Listening to Aeroplanes” was most interesting. I can testify to the fascination of following these “birdmen,” not only of our own, but also of most of the big Continental countries as well.

I successfully picked up the escort of Captain Lindbergh on the Sunday afternoon of May 29 at Brussels and followed them (not by earphones, but loud speaker at full strength) via Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais, Margate, Isle of Grain, Chatham, Tilbury, Woolwich and St. Paul’s, and here, unfortunately, I lost them completely. As they approached Margate I misunderstood the airman to say Moor-gate, which, of course, sounded rather a quick jump from Calais. Le Bourget evidently made the same error, as he asked Croydon to spell it, which he did, of course, putting me right.—Yours faithfully, Hythe, Kent.

W. E. MARTIN.

To the Editor of WORLD-RADIO.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Boulton’s letter in connection with the Chamberlin Flight, I would say that I chanced to pick up Croydon Aerodrome in communication with Rotterdam aerodrome, soon after 9 a.m. on Monday, June 6.

Croydon called Rotterdam and asked for the latest information regarding the flight. Rotterdam replied saying that the airmen had descended at a place near Halle, 150 kilometres S.W. of Berlin. About a quarter of an hour later Rotterdam informed Croydon that the airmen had refuelled and were continuing the flight.—Yours faithfully,

GEO. A. PEARSE (age 18).

3, Rita Road, S. Lambeth, S.W.8, July 4, 1927.

“Viâ Ether”

BERLIN has revived its annual summer seven weeks' course of early morning health exercises. On weekdays the instructor booms out his orders on the stroke of 6 a.m.; on Sundays listeners are given a respite, inasmuch as a band transmission is offered from 6 to 8 a.m., the interval being reserved only for "physical jerks." As an encouragement, these wearisome contortions are carried out to the accompaniment of suitable melodies. "Suitable" is an elastic word; studio and listeners may not agree as to its precise meaning. No doubt, for these running accompaniments we shall hear—provided we are out of bed betimes—that peculiar class of operatic overture so prized by seaside brass bands and circus proprietors. Personally, for physical jerks, provided the tempo were not exaggerated, I might pass *Light Cavalry* and *The Bronze Horse*, but having reached middle age I should emphatically object to the adoption of the quicker movements of the overture to *William Tell*. And so would you.

To-night, at 7 p.m., Naples will broadcast excerpts from Verdi's *Il Trovatore*. This opera, one of the most famous of this composer's works, was first produced in 1853. It was owing to its instantaneous success that Verdi was impelled to write *La Traviata* within a month. He was a prolific worker; he composed twenty-eight operas. It was with his fourth, *I Lombardi*, presented in 1843, that he established his fame. Vienna, at 7 p.m., relays *Carmen* from the State Opera House. Following a performance at 8 p.m. of Gerhart Hauptmann's "thievish" comedy, *The Beaver Mantle*, Langenberg will take you over at 10.15 p.m. to the Cologne Riehl open-air cycle track, for the finals of the endurance races.

Apparently the wet spell from which we have been suffering has affected Germany to the same degree, and although the Voxhaus studio has advertised for to-morrow evening (8.30 p.m.) a visit to the Luna Park, we have no assurance that the weather will permit this performance. The Berlin amusement park lies at the extreme end of the West End portion of that capital, or, as a matter of fact, in Charlottenburg. It enjoys the same popularity as Earl's Court did here in pre-War years. It comprises cabarets, concert halls, dance palaces, and innumerable side-shows, similar to those which adorned (?) our Western Gardens, but in addition it possesses one advantage, that of a small lake, the Halensee, on which, on any fine evening, you may see canoes and small launches festooned with Chinese paper lanterns, each craft carrying homely citizens who do their utmost to imagine they are in gondolas on the Venetian canals. On one side of the lake is ranged an amphitheatre of large terraces with restaurants and cafés, from which, during the meals, one may listen to concerts by excellent orchestras such as most German cities offer, or witness ballets performed on an open-air stage. The microphone, on this occasion,

will be taken to various points at Luna Park, accompanied by the—now proverbial—commentator. It should be an interesting entertainment.

To-morrow night gives us a very varied programme, and we may pick and choose at our leisure. From Kiel, at 5.15 p.m., we may hear Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffman*; from Hamburg, at 8 p.m., *Bruederlein Fein*, a one-act operetta by Leo Fall, followed by a Summer Night Ball; Leipzig, at 8 p.m., relays from the Weimar Theatre, Ambroise Thomas's opera *Mignon*, and Brussels, at 9 p.m., a concert from the Ostend Kursaal. We may then turn to Milan for Acts I, and II. of *Madame Butterfly*, after which we tune in to Hilversum at 10.15 p.m. for a revue performed at an Amsterdam Theatre. Tired? Try Madrid (EAJ7) for excerpts from Serrano's operetta *The Little Dog*.

