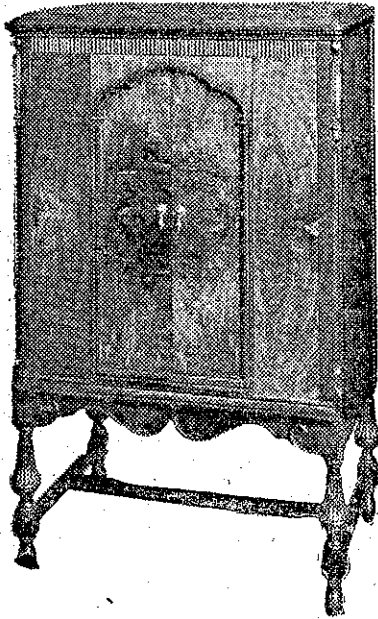


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ly and interesting story of the smallest radio station in the world, by Cespedes Marin, the owner, is being published shortly, and radio enthusiasts are invited to send two dollars to acquire the publication when printed. It is to be called "Me and the N.R.H." The wonderful DX of little station NRH, of Heredia, Costa Rica—working with 7½ watts and 500 volts power—is to be revealed by the owner and author, covering 24 months of continuous night in and night out broadcasting, on 30.8 metres, a radius of six thousand miles with loudspeaker volume. Mr. Amando Cespedes Marin, Radio Station NRH, Heredia, Costa Rica, A.C., is the owner, operator, and producer.—R. Leslie Jones (Wellington).

A Substantial Log.

SHORT-WAVE reception does not appear to have improved much this year, but I recently logged two foreigners on the 80-metre band. 3RO, Rome, which can be heard most mornings of the week at good speaker strength, and G2GL, the call sign of the s.s. Homeric, which has been heard working G2AA, London. My log for broadcast stands at 91 stations (42 verified), and short-wave at 115 stations (53 verified), making a grand total of 206 received over a period of one year's listening.

If dx'ers would state what well-known stations their new loggings are in closest proximity to, then it would be a much simpler process to identify or log them, e.g., WENR, just below 2BL—"Unconscious" (Timaru).

NRH, Costa Rica.

A VERY interesting letter, diploma and leaflets describing this wonderful little 7½ watt Spanish short-wave station were received from the owner, operator, announcer, Mr. Amando Cespedes, Marin. Reports of reception have been received by this enthusiastic amateur from 26 countries, the most distant being New Zealand—about 8000 miles.

The letter, in rather colloquial American, reads as follows:—"Dear Mr. Selens,—I have your letter of May 4, just one month to-day, and very glad to hear from you. Your diploma and else dope herewith enclosed to satisfy you a plenty. Will not write much because you will have many news from all that dope, which will surprise anyone.

"You are the third one to report this NRH. Mr. A. P. Morrison, of your city, was the first one; then Mr. H. Adcock, of Masterton, the second, and now your own. Those reports came one after another, which seems that New Zealand is a very good place for receiving. The best report is from Mr. Adcock, as he copied all my programme and all I said very clear and on a two-tube set from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., your time. Now I am one hour advanced on account of eastern daylight saving in U.S.A., where thousands do hear me and report me by the bunches. My book will have a special chapter on New Zealand, containing the three reports and the great achievement of a 7½ watt amateur broadcaster, the unique in this world. Hope that my English will satisfy you and that you can understand no matter if broken up, but queer and lively. I am an old man of 49 years, yet I have to feel like a boy to reply to over 100 letters per week. If you feel like helping toward my book, please do it that you will be making a help towards the world of radio fanship."

A D.X. Four-Valver.

ON August 13 I was successful in logging 3 more Americans, KMTR, Hollywood, KPRC, San Francisco, and KSL, Salt Lake City. This brings my total of Americans to 24 on a 4-valve set. As well as these I have received 23 Australians, 22 New Zealanders, 7 Japanese, and 7OL Caucutta, most of which are verified. I have also received about 40 short-wavers on the same set, and I can only tune down to 28 metres. I should like to know how many stations other listeners using a 4-valve all-wave set can receive. E.W.A. (Nelson).

A Seldom-Heard American.

AT 5.30 p.m. on 5/8/30, I picked up station WCAL, Northfield, Minneapolis, U.S.A. Reception was very clear, and we held the station for about one hour. It has not been reported as heard in New Zealand.—W.B.

A Good Log.

CONCERNING DX reception in the city, the Americans are coming in at great strength now, on the speaker. On 10/8/30, three Americans were heard. I logged KMOX on 1090 kc. (275m.) on the speaker, loud, and with great clarity, signing off with "The Midnight Serenade," at the conclusion of their request programme. WENR, Chicago, on 345 metres (870 kc.), was at good strength at 5.35 p.m. At 10.15 p.m. KFOX, Long Beach, California, on 239 metres (1255 kc.) was coming in at great strength. A

Audibility Signs

New readers have inquired the meaning of the "R" signs used in the log each week. The British "R" system of indicating audibility is used by all amateurs at the present time. The meaning of the various "R" signals are as follows:—

- R1—Faint signals, just audible.
- R2—Weak signals, barely readable.
- R3—Weak signals, but readable.
- R4—Fair signals, easily readable.
- R5—Moderately strong signals.
- R6—Strong signals.
- R7—Good strong signals, readable through much interference.
- R8—Very strong signals, audible several feet from the 'phones.
- R9—Loud speaker strength.

dance number, "Out Where the Little Moonbeams are Born," was heard, and at 10.30 p.m., "Three o'Clock in the Morning" was played at the signing off. My log now consists of 39 verified short-wave and 41 verified long-wave, totalling 80 verified stations.—A. D. Rogers (Wellington).

