



## SOME NOTES ON THE "MAJESTIC" MODEL 90B

By PETER LANKSHEAR

Introduced in 1930, Grigsby-Grunow's Model 90B represented the ultimate development of the neutralised triode TRF. Although made obsolescent by screen-grid valves already in use by other manufacturers, and with the superhet. revolution approaching, it was the culmination of a decade of triode TRF development. The result was a splendid receiver with few limitations and no faults. The circuit, which was developed by Radio Frequency Laboratories, was classically simple but efficient.

The concept was to have as few audio stages as possible, and to concentrate the gain at the front end. The resultant benefits are low noise and minimum distortion from the anode-bend ('biased') detector, which incidentally is required to deliver 20 Volts of audio direct to the 5:1 driver transformer for full output. This type of detection, unlike the grid-leak variety, gives its best performance at high input levels. In this case it is biased by means of a 34K cathode resistor.

As the high detector input level in turn demands considerable driving capability from the final RF amplifier, this stage is not gain-controlled, and is self-biased by means of a 1800 Ohm cathode resistor.

Three further stages of RF are used which are gain-controlled by means of a 75K variable resistor in the common cathode circuit. In the same circuit is an 'equalizing' control which is ganged to the rear of the tuning capacitor shaft to compensate for the natural tendency of the gain of the set to increase towards the HF end of the band. A further point of interest is the variable aerial inductor which consists of a copper 'hat', moveable over the aerial coil by means of the left-hand control knob. Its function is that of an aerial trimmer or compen-



sator. As the system is actually a pi-coupler, there is an efficient transfer of signal from the aerial. With the 'local-distance' switch in the 'local' position, coupling to the aerial is through the switch lead capacitance only.

The massive loudspeaker has a 10-inch 'doped' buckram cone, and a field coil producing a very strong magnetic flux from the 60mA operating current. In the absence of any built-in hum-bucking coil, the field is connected after the filter chokes in order to reduce the hum level. It forms part of a voltage divider supplying the RF stages.

All major power supply components are potted in rectangular cans; the power transformer alone weighing 16 lbs! A choke-input filter is used, which is easier on the rectifier, though it requires a higher voltage on the transformer secondary winding.

As push-pull amplifiers are inherently hum cancelling, the combination of big filter chokes and 2mF filter capacitors is sufficient to make hum inaudible.

Mechanically, the chassis is large and solidly built; it had a depth of 12 inches and a width of 19 inches. The massive 5-gang tuning capacitor occupies the full depth of the chassis, while the RF coils are housed in screw-on copper cans. The entire RF assembly is mounted on a separate sub-chassis which also forms internal shield partitions. The chassis bottom plate is held on by no less than 24 machine screws.

"They just don't make 'em like that any more" (as someone once said) !!

## REMEMBER AUCKLAND "B" STATIONS ?

... and technical people involved ? Like Roy Keith of 1ZQ ("Hello! Hello! 1ZQ Auckland calling. 1ZQ !"). 1ZBR (La Gloria - Doug Shipherd). 1ZR (Lewis Eady - McCarthy Sid Cottam - Uncle Scrim got his start here) 1ZS (McCabe - Eric Grainger). 1ZJ (Johns Ltd - Russ White, Norm Edwards, Wally Hunter) 1ZH (Radio House, Hamilton - Geo Anchor)

\* "The Little Station with the Big Sound" 1ZB

# NZVRS

Vol.1 No.3 Nov.1980

## BULLETIN

NEW ZEALAND VINTAGE RADIO SOCIETY

A non-profit organisation devoted to the preservation and restoration of all early radio equipment, and collation of any associated information.

*W.H.'s additions to be added in future*



BIRTHPLACE OF RADIO COMMUNICATION. Villa Grifone, in Pontecchio, near Bologna, Italy. Eric G. Kirby provides this issue with an interesting account of his visit to the home of Marconi.

## GREAT PIONEER ALWAYS REMEMBERED

The hill in front of Villa Grifone has been hollowed out to accommodate a mausoleum. If you look through the large-gauge iron mesh door you will observe Marconi's marble tomb, above which, carved into the stone wall, is an inscription which reads . . .