Radio Paris, during the coming week, has chosen for its operatic transmissions Gounod's *Romeo and Juliet* (Monday, July 11) and *Lakmé*, for the following evening. Delibes, its composer, was a Frenchman; he died in 1891. So far as I know, the only operas he wrote were *Lakmé*, produced in 1883, and a lesser-known work *Le Roi l'a dit* (1873). His name is more closely associated with ballets; extracts of *Coppelia* and *Sylvia* are usually chosen as the *pièce de résistance* of most light popular orchestral programmes, and beloved of military bands.

As has been pointed out by the writer of "Summer Time Searching," Brussels, for the moment, is one of the best of the European transmissions, and of the forthcoming week's programmes, I have made a special note of Radio Belgique's Sunday fare. At 9 p.m. on July 10, the station will go over to the Ostend Kursaal for a concert, some Loie Fuller ballets, and an hour's dance music by Nico Fusly's band. On Tuesday, at 8 p.m., you will again be given an excellent performance by the orchestra of the Royal Zoological Gardens at Antwerp, and on the following evening the studio presents Massenet's opera *Manon*; on Saturday, July 16, at 9 p.m., a further visit to Ostend.

Franz Lehar, that very popular composer of some of Vienna's best operettas produced of recent years, including, of course, *The Merry Widow*, will conduct in person the programme to be broadcast in that city at 8 p.m. on Monday, July 11, an item of which will be the Volga Song of his latest success *The Tsarevitch*. A portrait of Herr Lehar will be found on another page. On July 16, at 7.45 p.m., if you turn to the same station, you may hear *Dorine and Chance*, an operetta by Gilbert. Flotow's opera *Martha* is down for presentation at 8 p.m. on Sunday, July 17. It will be a studio version, as there will be no more relays from the Opera House until next autumn.

The Waltz Dream merrily turns up again this week—in this instance at Hilversum,

on Tuesday, July 12, at 7.50 p.m. It has been a popular hit from the day it was produced; during the last few weeks it has been broadcast by many Continental stations.

With the development of the German broadcasting system, I notice that week by week more use is made of entertainments provided at popular watering and seaside resorts, for the benefit of radio-listeners. To-night, from 5 to 9 p.m., Koenigsberg takes its entire programme from the Zoppot Kurhaus, of which, in previous issues, I have made full mention in these notes. To-morrow, also, at 10.30 p.m., Breslau will relay the dance competitions to be held at Bad Salzbrunn, for the Silesian Choreographic—a good word that!—Championship. Salzbrunn, by the way, is one of the most fashionable watering towns in Silesia. It lies about fifty miles to the south-west of Breslau on the fringe of the giant mountains (Riesengebirge). It is not a new place by any means; the fame of its curative waters dates back to 1316, although, in reality, it again came back into prominence only some ninety years ago.

En passant, I might also mention that at Swinemuende, on the base of the Baltic, a seaside resort, which, amongst Berliners, vies in popularity with Heringsdorf and Norderney, the local authorities have installed a small wireless receiving station with a view to the distribution of entertainments from the capital, by loud speakers, throughout the Kurhaus, main hotels, and promenades.

It would be wise to remember that July 14 is the French National Fête, held in celebration of the storming of the Bastille in 1789; on that day the entire country echoes to the strains of the *Marseillaise*. At the time these notes are penned I have been unable to secure details of what the various broadcasting stations will offer, but you may take it from me that special efforts are made, and if you can do so, revert to each in turn during the evening, as their programmes are usually fraught with surprises. On previous occasions Radio Paris gave its microphone the opportunity of picking up the atmosphere of the boulevard, and I do not doubt that the Ecole Supérieure has a stunt of this kind up its sleeve. Le Quatorze Juillet, in Paris, Toulouse, Lyons, and particularly Marseilles, is sure to be feted in a noisy and boisterous manner, and will probably provide you with many interesting items. Brussels, also, at 8 p.m. on Thursday, will broadcast a gala concert for the same commemoration.

From a "Which Station was That?" query: "At 9.48 p.m. on Sunday last, on a wavelength of 350-960 metres, I heard a loud buzz; I was using three valves. Could you assist me?"

Yes, the buzz would have been louder with an additional two stages of note magnification; probably an echo of *The Bee's Wedding*!

JAY COOTE.

“Don Cesar.”

(To be Broadcast through Langenberg.)

On July 10, at 8.15 p.m., listeners will have an opportunity, conditions being favourable, of hearing an operetta which, though seldom heard nowadays, was undoubtedly one of the really great successes of the Viennese operettas at the time of Johann Strauss. *Don Cesar* was the first, and only great, work of Rudolf Dellinger. It was first produced in Hamburg in 1885, where it had an immediate success.

In the opening act we are shown the market square of Madrid in the Middle Ages. A crowd



By courtesy of the Deutsche Rundfunk.

A Corner of Luna Park (Berlin's Playground).

