

FOLLOWING is a list of suggestions for members. They were originated by "Radio" (Australia), under the title of "Ten Commandments for the D.X. Fan."

1. Good reception begins with the interception of ample signal strength. Therefore, make sure of a good aerial and ground connection. Joints should be soldered, or at least taped. A suitable socket aerial plug will often prove more efficient than an aerial, particularly in poor radio localities. It may be employed as a "booster," in addition to the usual aerial.
2. Reception can be no better than the valves employed. Valves, contrary to general opinion, do not last forever. Even if they light, that is no indication of their goodness. When valves have been in use more than a year, they should be replaced with fresh ones. Only those of a reliable brand should be used. Cheap valves are most expensive in the end.
3. Proper A, B and C voltages should be applied. In the case of batteries, this may be done by voltage taps. In the case of radio power units, this may be done by employing efficient variable resistors in obtaining precise voltages for all purposes.
4. The grid leak in the detector circuit should be adjusted for best results. While the two megohm valve may be satisfactory for powerful local signals, this resistance value is too low for weak DX signals. Either a collection of grid leaks of various values should be on hand, or a suitable variable grid leak should be employed if you would enjoy DX results.
5. Regeneration is practically essential to real DX results. It can be secured in various ways, for practically every radio-frequency circuit has some form of stabiliser to prevent regeneration, and this can be altered when in search of DX, so as to permit of regeneration or approach to maximum sensitivity.
6. A sensitive loudspeaker should be employed, or, better still, a pair of head-phones, plugged into the first radio stage. Many loudspeakers to-day are relatively insensitive, because they are design-

THE D.X. CLUB

Views and News.

- ed to operate on powerful local signals without blasting.
7. It is well to change valves around so as to obtain the best valve for each function in the radio set. There is sufficient variation in most valves to make some better for one purpose than for another.
8. If troubled by excessive background noises or microphonic interference, the cause is generally traced to

er. Always closed down at 7.50, N.Z. time. The last item is always the same song, "The End of a Day."—SATISFIED LISTENER (East Coast).
[We can find no record of an American station WGNL. There is a powerful station (25 kilowatts) AWGN, Chicago, operating on 416 metres.]

WHER Received.

I RECEIVED the station WHER on January 1, at 9 p.m., and held it

LONG distance enthusiasts have suggested the formation of a club for DX men, the object being to exchange notes on this fascinating aspect of radio. The suggestion has been adopted, and the club makes its debut this week. Notes will appear only as they are sent. The club will be run entirely by correspondents, so that the onus of keeping it going will depend on every DX man. Long competitive lists we must, through lack of space, bar. Interesting notes about strangers will be welcomed. In reporting stations correspondents should mention the wavelength.

All correspondence for publication should be addressed: DX, "Radio Record," Box 1032, Wellington.

- the detector valve, which should be changed.
9. By-pass condensers of 1 or 2 mfd., connected between minus B and the various plus B terminals of the radio set, will improve sensitivity and tone quality of weak signals.
10. And in the final analysis, DX is largely a matter of patience and skill, for some fellows can hear 3LO on a crystal detector, while others cannot cover 500 miles with an eight-valve super-heterodyne.

WGNL

I NOTICE in your "Record" of a fortnight ago some DX enthusiast, asking for a station with four call letters just above 2BL wavelength. This station is WGNL, Chicago. Comes in here at good loudspeaker strength, can hear it 300ft. from speak-

for several items. By my dialing, the wave is 260 metres, approximately. My set is a 4-valve Br.-Drake; aerial, 150 feet long, and 40 feet high. I can get 4YA, 4ZL, 2UE, etc., on the speaker, music being clearly heard 50 yards or more away. Static has been so bad lately that when I place my fingers over the phone terminals I get a kick about 2-3 the strength of the lighting system.—KAUSPANKA (Hastings).

KEJK, California.