"DIEDE CON LA SUA SCOPERTA IL SIGILLO A UN' EPOCA DELLA STORIA UMANA"

This refers to Marconi's discovery setting the seal on an epoch of human history. The words of dedication are those of Mussolini, with whom Marconi was friendly for many years.

There is an Amateur radio station in a building behind the Villa Grifone. It is known as "Stazione Radio Commemorativa" with the call sign 1Y4FGM. The notice on the door indicates that the station is "generally active every weekend".

- E.G.K.



Villa Grifone, showing mausoleum entrance.

## GALVANI . . . FAMOUS PREDECESSOR

Bologna has the oldest University in Europe, founded AD425, and had 10,000 students in the 13th. Century ! Galvani the physicist was appointed Professor of Anatomy in 1762, at age of 25. Our language today commemorates his researches with terms such as 'galvanic', 'galvanise', 'galvanometer', etc.



# NEW ZEALAND VINTAGE RADIO SOCIETY

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"N.Z.V.R.S. BULLETIN" . . .  
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scriptions: To Secretary, at address above.

Regular meetings of the N.Z.V.R.S. are held on  
the FOURTH Monday of each month except  
December. Out of town members are cordially  
invited to attend meetings when in Auckland.  
Venue: 617 Dominion Rd., Balmoral. (Opp.  
Auckland Savings Bank). Time: 7.30 PM.

Contributions to the Bulletin, and advertise-  
ments, should be sent to the Editor.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

Even the most casual observer will surely notice  
— and I hope be impressed — by the greatly  
improved appearance of this issue of the  
BULLETIN. Now, before anyone gets the idea  
that 'yours truly' is soliciting praise, let me  
hasten to add that the credit is due solely to  
one person who most generously volunteered  
to help the N.Z.V.R.S. in this manner. Al-  
though not a member of our Society, he was  
nevertheless sufficiently interested to take over  
the difficult and time-consuming task of hand-  
ling the layout and typesetting involved in the  
production of our little journal.

To many readers, our benefactor's name will  
be well known. Perhaps not so well known is  
the fact that for many years he has been  
responsible for the production of high quality  
'trade mailers' (sales leaflets) for a certain or-  
ganisation. These have a very wide circulation  
and we are fortunate to have the services of  
their producer at our disposal.

And just who is the Good Samaritan? None  
other than our old friend Waldo Hunter. Now  
"somewhat-retired", but working as hard as  
ever, Wally learned the printed-matter craft  
under the tutelage of Victor Johns (whose  
catalogues were known to every radio set owner  
through the Twenties and early Thirties). Just  
after WW2, when Wally returned from the  
Navy to become manager of Johns Ltd., he  
commenced catalogue production — there may  
still be copies of the 1948 and 1949 issues  
around. Incidentally they were perhaps the  
first trade catalogues produced in this country  
by offset-print methods in common use today.

Wally is now the proud possessor of a couple  
of typesetting machines and, as if that is not  
enough, does all his own artwork, photography,  
etc. Versatile is the word! — J.W.S.



Eric Kirby alongside the Marconi memorial  
statue, in front of Villa Grifone. Note plaque  
below third-floor window of the room in which  
the original experiments were conducted.

## MARCONI AT BOLOGNA

A tribute — by Eric G. Kirby

If you are interested in the life and work  
of Guglielmo Marconi, and if you intend  
visiting Italy, be sure to include Bologna  
in your itinerary.

Marconi was born in Bologna on 25  
April 1874 and lived in Pontecchio, a  
delightful village about fifteen kilometres  
north of the city centre. His father's ex-  
tensive estate, including "Villa Grifone"  
the family residence, remains virtually un-  
changed in over a century. This is the  
birthplace of Wireless.

It was here (and in the Italian Alps  
during his vacations) that Marconi studied  
the work of Heinrich Hertz, who had ob-  
served that small sparks appeared in the  
gap of a metal loop when the latter was in  
close proximity to a high voltage in-  
duction coil.