(See "Via Ether," page 32.)

listens to a beautiful street-singer, Maritana, who is interrupted by an official proclamation that with the sounding of a bell that evening a silent week begins. From then on noise in the street is forbidden, any disturbance such as fights or quarrels being punishable by death on the gallows. The crowd disperses. One onlooker alone remains. The king, disguised as a nobleman, had mingled with the crowd in search of adventure. Maritana has bewitched him. Seeing two of his ministers approaching, he hurries after Maritana, who, however, eludes him. Returning, he finds that he has been recognised, and instructs Archivar, the Keeper of the Archives, to court Maritana on his behalf. A little later Archivar finds an opportunity, when he overhears Maritana singing of her loneliness and unhappiness and her longing that the fulfilment of a prophecy that she should one day wed a nobleman may not be long delayed. Maritana will not, however, hear anything of the *amour* proposed. Archivar suggests to the King that a mock wedding shall be arranged.

Evening comes, and with it a rout of merry pages on their way to serenade Archivar's daughter. Don Cesar, the impecunious Graf von Irun, joins them. Their leader, Pueblo, strikes up the song "Komm herab, o Madonna Teresa," but instead

of the lady, the guard appears. Don Cesar intervenes to prevent the arrest of these disturbers of the peace, but is overpowered.

In the second act we find Don Cesar in prison. Archivar approaches him with the proposal that he, masked, shall go through a wedding ceremony with a veiled woman, his reward to be a soldier's death instead of the gallows. He consents, and the wedding takes place. Pueblo meantime has bribed the guard to unload his flint, and warned Don Cesar to feign death when "shot." All goes well, and he escapes. When he arrives at his castle he finds that Maritana has been taken there, guesses that she is his bride, and claims her. Warned by Pueblo that it is the King who has borrowed his identity, he decides to exchange roles. Finally, the King, to avoid a scandal, is forced to relinquish his plan and pardon Don Cesar, whom he makes Governor of Granada, and thither he and Maritana depart, well satisfied with the change in their fortunes.

German "Volkslieder."

Every week among the items offered by German stations the *Volkslied* is well represented. On Wednesday next from 8.30 to 10.15 p.m. Langenberg is giving a programme of the *Volkslied* of To-day.

The *Volkslied* is something quite typically German, differing in both matter and form from anything known in other countries. The people of Germany have always possessed a depth of feeling that finds expression in little thoughtful, easily sung melodies. These *Volkslieder* are natural songs as opposed to cultural songs. The girl on the land sings them with as much pleasure as the milliner of the big towns. The German song is a heart and soul affair, it is the truest and deepest expression on the inward being. The *Volkslied* is no song composed on a festive occasion for festive occasions. It belongs to everyday life, and is almost constantly in use, a practical art in the highest sense. Words and melody in the *Volkslied* are welded into an indivisible whole. Its value is not recognised by individual singers in its fullest sense, but almost instinctively they feel without consciously recognizing it. The people sing these songs, because in this way they satisfy a quiet inward longing.

Some instinctive urge forces them to give their feelings this expression. The *Volkslieder* belong to no special age; they are the songs of all time that have been taken by the people to meet their need.

Realistic Baby's Cry.

Startling evidence of the realistic baby's cry which was a part of the "Baby Polka" in a recent concert is offered by a letter received at WEA F of the National Broadcasting Company, a few days ago. The communication, from an Ohio radio fan was relayed to WEA F by WTAM of Cleveland, one of the associated stations of the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network. The epistle came from a mother who stated that when the concert was on the air, calls that sounded like "ma ma" caused her to run from the kitchen to the bedroom upstairs to see what her little daughter wanted. She was very much mystified to find the child sound asleep, and could not understand where the calls came from until, upon returning to the lower part of the house a few minutes later, she heard their repetition in the broadcasting programme.



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C.A.V. H.T. Accumulators have improved radio reception for hundreds of users who have wisely scrapped their dry batteries. They will do the same for you. Inconsistent discharges, temperature effects, crackling noises with reception, and constant regulation to correct voltage variations are all troubles peculiar to dry batteries, but these are unknown to users of H.T. Accumulators.

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"Which Station Was That?"

