

lay from San Francisco a special programme to welcome in the New Year. KTHS at the same time were broadcasting a coast-to-coast programme for the same purpose. Several other American stations were also coming in well.—Guy C. Holmes (Masterton.)

#### Well-known Short-waver Closed Down.

ON a recent verification from KGO it is stated that W6XN has gone off the air.—B.H.B. (Masterton.)

#### Another Australian?

B.W. (Stratford).—I have definitely identified the Melbourne station on 222 m. (1360 kc.), as 3KZ. I tuned into this station on New Year's Eve at 11.35, just in time to hear call and to make sure I waited till end of next item, which was "You and My Old Gull-er." Is the new Canberra station on the air yet? On New Year's Eve at 11.20 p.m. I heard a station on 2ZF's wave-length. Canberra was mentioned frequently. A few nights before I heard them giving an advert for a certain business firm. The call is either 2AD or 2AC. The announcer of this station, like those of other Australian stations, seems to be in a hurry to get his job over as quickly as possible, hence indistinct announcing.—R.J.R. (Palmerston North.)

#### Daylight Reception from 2FC.

"CABBAGE" (Gisborne).—KTM has a power of 1000 watts, not 500. This is according to literature (dated December 2) from Los Angeles. An excellent dance frolic was arranged by the American N.B.C. on January 1 from 7 to 8.30 p.m. (N.Z.S.T.). This night proved excellent for long-distance reception. 2FC has been very strong at 2 p.m. lately. Have any other D.X-ers noticed this?—S. R. Ellis (Okato).

#### A Correction.

R. J.R. (Palmerston North) and B.W. (Stratford).—3KZ, Carlton, Melbourne, is correct call of station operating on 1360 (220 metres) on December 20, and almost every night since. Power, 200 watts. 2AY, Albury, is not new by any means, but is not often heard, having a power of only 50 watts output.—J.P.C. (P.N.)

#### Notes on Verifications.

I RECEIVED a very interesting batch of mail from America recently, but it arrived just a day too late for the competition. Among the verifications received were: KMA, Shendadoah; CKMO, Vancouver; WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; and KDB, Santa Barbara. The last named sent me two signed photos of the "Rainbow Boys," who are often heard over KDB. The following is an extract from a letter from this station: "We are on the air Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from 11.30 p.m. to 3.0 a.m., C.S.T., with our 'Midnite Prowl' for D.X. fans." Wave-length is 411 metres (730 kc.), and power, 50 watts. Station KMO, Tacoma, seem delighted to hear they are being heard in New Zealand. As also were KWG, Stockton, and KMA, Shendadoah. The new Australian station, 2NC, comes in here at splendid volume often exceeding that of the A stations.—V. Cunliffe (Tasman.)

#### 2NC an A Class Station.

I NOTICE 2NC, Beresfield, Newcastle, is described by a number of D.X-ers as a B class station. This station is owned and operated by the A.B.C. and is classed as A. Power, 2 k.w., N.Z. rating. At the official opening on De-

THE advent of radio programmes in Norway has done much to enliven the rather dull and dreary lives of the small farmers and independent land-owners. These people, during a short summer, draw a precarious livelihood from the soil and devote the winter months to fishing in the numerous fjords, which cut into the land and reach for many miles up the submerged valleys dominated by ranges of mountains.

In many instances these almost impassable natural barriers cut off the inhabitants from what might otherwise be neighbouring villages. However, through the enterprise of the Norwegian broadcasting companies, these lonely hamlets are now kept in constant touch with the outside world, even when the heavy winter snowfalls prevent any possible journeying to a more flourishing centre, in closer communication with the capital and its brighter life.

Considerable use in Norway also has been made of broadcast telephony for the benefit of that country's large fishing fleet. Indeed, as far back as 1895, experiments were carried out with a

speech explained the reason for the erection of this station, which was to relay programmes and events from the main stations in Australia to districts which, owing to atmospheric and other conditions, were very seldom able to receive these programmes direct. Another station of the same class, 4RK, Rockhampton, will be erected when funds allow. 2NC is on the air every night. If D.X-ers will look up their "Radio Record" of September 5 they will find some useful information re Australian B class stations.