Marconi experimented with "Hertzian  
Waves" in a third-floor room of Villa  
Grifone. Today there is a plaque below  
the window-sill to indicate the actual  
room. This room overlooks the farmland  
which is to the rear of the house. The  
land is very well tended, attractive and  
peaceful. It is planted with grain crops  
and grapes and, nearer to the house, with  
fruit trees. The ground is flat for about a  
kilometre and a half, and then becomes  
gently rolling country.

While on one of his alpine holidays, in  
1894, Marconi became obsessed with an  
idea which had first occurred to him  
during that vacation.

The idea was to use electrostatic waves  
(Hertzian Waves) as a means of communi-  
cation. Marconi's idea was completely  
innovative because, in spite of Hertz's ex-  
tensive experiments, Hertz himself had  
not envisaged using his findings to de-  
velop a means of communication.

Marconi hurried back to Villa Grifone.  
Using a detecting device invented long  
before wireless was thought of (later  
called a "coherer" by Sir Oliver Lodge),  
he extended the range over which a wave  
generated by a spark could be detected.  
He demonstrated to his parents how a  
bell could be rung on the ground floor  
by operating his induction coil on the  
third floor, with no wires connecting  
the two.

The range was further extended to the  
lawn at the rear of the house, and then  
out onto the farm land. As the distance  
increased, his brother Alfonso signalled  
by the waving of a white flag that the  
coherer system in his charge had re-  
sponded to the "three dots" sent by  
Marconi's "transmitter".

Marconi then moved the detector  
(coherer) to the opposite side of the hill  
and out of line-of-sight (see photo.) and  
arranged for Alfonso to fire a shot from a  
rifle if the three-dot code was received  
from the Villa — a distance of two  
kilometres.

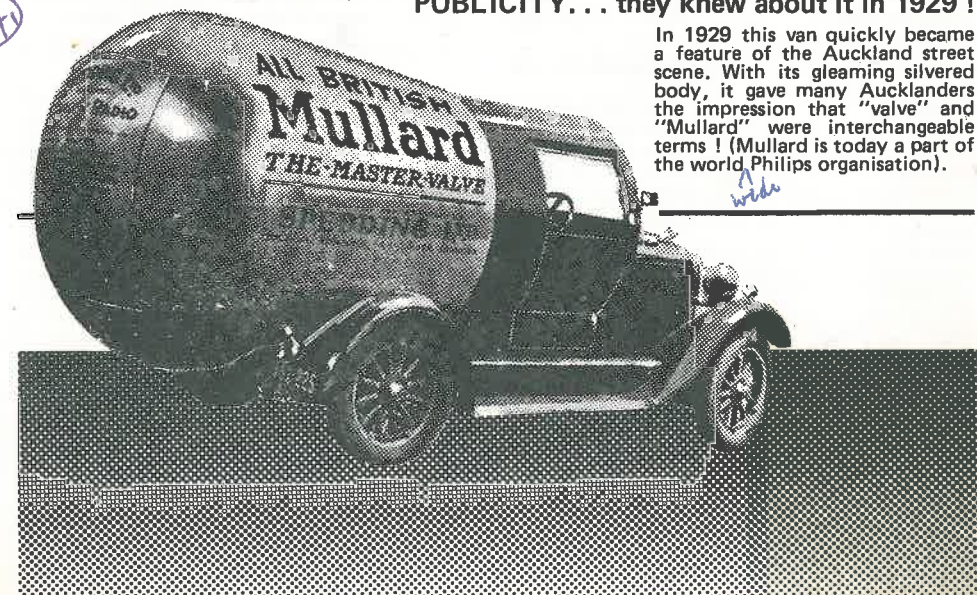
One can only imagine the jubilation  
which must have prevailed when the shot  
rang out! Marconi's father witnessed a  
repeat performance of the feat, and is  
reputed to have been stripped of the  
scepticism which he had maintained right  
throughout his son's days of experiment.