3-Valves (Malton): Yes, Motala relaying special Church service from the Waesteraser Cathedral. M. Four: (1) Milan, orchestral concert followed by relay of dance music from the Flascheteria Toscana, (2) Motala relaying dance music from Stockholm until 1.15 a.m., June 24, 1927. (Proprietary names *must* not be used as pen names). Safety (Bexhill): This is PTT Paris (Ecole Supérieure des Postes et Telegraphes). 41161910 (Southsea): (1) Eiffel Tower relaying afternoon concert from PTT Paris; from 6.45 p.m., its own entertainment, (2) Yes, Berlin Press, (3) Radio-Paris. 2VHV (81): Nuremberg relaying orchestral concert of the works of Weber from Munich, (82) Langenberg relaying orchestral concert from the Rheinterrasse, Düsseldorf, until midnight. Don (Sebastopol): 5GB B.B.C. experimental station at Daventry. Pixie (Crawley): Eiffel Tower, relaying PTT Paris. English talk, followed by news. Silvester: Falun relaying dance music from Stockholm until 1.15 a.m., June 24, 1917. L. Gay (Bath): Dublin relaying Cork. Call: "Baile Atha Clath, ag Glaochach" (pronounced: *egg Glay-ock*). This you may have mistaken for "9 o'clock." Cosy (Edinburgh): Naples relaying concert from the Trocadero Music Hall. M. A. Richmond (Llanelly): Yes, this was Motala (1,320 m.). The military concert from Göteborg was postponed to 8.15 p.m., and the entertainment you heard was from Stockholm. E.S.M. 3 V. (Stoke-on-Trent): (1) Frankfurt-on-Main (428 m.) (20/6) News, (21/6) *The Bird Fancier*, an operetta by Karl Zeller, (2) If WL correct, Barcelona (EAJ13). (3) WL must be wrong; Leipzig (relayed by Dresden) was the only German station giving dance music on that night. 3 Valve (Surbiton): Yes, Lyons PTT relaying PTT Paris. H. E. Potter (Malton), Jacko (Chesterfield): On June 28, 29, and 30, Koenigswusterhausen, Berlin, Langenberg, and Stuttgart broadcast a programme of gramophone records from 4.30 to 7.30 a.m. You heard Stuttgart and Koenigswusterhausen. See Eclipse list of foreign transmission in *World-Radio*, issue 24/6/27, No. 100. Listener (Newport, Salop): 2NI, amateur Bootle, Lancs. F. C. Payne (Hastings): (1) 2XG, Rocky Point, New York; (2) 2XAF, General Electric

Company, Schenectady, New York. Tadcarwen (Caernarvon): (1) Yes, this was Warsaw News, followed by a relay of dance music from the Restaurant Rydz; (2) Yes, Sorö, which was relaying dance music from the Restaurant Nimb until 12.30 a.m., 27/6/27. Skylark (Norfolk): If WL correct, possibly Belgrade testing (on about 1,650 m.). Schnell O-V-2 (Liverpool): (1) Amateur transmitter (West Hill, Putney) on about 44 m.; (2) Too vague, cannot trace; (3) Dutch Posts and Telegraphs (The Hague) if WL is correct; (4) No definite times for this short-wave transmission are given; why not write to the station?; (5) All that you need is the morse alphabet; the rest is a question of practice. Stuart (Guildford): Nuremberg relaying dance music from Munich. Ambrose (Bexhill): (1) Rather vague; most probably Göteborg relaying Stockholm; (2) Cannot trace; either direction or wavelength wrong. Xerxes (Devonport): Stuttgart gave a transmission of gramophone records during Eclipse tests. Twin Valve (Harpenden): Would tally with 2XAF, General Electric Co.'s short wave transmission of WGY (Schenectady) programme. Wavelength 32.77 m. R. W. A. (Dover): Apparently a test; probably Sorö (Denmark). Ultra Short Wave (Alford): Cannot trace; we do not recognise the call-sign. Ogo (Wallasey): Dortmund relaying late dance transmission from Langenberg (Rhineland). Sparks (Rochdale): Somewhat vague, but this was possibly one of the tests made by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada working in connection with the Marconi high power beam transmitter at Drummondville (26.18 m.) prior to Dominion broadcast.

WORLD-RADIO (No. 102).

For replies to questions concerning the identity of stations heard, this coupon should be cut out and forwarded, together with particulars, written on a separate sheet of paper, to Editor, *World-Radio*, Savoy Hill, London, W.C.

Particulars should include: Date and time, approximate wavelength, call (if heard), fading or not, signal strength, and details of programme. N.B.—Each inquiry must be accompanied by a separate coupon.

The Alternative Postal Service.

In response to numerous requests, whilst retaining in *World-Radio* the usual free published service of "Which Station Was That?" we have instituted a paid postal service, which, we are confident, will enable a reply to be posted within forty-eight hours of our reception of a "Which Station Was That?" coupon.

The conditions are as follows:—

A charge of sixpence, payable by postal order or in postage stamps, will be made for each query specially answered by post; but six queries may be sent for a fee of 2s. 6d. Stamped addressed envelope must be sent, and each query should be accompanied by the coupon published in "World-Radio." All queries should be numbered, in order to facilitate reply. Letters must be addressed to the Editor, "World-Radio," Savoy Hill, London, W.C. 2; envelopes to be marked in left-hand top corner "Postal Query Service."

If, owing to paucity of details submitted, or for any other adequate reason, the transmission cannot be identified, a further query will be answered *free of charge*. In this event, the answer form sent to the reader must be returned with the new application.

We are convinced that this alternative postal service will be found of considerable interest to many readers who desire an earlier reply to their enquiries than can possibly be given by publication in a weekly journal.