A New American.

ON July 15 I logged KHQ, Spokane, Washington, transmitting a few degrees below 7ZL. One of the numbers noted was "Dancing with Tears in My Eyes," a song which is evidently very popular in the States just now. Also on 9/8/30 I tuned KTAB Oakland in on 535 metres (560 kc.) in time to hear them closing down at 8.30 p.m. They announced that the station was operated by "Associated Broadcasters," but I am not sure if this is correct. On 10/8/30 at 5 p.m. I received WFAA Dallas, Texas, at good strength, so loud, in fact, that I plugged in the loudspeaker, and music was audible all over the room. This station, 8000 miles away, being heard on my three-valve set at RS, I consider good reception. The same evening KFI came in very strongly, and I heard the announcer say that every Saturday night their orchestra would play a number of old-time songs for a quarter of an hour, commencing at 11.30, Los Angeles time. Listeners have to guess the names of the pieces played, and the winner gets a free ticket to the R.K.O. theatre in Los Angeles. The announcer then erad the order of winners of last week's competition. I always find KFI the most reliable of all American stations.—"Reinartz" (Auckland).

New Schedule for PCJ.

I RECENTLY received a verification from PCJ, Holland, and on it they give a new schedule for transmission. Times given are as follows (corrected to New Zealand time):—

Friday: 5.30 a.m.—7.30 a.m.; 10.30 a.m.—2.30 p.m.

Saturday: 5.30 a.m.—7.30 a.m.; 11.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m.—M. W. (Wellington).

New Loggings.

ON August 6 I logged KROW, Oakland, California. This station closed down at 6.30 p.m., "in favour of KFWI, San Francisco," which came on the air a few minutes after. Apart from the first call and a few words, reception was then too weak to listen to. Frequency was given as 930 k.c. (322 metres). An August 18KGHF, Hot Springs, was very strong indeed. I don't think even a very good imagination could have done justice to the way he came in. He was broadcasting election results, interspersed with musical items. He comes in about 1 degree above KNX. 22T drowned him out at 6.15 p.m. I cannot find his call in the "Call Book," so he must be a new station.—"Ray Dio" (Shannon).

Reception from Overseas.

THE new station 5AD, Adelaide, 229 metres (1310 k.c.), comes in as clear as a bell, with no distortion or fading. His baritone solo "My Little Gipsy Sweetheart" at 9.50 p.m., was better than I had heard anywhere. I had just previously been listening to 3BA, Ballarat. His transmission was weak and inclined to fade. His power is 50 watts on 231 metres (1300 k.c.). I afterward logged 5KA, Adelaide, 250 metres (1200 k.c.), and he also was putting over some good stuff. I also managed to "bag" another American, KLO, Ogden, Utah, on a request programme of gramophone records. He invited listeners to ring him up, report on reception, and let him know their favourite records. KGBM, KFOX, KGER, and WOAI were also going "great guns." The projected DX competition will, no doubt, stimulate DX hunting and increase the revenue of the Post Office, but how am I going to "foot it" with old stagers like "Kauspanka" and S. R. Ellis? We youngsters will have to look to our laurels. Good luck to the uncrowned DX king! I am prepared to do him homage. — "Amazon" (Palmerston North).

Special N.Z. Programme.

TO-DAY I received certification from WTAM, Cleveland. They mention that they are putting on some special New Zealand programmes, about 2 a.m. E.S.T., and will go till daylight there, so they will be going all the evening here. This will be in September.—E. W. Anglesey (Nelson).

News from the States.

WRITING to Mr. R. Leslie Jones, Lyall Bay, Mr. Fred Easter, Ohio, U.S.A., states that WSXK operates daily on 11,880 kc., between the hours of 12.00 (noon) and 10.00 p.m., Eastern daylight saving time. On Wednesday and Saturday two other short-wave transmitters are operated, as follows: 8.00 a.m. to 12.00 (noon), Eastern daylight saving time, WSXK, on 19.7 metres, or 15,210 kc.; also 5.00 p.m. to 12.00 (midnight), Eastern daylight saving time, WSXK, on 48 metres, or 6140 kc. Eastern daylight saving time is four hours earlier than Greenwich mean time. Mr. Easter goes on to say: "I used to hear KDKA on a crystal set back in 1923. I received Hastings, Nebraska, on the same set in the winter of 1924 (station KFKX); this was my greatest DX on a crystal (650 metres)."

Trans-Atlantic telephone uses about 5000 metres. HRB is now on 49.9 metres, using 2000 watts power, and should be good in New Zealand, says the writer. VRY now has 120 watts power. Mr. Easter says KAIKR on 31.3 metres is not heard; this station refuses to come in. The R.C.A. receiving station at Riverhead, Long Island, have the last word in receiving and amplifying equipment. They have provisions for overcoming fading and employ directional receiving antenna which pick up a signal that could not be heard with the ordinary receiving aerial, there being a great number of short-wave stations there for communicating with all parts of the world, the signals being picked up from many foreign countries and sent over (Concluded on page 27.)