And that is where — and how —  
it all began! !



## PUBLICITY... they knew about it in 1929 !

In 1929 this van quickly became  
a feature of the Auckland street  
scene. With its gleaming silvered  
body, it gave many Aucklanders  
the impression that "valve" and  
"Mullard" were interchangeable  
terms! (Mullard is today a part of  
the world Philips organisation).



Taken from Speedings  
at 1024 NZ Radio Listeners



# BRAND-NAMES OF NEW ZEALAND RADIOS

The following list includes valve-operated domestic and car radios only. Also included are certain American radios which were sold here under names not used in their country of origin. It should be noted that following the introduction

of import restrictions in 1938, some makes formerly imported were then made in N.Z. Examples are: Gulbransen, HMV, Philco, Philips. Three other overseas names which were used here after the war were: Murphy, General, and Radiola.

BRAND	DISTRIBUTOR	MANUFACTURER
<b>ADA</b>		
Ace c. 1927	Johns Ltd	Wellmade Ltd
Ace c. 1949	?	Megann Ltd
Aerola c. 1927	Dominion Radio Co. (successors to Tricity House, Auck.)	Imperial Radio Mfg Co.
Air King	Warwick Smeeton Ltd	Mission Bell (U.S.A.)
Air-Ranger	?	Antone Radio
Airmasta	McCabes Radio	?
Airmaster	Electric Lamphouse	?
Air Ranger	General Motors Ltd	Akrad Radio Corp.
Altona	Johns Ltd	Wellmade Ltd
Ambassador		Ambassador Radio
Antone		Antone Radio Ltd
Ariel c. 1933-40	Warwick Smeeton Ltd	Imperial Radio Mfg Co.
Ariel c. 1947-55	Webb's Radios Ltd	Webb's Radios Ltd
ARC-Victor	Imitation of U.S. name	Collier & Beale Ltd
Atlanta		Atlanta Radio Co.
Atlas	Hamilton Nimmo Ltd	?
Atomic	Atomic Radio Co.	Sheffield Radio Ltd
Atwater-Kent	(Piracy of U.S. name)	T. Megann Ltd
Atwater-Kent	(Piracy of U.S. name)	Akrad Radio Corp.
Aristocrat	Todd Motors Ltd	Collier & Beale Ltd
Autocrat		Autocrat Radio Ltd
Avalon	Swinburne Radio Ltd	Swinburne Radio Ltd
Austin	Radio Warehouse (ChCh)	?
Astor	G.A. Woollers Ltd	Akrad Radio Corporation
Bell	Briton Trading Co.	Bell Radio & TV Co. Ltd
Briton c. 1932		General Radio Co., Auck.
Briton c. 1935		Akrad Ltd
Bulle B+	Wingate & Co. Ltd	Webb's Radios Ltd
Cambridge		- various
Cardinal	Smith & Brown Ltd	Westonhouse Radio Co.
Carlton	V.B. Climo	Sheffield Radio Ltd
Carillon	John Burns Ltd	Sheffield Radio Ltd
Chappel		?
Climax		J. Wiseman & Sons Ltd
Courier (early)		Radio Ltd
Courier		?
Centurion		?
Champion		?
Columbus	Radio Centre Ltd	Radio Corp. of N.Z.
Companion	Johns Ltd	Wellmade Ltd
Clivic (early 1920's)	Johns Ltd	Johns Ltd
Commodore	La Gloria Gramophones	D.H. Shepherd
Courtella	John Court & Sons Ltd	Westco Ltd
Courtenay (1931-34)	Stewart Hardware Co.	W. Marks
Courtenay (later)	Turnbull & Jones Ltd	Radio Corp. of N.Z.
C.R.S.	Cash Radio Store	?
Clipper	G.A. Woollers & Co. Ltd	Akrad Radio Corp.
Cromwell	H.W. Clarke Ltd	Collier & Beale Ltd
"CQ"	Hope Gibbons Ltd	Radio Corp. of N.Z.
Challen	Challen-Rad Dist.	Challenge Radio Ltd
Crusader	Bond & Bond Ltd	- various
Dominion	Dominion Motors Ltd	General Radio Co.