Note.—In the event of queries received in which readers have not complied with the conditions published, replies will not be sent by post, but will be found at the foot of these columns.

Do not Spend Money on Expensive & Troublesome Apparatus for H.T. Supply

This is an extract from a letter recently received:—

"Much is written in the wireless press on high tension supply, accumulator, rectifiers and smoothers for main A.C. and D.C. current, and so on, but from my own experience it would be futile to try any other method than that of your high tension batteries. It certainly is the 'no bother' source of energy, and the 'Ever Ready' servant of,

Yours faithfully,"

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High Tension supply.

Dominion and Foreign Broadcasting Intelligence

AUSTRIA

(From our Vienna Correspondent.)

Drama Broadcast from Stage.

The radio event of this week in Austria has been the relay of the drama written around the life of the composer, Anton Bruckner, by Professor Ernst Decsey and Herr Victor Leon, the microphones being placed actually upon the stage at the Deutsches Volkstheater. This was the first attempt in Austria to transmit a spoken drama from the stage of an ordinary theatre and on the whole it was remarkably successful. Herr Wilhelm Klitsch as Bruckner, the venerable composer who died on October 11th, 1896, and for whom thousands of his admirers claim not only immortal fame, but a place in the very foremost rank of composers, spends much time during the action of the play at his harmonium, and the musical features lend themselves readily to transmission. The play is called *Der Musikant Gottes* (God's Musician). What all Austrian radio listeners are hoping is that other drama theatres in Vienna, and especially the Burgtheater, the principal State drama house, will soon be included in the scope of Ravag relays. Many difficulties have to be surmounted.

Lehar to Conduct Latest Operetta.

The popular composer, Franz Lehár, will himself conduct the "Volga Song" and a "Russian Ballet" from his latest operetta *The Tsarevitch* during a concert entitled "Austrian Composers Evening," on Monday, July 11, at 8 p.m. It will be the first appearance of the veteran composer before a microphone, and the first "public" performance of the compositions.

The Cult of "Slimth."

Very many Austrian radio subscribers want the Berlin radio course of physical exercises, daily at 6 a.m., and 6.45 a.m. on Sundays, imitated in Vienna. The idea is that every member of each household turns out punctually at six, to follow in unison the precise instructions which emanate from the loud speaker. This can be placed on a lawn or on a flat roof. The orchestra necessary to make the six weeks' course of exercises sufficiently entertaining and alluring could no doubt easily be furnished. The cult of "Slimth" has many ardent adherents in Vienna, but most of them would prefer to bend and twist and turn at 7 or 8 rather than 6.

"Possession" and the Law.

The Austrian Postal Administration notifies all and sundry that all persons possessing a radio apparatus not in use must take out a fresh licence to own it within 14 days of June 30, when all such existing licences expire. If people want to use their apparatus they must pay the monthly tax for subscription to the Ravag, graduated according to their incomes. But if they do not use their sets, or portions of sets, they are breaking the law if they do not take out post-office licences to "possess" them, and are liable to fines up to about £20, or up to a month's imprisonment, besides the confiscation of all sets or parts.

Broadcast "Home-Lessons."

French and English conversation courses have now come to an end for this season, and Esperanto begins, as a sort of holiday "home task." In the autumn, Italian is to be added to the Vienna radio curriculum, and later Spanish and Russian. There is already an Italian course at Graz, by Captain (Naval) Josef Debelich, which is highly successful.

Herr Walter Smital's Esperanto lessons in Vienna are each Tuesday and Thursday at 7.30.

BELGIUM

Concerts from Ostend Kursaal.

In accordance with an agreement, Radio-Belgique is to transmit two concerts weekly from the Kursaal at Ostend, which is one of the most noted spas in Europe. The Ostend Kursaal is famous not only because of its building, which contains a spacious gaming room, reading room, restaurant, theatre and dancing saloon, but also a concert hall capable of accommodating more

with not more than four valves, and a three-valve long-distance receiver embodying manifold valves. (A super-het. is the favourite circuit for this combination.) The highest prize, 800 marks (£40) is for the last-named set and for the complete receiver working from the mains. The winning sets will remain the property of their constructors.

Sports Relays.

An interesting relay of a German Regatta will be made on Sunday, July 10, at 3 o'clock, when a number of German stations, including the high-power station at Koenigswusterhausen, will broadcast the Regatta at Hamburg, one of the events in which is the "Hamburg Senate" race, the prize (similarly to that of the celebrated *Kaiservierer* of Grünau fame, in which, however, four victories are necessary) being awarded to the winner of the event in three successive years. Last year's winner was the Berliner Ruderklub, whose crew will therefore make a special effort this year. Those who miss this transmission may be in time for the International Football Match between Russia and Germany, which is to be broadcast by Hamburg on the same day at 5.30.

St. Swithun Retrospective?

