

nouncer spoke about a new type of oil-burner made by International Oil Co. Call WR—, Remainder drowned by static. Is this WRVA, Virginia?—"Candidus" (Timaru).

News from KOA.

I HAVE just received a card from Station KOA, the address of which is National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colorado, operating on a wave-length of 361.2 metres, 830 kilocycles. On weekdays they broadcast between the hours of 7.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight, mountain time. Further, I have a letter from the manager of Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado (from which place Station KOA broadcasts each Monday, Friday and Saturday), stating that my report to them was the first received from such a distance.—W.B. (Gisborne).

A Wrongly Identified Station.

IN last week's issue "K.M." (Kaipoi) identifies a station on 2YB's frequency as 2KY. I am quite sure he is wrong as I get 2KY very well, but 6 degrees below 3YA. 2NG, Newcastle, is on 2YB's frequency, so no doubt 2NC was relaying 2KY. 2YB reads 15 on my set, and 2KY 31, so they are well apart. I think the station "Amure" was inquiring about is KTM, Los Angeles, operating on 780 kc., just below 4QG. The announcer mentioned that KTM operates on the same frequency as a Mexican station (I don't remember the call-sign), so no doubt the Mexican was the station "E.C." (Christchurch) was inquiring about. Like "Redbird" (Wellington), I have had a Jap. near 4QG,

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the—

"Radio Record and Home Journal?"

Write "Radio Record," Box 1032, Wellington.

but after waiting have got no call-sign. He comes in very loudly after 11 p.m. New Zealand time.—M.S. (Ohura).

Phenomenal Reception.

RECEPTION has been excellent down here for this time of the year, and augurs well for a good DX winter. I received a few U.S.A. verifications last week, among them being KGW, WBOQ, KWK, KVI, KJR and KFCR. On February 15 I logged KFBB on a special test programme, and KRLD was received at maximum strength on a recorded programme. Reception on short-wave has been excellent, and many of the U.S.A. amateurs have been heard on phone on the 80-metre band. Allow me to enter a protest with regard to the stations which were taken into consideration for the DX Cup. I contend that the Australian stations as well as the Japanese should be barred from the competition, and it be restricted to the receiving of U.S.A. stations.

The other night I logged 32 Australians in a little over an hour after waiting for the call-signs in each case. I have sent over requests for verification to some of the smaller Aussies, but have never had a reply. With regard to the Japanese stations, one may spend the best part of two hours trying to catch a call-sign. It has often puzzled me what items the DX fans state they hear when writing to the Japs for verification.—D.T.H. (Timaru).

[The majority of DX-ers appear to favour the inclusion in the competition of Australian "B" class stations, for in most cases they are not easy to log, especially in some localities. You were extraordinarily fortunate in getting call-signs at the rate of one in two minutes. Our experience has always been that one is lucky to get the call of a weak station in half an hour, and of the Australian total of 37 stations, 12 are under 50 watts.—Ed.]

Continental Loggings.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. Peters on his verification from Bratislava. This is the station (which I mentioned in September 26 issue), from which I heard some splendid violin playing. The announcer said, as near as I could make out, "Uee sama, callama etercme." As I didn't know as much then as I know now, I could not write for verification. However, I wrote to Bucharest, the station Mr. Peters mentions on 760 kc., as also did M.B.S. (P.N.), just about the same date, so I am living in hopes. R.J.R. (P.N.): I received verification from IZS, Auckland, a few days ago. Power 5 watts, operating on 1420 kc. (211 metres). "Cromdale" (Otago): The two stations you mention, KFTB and WTHI, must be KSTP, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1460 kc., and WCHI, Chicago, 1490 kc. It is so easy to get them wrong in the announcing. I have logged them both. "Screen Grid" (Opunake) mentions the booklet he received from WBBM, Chicago. It is even more interesting than he says. It contains a log of every American station, their power, and location. I would advise anyone hearing this station to write for verification to WBBM, if only to get this booklet.—J.P.C. (P.N.) [Yes, J.P.C., we accept your kind offer.—Ed.]

P.C.J. Testing

THE Dutch shortwave station, PCJ, is at present conducting a series of interesting experiments with various aerial systems, in order to improve the reception of its signals in various countries.

Phillips' Wellington office will appreciate reports on reception of this station from any New Zealand listeners. Reports received so far include one

from the Heinrich Hertz Institute of Berlin, another from the Rajah of Secundarabad, with a third from the Vice-Regal Office of India.

Short-wave Stations

Listed Wavelengths

FOR the convenience of the huge band of shortwave listeners in New Zealand, the most important shortwave stations are tabulated below. There are, of course, a great many more shortwave stations operating than those tabulated, but their power is too small and their operating hours very irregular, so that one can never be sure of picking up their signals.

Wavelength.	Station.
15.02	LSG, Buenos Aires.
15.94	PLE, Bandoeng.
16	XDA, San Lazaro (Mexico)
16.8	POK, Kootwijk.
16.8	PLF, Bandoeng.
16.9	HSIPJ, Bangkok, Siam.
19.56	W2XAD, Schenectady.
19.72	W8XK, Pittsburg East.
21.3	San Lazaro, Mexico.
25.4	Rome.
25.53	G5SW, Chelmsford.
29	Paris Experimental.
31.28	PCJ, Eindhoven.
31.38	Zeesen, Germany.
31.48	W2ZAF, Schenectady.
32	San Lazaro, Mexico.
32.5	Paris, Eiffel Tower.
49.18	W3XAL, Bound Brook, U.S.A.
49.83	W9XT, Chicago.
52	APL, Bergedorf, Germany.
80	3RO, Rome.

This is the Letter!

"Radio Journal,"
Odbocka Bratislava,
Czecho-Slovakia.

Dear Sir,
In confirming receipt of your favour dated October 14, 1930, we thank you very much for your kind information. There is no doubt you heard our broadcast-item on October 11 and 12, 1930, between 4.30 and 5.30 a.m. at your country, which corresponds about to 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. our time. At the above-mentioned time we transmitted on October 11, a children's session, and October 12, a broadcast scene.

It is certainly extremely interesting that you could receive our transmission at this time when daylight was in between us at that hour of the day. What sort of receiving set did you use, please? Our transmitter is of British make, working on exactly 278.8 meters or 1076 Kilocycles, with an aerial output power of 14 Kilowatts. Normally we don't announce in English, but in Slovak language, and only occasionally we also announce in English.

Thanking you for your kindness and for your wishes of success, we will gladly hear again from you, and remain, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully.

First verified Continental Reception

Once again Crosley Radio proves its leadership—Mr. W. L. Peters, of Pahiatua, operating a Crosley Showbox 8-Valve A.C., is the first "R.R." reader to furnish actual proof of Continental reception on a broadcast wavelength. The wonderful performance of his receiver, as verified in the letter on the right from Czecho-Slovakia, demonstrates the outstanding superiority of Crosley Radio. The "Showbox" that performed this achievement is one of the earlier Crosley Models—the new 1931 receivers give even better performance. Hear them to-day at your nearest Crosley Dealer.

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