4. Hendral Direct Supply Co. 277 Dargaville St ChCh and South 1927. 992

DENCO (USE OF ENGLISH BRAND NAME)

RHODES RADIOS

WESTCO

BRAND	DISTRIBUTOR	MANUFACTURER
Daventry	E.R. Cooper & Co. Ltd	Wellmade Ltd.; Westco Ltd
Dacoma		A.J. Daycombe & Co.
Elco	E.D. Ellingham & Co.	World Radio Ind.
Elgar	?	Westco
Ellison	Ellison Radio Labs.	Ellison Radio Labs.
E.I.L.	Electric Industries Ltd	International Traders Ltd
Empire Concertone	Thos. Ballinger Ltd	?
Empire	?	Westco; World Radio Ind.
Ensign	Electric Lamphouse Ltd	Collier & Beale Ltd
Essex	?	Sheffield Radio Ltd
Everest	Max Gunn Radios	Akrad Radio Corp.
Escort	McKay & Willis	Akrad Radio Corp.
Explorer	?	Patterson (U.S.A.)
Fisher	B. Fisher	Fisher Radio
Fideles	L.J. Lawrence	L.J. Lawrence
Fidelity	Johns Ltd	Wellmade Ltd
Fleetwood	C.&A. Odlin Ltd	Philips Elect. Ind.
Forest Junior	?	Westco
Franklin	?	Preston Billing Ltd
Futura	A.K. Wrigley ('Akrad')	Akrad
GenRad	?	General Radio Co.
Gloradio	La Gloria Gramophones	?
Gloucester	?	Collier & Beale Ltd
Golden Bell	Lewis Eady Ltd	Sheffield Radio Ltd
Golden Knight	Farmers/Calder McKay	- various suppliers
Goldentone	Lewis Eady Ltd	C.&B. Ltd/B. Fisher
Gulbransen (local)	H.W. Clarke Ltd	Dom. Radio/C. & B.
Hamilton	Hamilton Nimmo Ltd	Radio Ltd
Hammond	?	?
Haywin	Hays Ltd (ChCh)	?
Hagra	Hartle & Gray	Hartle & Gray
H.M.V. (local)	H.M.V.	C. & B. Ltd/H.M.V.
Hy-Line	Waldo Hunter Ltd	Keith Radio
Imperial	?	Akrad Radio
Invincible	Wingate & Co. Ltd	Akrad Radio
"K"	Kodak (NZ) Ltd	Westco Ltd
Kiwi	Johns Ltd	Wellmade Ltd
Lewis Eady	Lewis Eady Ltd	Radio Ltd
La Gloria	Dennis Green Ltd/DRECO	DRECO Ltd
La Wood	open	La Wood Radio & TV
Lincoln-Fletcher	Lincoln & Fletcher Ltd	Lincoln & Fletcher Ltd
Luxor	?	Radio Ltd
Madison	Garnet Keene Ltd (Wh'rel)	Radio Ltd
Magic Notes	H.M.V.	H.M.V. Ltd
Maestro	La Gloria Gramophones	?
Minstrel	?	Westco
Melody	?	Radio Ltd
Melton Mastiff	?	Sexton Radio Co.
Micromatic	F.J.W. Fear & Co	?
Minitone	own	Radio & Elec. Service Co.
Moderne	?	Moderne Radio Co.
Monitor	Farmers Trading Co.	- various
Motorola (local)	own	International Traders Ltd
Murphy (local)	Westco - then F. & P.	Westco/Allied Ind. Ltd
McCabe	McCabes Radios Ltd	Radio Ltd
McMillan	own	McMillan Radio Supp.
National (local)	John Burns & Co. Ltd	- various
Neco	National Elect. & Eng. Co. Ltd	Collier & Beale Ltd
New Century	?	?
Oxford (c. 1933)	N.Z. Express Co. Ltd	?(U.S.A.)
Oxford (c. 1941)	own	Webb's Radios Ltd
Ozarka (originally an American name)	Challen-Rad Dist. Ltd	Challen-Rad Dist. Ltd
Pacific (c. 1935)	Pacific Radio Co.	Radio Corp. of N.Z.
Pacific (c. 1945)	A.H. Nathan & Co. Ltd	Akrad
Paragon	own	A. Cunningham (Auck.)