There can be little doubt that ample opportunity has been afforded this year to test the validity of a belief which is persistent here, that rain affects the quality of broadcast transmission. Exactly how this belief arose is not quite clear. There are many recognised beliefs concerning the weather in Germany—eighty-four, in fact—all calendar affairs and known as *Lostage*. On June 27, for instance, the *Lostag* is the *Gedächtnistag* of the Seven Sleepers, who, it will be remembered, went to sleep for a couple of hundred years or so in a mountain cave of Ephesus. Similarly to the English legend, which has it that—

St. Swithun's Day, if thou be fair,

For forty days 'twill rain no mair,
the promise held out by the Seven Sleepers is of seven weeks' rain or fine weather, according to the weather on the day in question. The day attracted an unusual amount of attention this year, partly on account of the fact that it had already rained for seven weeks and partly because of the excessive downpour which occurred from dawn to midnight. The hope was expressed that this time Jupiter Pluvius might consent to seven weeks in retrospect.

A Nearly Cancelled Race.

On the 26th, when the German Derby was run at Hamburg, and relayed by the Deutschlandsender, Langenberg, and most of the German stations, the Hamburg announcer said it had been seriously considered in the morning whether the race would not have to be called off—an unusual decision in the case of such an important event. The jolly gallop-past to the start after the parade was, however, thrillingly alive, in spite of the soddened ground.

Reality Rivals Wireless Account.

Up to an hour before the total eclipse on the 29th the skies were grey. Then, suddenly, the sun reappeared and many broadcast listeners, realising that it was not to be an exclusively wireless affair, deserted their sets to observe the phenomenon. The others will no doubt be able to provide some sort of data in regard to reception of the signals of the English stations, whose programme of transmissions was announced at intervals after 4.30 a.m. by Koenigswusterhausen and Witzleben.

Foreign Radio Humour

GERMANY.



"But, Charlie, what is the matter with you?"

"I am just taking part in the finish of the Hamburg Derby."

[Deutsche Rundfunk, Berlin.]

than 10,000 persons. Noted travelling artists of world-wide fame take part in the concerts, and there is a famous orchestra of more than one hundred musicians, under the direction of Monsieur François Rasse, Director of the Conservatoire Royal of Liège, and Monsieur Toussaint de Sutter. Listeners to Radio-Belgique will be interested to follow the series of concerts which will be given during the months of July and August.

GERMANY

(From a Correspondent.)

Berlin Radio Exhibition Prizes.

In connection with the annual Wireless Exhibition at Witzleben, the Reichs Rundfunk Gesellschaft is offering prizes to the value of 7,950 marks (about £400) for six sets built by German amateurs. Three of the six sets (each of which will gain five classified prizes) are to be used for reception of alternating current from electric light mains by (a) high tension battery, (b) high and low tension batteries, and (c) both batteries in conjunction with a broadcast receiver. The other three sets are a crystal detector with amplifier, a valve receiver

Wireless Step by Step.

By "DICTRON."

XIV.—Electron Emission.

WE have now mastered the elementary principles of transmission and reception in their simplest forms, namely, the damped wave system. Before progressing to a study of the use of continuous waves and from that to wireless telephony, it is necessary to digress and undertake a study of the thermionic valve. For this we must go back for a short space almost to the beginning of our studies.

As was outlined in the beginning of this series of articles, every substance, whether an electrical conductor or an insulator, is composed of atoms of matter. Except when a particle of matter is at absolute zero temperature, the atoms of which it is composed are constantly in a state of agitation and movement. The movement of one atom has no relation to the movement of another, that is to say, they do not move in co-ordinated masses. The electrons in the particle of matter, whether they are actually adhering to an atom or whether they are what are termed "free electrons," are, like the atoms, in a state of perpetual motion.

If a particle of metal is heated to a high temperature there is a marked tendency for the atoms to separate from one another. The higher the temperature the more marked is the tendency. It is really the same thing as the evaporation of water. As in the case of water, evaporation of metals takes place under the influence of intense heat. Now the process of evaporation consists merely of a state of separation of atoms which become so violently agitated that the more rapidly moving ones break right away from the mass of the metal. It follows then that if atoms can break away so also can electrons. This is the basic principle on which the thermionic valve operates.

If a piece of tungsten steel in the form of a very thin wire is supported in a vacuum tube and heated to incandescence, a number of electrons will be emitted from the wire. It might be thought that quite a large amount of electrical current could be generated in this way by heating the tungsten steel to an adequate temperature. This is not so, because although a relatively large number of electrons are emitted by the filament, as it is

properly called, into a vacuum surrounding it, they must at once re-enter the surface from which they were emitted because there is nothing else in their immediate vicinity to attract them.

The Plate.