COULD any listener locate the American station with call KEJK, Beverly Hills, California, on 270 metres. I am sure the call is right. I held him for 15 minutes when he seemed to fade away, then I went back to KFON, on 280 metres, on a dance number; then they said they will rebroadcast KEJK from Beverly Hills, for the next hour, and they also were on dance music till 9 p.m. N.Z.M.T. Did any D.X. enthusiast hear this. Has any D.X. listener noticed KNX has changed hands, now owned by Paramount Pictures. I heard him for the last few nights now, and close down at 9 p.m. They are on about 285 metres, with a power 5000 watts. I received a letter from another DX enthusiast from their DX, Club, in Los Angeles, and they say 2YA comes through well on his set (8 valves, screened grid) at wonderful speaking strength, no fading or distortion. This DX fan said our New Zealand programmes easily equal that of any station in U.S.A. He tunes in 2YA every evening when conditions are good. This speaks well for our super station. Cheerio.—S. ELLIS (Okato).

[The latest list of Americans gives KEJK 1250 kilocycles, 239.9 metres (shared), situated in Beverly Hills, California, owned by R. C. Macmillan. Power, 500 watts.]

Another Club Supporter.

I ALSO would like to endorse Mr. Ellis's suggestion as to the forming of a DX club amongst those of your correspondents interested in DX work.

As a matter of fact, the same suggestion was made by me some months back, per medium of your columns. And that is necessary really is to commence a DX Mail Bag" column, in addition to the present Mailbag" column, the former to contain the letters pertaining to DX only. This would mean that we DX fiends could immediately turn to what would be one of the most interesting pages, and learn the "latest doing," without having to peruse a number of letters praising or condemning the R.B.C., and on the other hand, those readers not interested in DX would not have to wade through letters in which they had no real interest.—GUY C. HOLMES (Masterton).

1YA Heterodyned.

FOR some few weeks back I have been annoyed by a whistle coming from Auckland and lasting through the children's session till 8 o'clock or thereabouts, at which time it seemed to stop. Three or four weeks ago it struck me it might be another station, and between the news session and the 8 o'clock concert I cleaned this whistle up, and after a few attempts (mostly spoiled with static) I discovered it was a Los Angeles, California station. KHJ. On Christmas Eve from 7 to 7.15 we had beautiful organ music from there, but on Christmas Day when Auckland was silent we had an hour's good music which finished up by hearing him very distinctly say "The time is just midnight and I wish you all Christmas greetings." The time by us then was just 8 o'clock, a difference of twenty hours. We are using a home-made four-valve Browning-Drake, and the volume was strong enough to be heard three or four yards away from the loudspeaker. Perhaps others have heard the carrier coming in and thought it the fault of 1YA. The two stations are working on exactly the same length (333 metres), but it is necessary to turn on all the power to bring in KHJ. I think most sets with long range should get the station when they know it's there. This may interest many, and I pass it on for what it's worth.—G. A. BOYCE (Auckland).

Stations Heard in Auckland.

I SEE by your "Notes and Comments" of December 28 issue that Wellington listeners have been unable to pick up 7ZL, Hobart. This has not been my experience, however, as I have no difficulty in picking him up on the speaker at 11 p.m. 3AR is at quite good phone strength, while 4YA is at full loudspeaker volume soon after 9 p.m. 2YA is at fair strength in daylight, and at night-time the volume is astounding. 2FC is fairly good this summer and is superior to 2BL for time being. 3YA keeps in good form, but 3DB, 2GB, and 3UZ have gone off. Our amateur locals, 1ZB and 1ZQ, are quite good on 1YA's silent night. 2ZF, 2ZM, 3ZC, and 4ZM are in fairly bad form. Back in the winter I could pick up 3ZC in daylight quite easily, with 2ZM and 4ZM almost breaking the speaker at night with volume. On the short waves the results have been very disappointing of late. I have heard no amateurs for nearly a week. I have picked up a French station on about 25 metres at about R4. RFM is only R5-6 with me. 6AG is the most consistent short-wave that I have heard. WGY is quite good, also 2XAD, LNAF and 2XAG. PCJJ is rather disappointing of late, although



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