Harley Hfg Co. Ch Ch C. 1935-31 using bakal coils

Temple Lyric (NZ)

BRAND	DISTRIBUTOR	MANUFACTURER
Pacemaker	H.W. Clarke & Co. Ltd	Collier & Beale Ltd
Pathfinder	?	Westco
Pearless	?	T. Megann Ltd
Philips	own	Philips (also R.C.N.Z.)*
Philco	Chas. Begg & Co. Ltd	DRECO Ltd
Planet	own	Planet Radios
Plymouth Aero player	?	Westco
Premier	?	T. Megann Ltd
Prior	?	Westco
Pye	own	Pye Ltd / abrad
Paramount	Elect. Const. Co. of NZ Ltd	Radio Ltd
Radioloy	own	F.W. Mountjoy Ltd
Radiolion	Todd Motors Ltd	Collier & Beale Ltd
Robertson	Robertson Sewing Machines	Westco
Rolls	Rolls Radio Ltd	Radio Ltd
Rondo	Howies Ltd	? (U.S.A.)
Regent	G.A. Wooller & Co. Ltd	Akrad
Raleigh	?	? (Canada)
Rolax	Sadley Wells (ChCh)	?
Royal	?	? (made in Hamilton)
R.S.L.	own	Radio Service Ltd
Saxon	?	Westco
Selectra	?	? (made in Auck.)
Seven Seas	own	S.D. Mandeno & Co. Ltd
Silverstone (c.1932)	S.E. Moe & Co.	Sexton/S.D. Mandeno
Silverstone (c.1947)	?	Radio Specialties
Skyscraper	Bond & Bond Ltd	- various
State	Wright Stephenson & Co. Ltd	Collier & Beale Ltd
Stella (c.1935-39)	Cory Wright & Salmon Ltd	Radio Corp. of N.Z.
Stella (c.1959)	own	Stella Industries Ltd
Stewart	own	Stewart Radio Co.
Stannage	Stannage Radio Ltd	Tasma (Australia)
Sterling	Sterling Stores Ltd	Collier & Beale Ltd
Strohmeier	?	Collier & Beale Ltd
Southern Cross	?	Westco
Sonomatic	?	Radio Ltd
Superdyne	Frank Wiseman Ltd	World Radio Ind.
Supola	Universal Radio	Universal Radio
Tasman	Tasman Traders Ltd	Westco
Temple (c.1932)	Ellis & Co. Ltd	General Radio Co.
Temple (c.1948)	Ripley's Radios	World Radio Ind.
Trojan	?	Ambassador Radio
Troubadour	own	Turnbull & Jones Ltd
Tudor	?	Universal Radio
Universal	own	Radio Ltd
Ultimate	own	Radio Corp. of N.Z.
Viking	? NZ Express Co Ltd	?
Wavemaster	?	Keith's Radio
Wayfarer	Waldo Hunter Ltd	Westco
Windsor	?	World Radio Ind.
World	own	Westco
Yale	own	T. Megann Ltd
Zenith	(use of U.S. brandname)	Wellmade Ltd
Wellmayde	Johns Ltd	

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The actual number of true Distributors was always quite small, as many brand-names were owned by Retailers who were supplied ex-factory. In other cases the distributing company was owned by the

manufacturer, or vice versa, e.g. Warwick Smeeton Ltd/Imperial Radio Mfg Co.; Johns Ltd/Wellmade Ltd; G.A. Wooller & Co. Ltd/Akrad Radio Corp. Ltd. Also it will be found that in some cases different distributors were used in certain areas,

e.g. Golden Knight by Farmers Trading Co. in the Auckland area and Calder McKay in the Wellington area — and so on.