Suppose however, that a metal plate having a positive charge is introduced into a vacuum tube and placed close to the heated filament, there will then be two influences at work on the emitted electron, one from the filament attracting it back again and the other from the positively charged plate. If the potential of the plate or "anode" is made sufficiently positive in relation to the filament, the electrons emitted from the heated

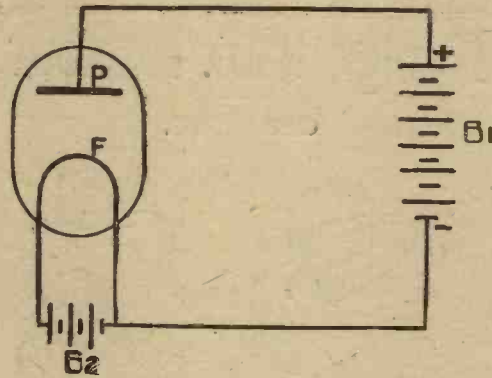


FIG 13.

surface of the latter will be attracted to the plate and will adhere to it instead of re-entering the surface of the filament. If there is an external connection between the plate and the heated filament, it is obvious that a continuous flow of current can be maintained through the valve.

The plate and the filament are termed "electrodes." The filament may consist of one of several metals which may be coated with various substances having different effects upon its power to emit

electrons at higher or lower temperatures. The filament is heated electrically—that is to say, one external connection from the vacuum tube is attached to the positive terminal of a battery and the other to the negative terminal. If a variable resistance is inserted in this filament heating circuit, the extent to which the filament will emit electrons can be controlled by the amount of current which is allowed to pass through it, which is the same thing as saying that it is controlled by the temperature of the metal forming the filament. The greater the temperature the greater the number of electrons emitted, the only limiting factor being the heat which the filament will stand without melting.

The higher the positive potential of the plate the greater the number of electrons which it will attract from the filament. Therefore the greater the flow of current through the whole circuit.

Saturation Current.

There is, however, no object in increasing the plate potential beyond the point at which all the electrons emitted by the filament are being collected and none allowed to fall back again. Obviously, when this occurs the maximum current is passing and no increase of plate potential will add to it. This is called the "saturation current."

If it were so arranged that the difference of potential between the two electrodes were reversed, making the plate negative in respect to the filament, there would be no flow of current in the reverse direction, since the plate would repel the emitted electrons. The valve can only pass current in one direction. This is an important point to remember and we shall be intimately concerned with it in the future when we come to consider the valve as a rectifier of alternating currents.

The valve is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 13. F is the filament, P the plate. The circuit is completed externally through the battery B 1. Battery B 2 is solely concerned with heating the filament to the correct temperature, and it is important to bear in mind that this is its only function. It is not concerned in any way with the action of the valve.

The phenomenon of electron emission in a vacuum was first introduced in 1884 as the property of the Edison lamp. About 1896 the matter was taken up by Fleming, who made an exhaustive study of the passage of current through a vacuum, which enabled him in 1906 to patent a two electrode valve as a detector of damped high frequency waves. In this capacity we will consider it and its modern adaptation in the next article of this series.

VILLAGE LIFE IN BELGIUM.



A Milk Inspector interrogating the owner of a fine five-in-hand milk delivery cart.



A Young Flemish Lace-maker.

The next of the series of talks on "Village Life in other Lands" (broadcast through Daventry) will be given by Miss Pratt, at 3.45 p.m., next Wednesday.

Stations in Alphabetical Order.

EUROPEAN.

Table listing European radio stations with columns for station name, power, and frequency. Includes stations like Aberdeen (2BD), Agen (France), Angers (France), Barcelona (Spain), Basel (Switzerland), Belgrade (Serbia), Bergen (Norway), Berlin (Koenigs wusterhausen), Bern (Switzerland), Bilbao (Spain), Birmingham 5TT, Bjorneborg (Finland), Bloemendaal (Holland), Boden (Sweden), Bordeaux (Lafayette) PTT, Bourneouth (6BM), Bradford (2LS), Bratislava (Czecho-Slovakia), Bremen (Germany), Breslau (Germany), Brunn (Czecho-Slovakia), Brussels, Budapest (Hungary), Cadix (Spain), Cardiff (SWA), Cartagena (Spain), Cassel (Germany), Copenhagen, Cork (IFS), Gracow (Poland), Danzig (Germany), Davenport (Main), De Bilt (Holland), Dortmund (Germany), Dresden (Germany), Dublin (2RN), Dundee (2DE), Edinburgh (2EH), Eskilstuna (Sweden), Falun (Sweden), Frankfurt-on-Main, Fredrikstad (Norway), Freiburg (Germany), Gaevle (Sweden), Geneva (Radio Geneve), Glasgow (6SC), Gleiwitz (Germany), Gothenburg (Sweden), Graz (Austria), Grenoble, Halmstad (Sweden), Hamar (Norway), Hamburg (ha, in morse), Hanover (Germany), Helsingborg, Helsingfors (Finland), Hillversum (Holland), Hull (6KH), Innsbruck (Austria), Jakobstad (Finland), Jeonkoeping (Sweden), Juan les Pins (France), Jyaskyla (Finland), Kalmar (Sweden), Karlskrona (Sweden), Karlstad (Sweden), Kbely (Czecho-Slovakia), Khabarov (Russia), Kiel (Germany), Kiev (Russia), Klagenfurt (Austria), Koenigsberg (Germany), Kosice (Czecho-Slovakia), Kovno (Lithuania), Kristinehamn (Sweden), Lahtis (Finland), Langenberg, Lausanne (Switzerland), Leeds (2LS), Leipzig (Germany), Leningrad (Russia), Lille (PTT), Linkoeping (Sweden), Liverpool (6LV), London (2LO), Luxembourg, Lyons (France), Lyons (Radio Lyons), Madrid (Radio Espana), Madrid (Radio Madriena), Madrid (Union Radio), Malaga (Spain), Malmo (Sweden), Manchester (2ZY), Marseilles PTT, Milan 1MI, Montpellier (France),