B.W. (Stratford).—I have been trying to identify station on 610 kc. (490 metres) for some nights past. I have an idea it is XOW, Nanking, China, but would like to be certain. Stick to it and see what we can do between us. Guy C. Holmes (Masterton). I heard KTHS, Arkansas, on the 20th, till 10.15 p.m. They were celebrating their sixth birthday, and must have kept going till daylight. I also logged 3GL, Geelong, the same night. On the morning of Boxing Day, just after 12 a.m., I was listening to Americans on their Christmas Day stunts. They were unique in their methods. From 7.30 p.m., January 1, till 2.50 a.m., on the second, I had a royal time. I listened in to 31 Americans. It was a phenomenal night, and I never hope to get better reception. I collected enough data to write to six stations. What pleased me most was reception of KZRM, Manila, to whom I listened for 1½ hours. Strength was excellent. Announcer gave his call only once to my knowledge, and that was when they signed off at 2.50 a.m. He pronounced the Z as Zee. Reception over ten Americans could be heard all over the house. I also logged on January 1 2MD, Mossvale, and 7LA, Launceston. J.P.C. (P.N.)

## Radio in Norway

### Transmissions for Fishing-Boats

view to providing an efficient wireless service of weather forecasts, storm warnings and the transmission of news bulletins of interest to craft on the high seas.

Later, in view of its great advantages, the service was extended to include other stations on the coast, and to-day from several coastal radio stations transmissions are effected at regular periods. Thus the masters of trawlers, smacks, and motor-cutters on the more distant fishing grounds may obtain all information in respect of probable weather conditions, market reports and any items of information which may assist them in their daily work.

Whereas the installation of radio telegraphy apparatus would have been in most instances a difficult one, most units of Norway's fishing fleet, however small, are equipped with simple valve receivers which permit the reception of these useful land transmissions at comparatively great distances.

In the same manner, these small "sets" also give entertainment to the crews in their leisure hours and keep them in touch with happenings on the mainland during their long cruises.

## DX-ing Under Difficulties

### Bovine Interference

A WELL-KNOWN New Zealand amateur transmitter has taken to dairy farming, but is finding that his hobby is suffering in consequence. He complains that the cows demand to be milked just when DX is at its best. They are sure to come bellowing round the shack when he is having an interesting chat with Patagonia.

He has found a way out of his difficulty, however, for he now keeps a packet of crackers handy to the key, and by pitching these through the window contrives to keep his long distance schedules. He does not mention what effect this static eliminator has upon his butter-fat cheques.

## Mobile Wireless Stations

### For Service in Egypt

A TRIO of interesting vehicles has recently been commissioned for a special form of service in Egypt. In reality the machines are mobile wireless stations and they comprise 30cwt. six-wheel chassis carrying specially constructed bodies in which up-to-date wireless equipment is installed. The vehicles will be used in areas which are not supplied by the land telegraph and telephone system, so that practically any point in a wide range of country on each side of the River Nile can be linked up with the main telegraph system.

The Egyptian State Telegraph Department decided upon the use of six-wheelers so that the mobility of the outfits is not affected, whether the machines be required to operate on hard or soft desert land.

Each vehicle carries a medium-wave ½-kilowatt telegraph transmitter and a small portable short-wave transmitter of 100 watts power. The aerial is suspended from 70ft. masts, which are made in sections normally carried on the roof of the body. The wavelengths employed are between 600 metres and 2150 metres on the medium-wave set and from 20 metres to 50 metres on the short-wave set.

A compact power-generating unit is carried, and can be removed from the interior by sliding it along a runway. After use it can be re-housed by employing the winch gearing which forms part of the equipment.

The body of each vehicle has been specially constructed so that it can work under high temperatures, double sides and roof sections of teak being used, the intervening spaces serving to help in keeping the interior cool.

Egypt is a country in which, apart from the Delta, the towns and cities with their connecting railway and telegraph communications lie along a narrow strip of land bordering the Nile, with large areas of sparsely inhabited and desert country on each side. In these circumstances the mobile wireless stations should prove of particular value in providing special extensions of the existing telegraph facilities, either as a regular service or in times of emergency.

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