The name La Gloria was originally used on gramophones by the La Gloria Gramophone Co. in the 1920's. The owner was C.H. Pearson. In 1952 Charles Pearson Jnr used the La Gloria name on radios made by Dominion Radio & TV Co. Ltd.

Westco Products was originally, in 1933-34, Westonhouse Air Gas Co., which later became Westonhouse Radio Ltd. From 1952 to 1957 this firm made Murphy radios under license. After the demise of Westco, Murphy radios were then made by Allied Industries Ltd.

The name Courier was originally owned by J. Wiseman & Sons (saddlery mfrs.) who operated a small radio factory between 1929 and 1932. After this firm ceased to make radios, the name Courier was later taken up by Radio Ltd who used it until approx. 1952.

Courtenay radios were originally made by W. Marks, Cornhill St., Wellington and distributed by Stewart Hardware Co. of Courtenay Place — from where, presumably, the name was derived. In 1934 the Radio Corp. of NZ Ltd was formed, and manufacture of Courtenay radios was continued, with Turnbull & Jones becoming national distributors. It was at this time that R.C.N.Z. introduced the name Columbus, which was used on radios distributed through the company-owned Radio Centre network of retail outlets.

For a short period around 1951 RCNZ made clock radios under Columbus and Radiola brands; the latter brand being distributed by National Electric & Engineering Co. Ltd. Later still, after the takeover of the RCNZ by Pye-Wooller, the Australian name 'Astor' was used on sets made at the Courtenay Place factory.

Japanese 'General' radios were made for a short time in the early 1950's by Bell Radio & TV Co.; they were the only Japanese make known to have been assembled in NZ.

Now a word of explanation regarding the 'piracy' of overseas brand-names: Firstly, though, this compiler offers no

# Market place

FOR SALE

Ebonite strips, suit making terminal boards for battery sets; old-style speaker and headphone cords and multi-cables; chassis for Colonial 32 AC (rough). ARTHUR WILLIAMS, 26 Centre Street, Invercargill.

RCA-100 magnetic speaker (good appearance but coils o/c; cabinet for Stewart Warner 950; Philips 2063 dynamic speaker. JOHN STOKES, 617 Dominion Rd., Auckland, 4.

Cabinet for Radiola Model No. 60. GRAHAM JESSOP, 26 Swainston Rd., Glen Innes, Auck. 6

### WANTED

Any cathedral radio using 224 and 227 valves. Valves: Any Mullard DFA series; Philips E442 (UY base); 233 American with old style bulb; any early AC tubes such as McCullough, Kellogg or Sovereign, having heater connections at top. GEORGE WESTON, 179 Rosebank Rd., Avondale, Auckland.

Schematic diagram for 1933 HMV "Concert Seven", and one MS4B Catkin valve to suit. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, 26 Centre St., Invercargill.

### SWAPS

For swapping only: Cabinet for Giffillan GN2 in exchange for GN1 cabt. Philips Mod. 2516 complete with Baby Grand spkr. Philips 3002 eliminator; Loewe 2-valve AC set (all working); Atwater Kent Mod. 32 cabinet and remains of innards; misc. components - audio transformers, tuning condensers; quantity of valves. GEORGE WESTON, 179 Rosebank Rd., Auckland, 7.

apology for use of the term, as any person or persons making unauthorised use of any well-known and respected name, or else closely imitating it, deserves no respect. The first noted example of this despicable practice was when a small Auckland firm, General Radio Co., took the company logo belonging to the highly respected General Radio Co., U.S.A. Not content with this, they also pirated A.F. Bulgin's slogan "The Choice of Critics", even copying the trademark of a bewigged aristocrat peeping through a lorgnette.

Although, following the world-wide trend, the manufacture of valve radios was discontinued in the late 1950's or early 1960's, it is interesting to note that in 1978 a Christchurch firm, Stewart Radio Centre, commenced making a 6-valve radio ! J.W.S.

The Editor will be pleased to receive details of any other N.Z. brand-names or manufacturers' names not listed above.