Table listing stations from Moscow to Zurich, including Moscow (Old Komintern), Moscow (Trades Union), Motala, Muenster, Norddeich, Naples (INA), Nijni Novgorod, Norrkoeping, Notodden, Nottingham, Novosibersk, Nuremberg, Oerebro, Oslo, Ostersund, Paris (Ecole Supérieure), Paris (Eiffel Tower), Paris (Petit Paris), Paris (Radio LL), Paris (Radio-Paris), Paris (Radio Vitus), Plymouth, Porsgrund, Posen, Prague, Reykjavik, Riga, Rjukan, Rome (IRO), Rovost, Ryvang, Saeflle, Salamanca, San Sebastian, Saragossa, Scheveningen, Seville, Sheffield, Soroe, St. Michel, Stamboul, Steffin, Stockholm (SASA), Stoke, Strasbourg, Stuttgart, Sundsvall, Swansea, Tallin, Tammerfors, Tashkent, Tiflis, Toulouse, Toulouze, Trollhaettan, Tromsø, Trondhjem, Uddevalla, Uleaborg, Umea, Uppsala, Varborg, Viborg, Vienna (Rosenhugel), Vienna (Stubenring), Warsaw, Zagreb, Zurich.

EXTRA-EUROPEAN.

Table listing extra-European radio stations including Adelaide (Australia), Algiers, Atlanta (U.S.A.), Atlantic City N.J., Auckland (New Zealand), Bombay (India), Boston, Boundbrook (National Broadcasting Co.), Brisbane, Calcutta (India), Calgary (Canada), Cape Town, Carthage (Radio Tunis), Casablanca (Morocco), Chicago (U.S.A.), Chicago (WBBM), Chicago (WGN), Chicago (WLS), Chicago (WJAZ), Christchurch (New Zealand), Cincinnati (U.S.A.), Cleveland (U.S.A.), Colombo (Ceylon), Davenport (U.S.A.), Denver (KOA), Detroit (U.S.A.), Detroit (WJR), Detroit (WGHP), Detroit (WWJ), Dunedin (New Zealand), Durban (South Africa), Edmonton (Canada), Hastings, Nebraska (U.S.A.),

Table listing stations from Johannesburg to Zion III, including Johannesburg (JB), Kansas City (U.S.A.), Lima (Peru), Los Angeles (U.S.A.), Melbourne (Australia), Michigan (Radio Lighthouse), Minneapolis (U.S.A.), Monckton N.B. (Canada), Montreal (Canada), New York (National Broadcasting Co.), New York (WGBS), New York (WLWL), New York (WMCA), New York (WJY), Northfield (Carleton College), Oaklands (U.S.A.), Omaha, Nebraska (WOAW), Ottawa (Canada), Perth (Australia), Philadelphia (WOO), Pittsburgh (U.S.A.), Pittsburgh East (Westinghouse Electric), Pittsburgh East (KDKA), Pittsburgh East (KDKA), Pittsburgh East (Westinghouse Electric), Portland (U.S.A.), Rangoon (Burma), Regina (Canada), San Francisco (U.S.A.), Saskatoon (Canada), Schenectady (General Electric Co.), Schenectady (General Electric Co.), Shenandoah (Iowa), Springfield (U.S.A.), Staten Island (N.Y.), St. Louis (U.S.A.), St. Louis (KSD), Sydney (Australia), Sydney (ZBL), Tokyo (Japan), Toronto (Canada), Toronto (Canada), Troy (U.S.A.), Vancouver (Canada), Washington (U.S.A.), Washington (WCAP), Wellington (2YR), Winnipeg (Canada), Winnipeg (Canada), Zion III (U.S.A.),

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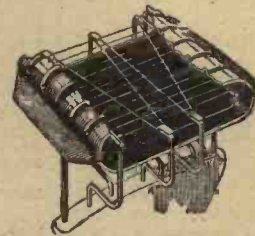
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