DX Notes.

CROMDALE" (Otago) has a verifica-"CROMDALE" (Otago) has a verification from KGW on 620 k.c. (488 metres, and proceeds to say: "Some thought this station was KZRM." Well 'Cromdale,' I can assure you that I didn't 'think it was.' . . I made absolutely certain of the fact, and I am waiting for a vertification. But I don't for a moment think that KGW is KZRM, Radio, Manila. Couldn't they both be on dio, Manila. Couldn't they both be on approximate frequencies? Did any DXer approximate frequencies? Did any DXer hear 3DF, Elwood (or very like that) on Sunday, March 22, 1931, at 2 a.m., broadcasting jazz? He is an experimental station, and was operating on 2NC's frequency. On Tuesday, March 24, on approximately 1120 k.c. (268m.), Oxley Radjo Station, Queensland, came in here at excellent volume and clarity. This should be a good Australian during winter.—D. McL. (Wellington).

Logging Europeans.

ATEST loggings are: KECA, Los Angeles (1430 k.c.), KYA, San Franco (1230 k.c.), and WJSV, Mount Vertical Hills, Virginia (1460 k.c.), heard testing on the 21st. Also TLA, Launceston (1110 k.c.), and 6ML, Perth (1010 k.c.). The early morning stations come in here very good on some mornings. On March 23 I heard ten stations between 5 and 5.45 a.m. Three stations on 1490 k.c. (202m.), 1480 k.c. (203m.), and 1450 k.c. (207m.) were coming in clearly, but a very quick fade spoilt reception. The station on 1490 k.c. was broadcasting records, and I heard an organ number, "In Monastery Garden." On the 24th the ATEST loggings are: KECA, Los Anstation on 1490 k.c. was broadcasting records, and I heard an organ number, "In a Monastery Garden." On the 24th the station on 1080 k.c. was coming in at R6, but he gave all talk, and no music. The station on 2FC, Sydney's wavelength, comes in here with good volume. His call sounds like JOLK, so I presume he is a Jap.—N.J. (Masterton).

Latest Loggings.

A LITHOUGH I have not had much luck in the DX field lately, I have, since my last report, added the following sta-

tions to my log:—
2MV, Mossvale, 245.8 m. (1220 k.c.).
KGB, San Diego, 225.4 m. (1330 k.c.).
3ZR, Greymouth, 365.6 m. (820 k.c.).
2MO, Gunnedah, approx. 225 m. (1330

k.c.). ZL2[XY, Wellington, 267.7 m. (1120 k.c.).

K.G., State College, 254.1 m. (1180 k.c.). WJSV. Virginia, 205.4 m. (1460 k.c.). 2ME, Sydney, 197 m. (1522 k.c.). Have not noticed any report in the

Have not noticed any report in the DX columns of reception of WJSV or 2ME. Each of these stations announceed that it was on a test transmission... G.C.H. (Masterton).

#### Canada on Shortwave.

TOLLOWING is a copy of a card from CKGW, Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada: "We wish to thank you for your report on station CKGW. It is on the air from 6.45 a.m.-12.00 midnight. We have a shortwave station, VE9GW. If you know any one that has a shortwave receiver, ask them to listen for VE9GW on the air from 6.45 a.m.-8.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m.-12.00 midnight. Sundays, 12.30 p.m.-11.15 p.m.E.S.T." VE9GW is VERGW on the air from 6.45 a.m.-8.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m.-12.00 midnight. Sundays, 12.30 p.m.-11.15 p.m.E.S.T." VERGW is crystal controlled, with a power output of 27.5 watts. Operates on 6095 k.c., with 100 per cent. modulation. Owned and operated by Gooderham and Worts, Ltd.—W.L.P. (Pahiatua).

AT about 8.20 p.m. on March 29 we received VE9CL, Winnipeg, broadcasting on approx. 48.7 metres. He announced that it was a special broadcast and that he would appreciate reports. Gave time in Winnipeg as 2.80. Music followed, and was quite enjoyable. He was still broadcasting when we switched off at about 8.50 p.m.—A.J.McC. (Otoroburga). hanga).

#### Two New Stations.

ON March 26 I picked up 8GO, Melbourne, for the first time. How long has it been on the air? Also, when did 2MB, Mosglel, commence transmissions?—"Dud" (Bay of Plenty).

## D.X. Notepaper

### For Reception Reports

EVERY D.X.-er knows how much effort is necessary to sit down and write several letters to stations whose reception is being reported upon. To smiplify matters the "Radio Record" has prepared a D.X. form. This sets out the necessary formalities and has provision for the different aspects of a comprehensive report. By filling in the essentials as indicated, these reports will be of considerable value to the stations to which they are sent, and thus station officials will be only too willing to send back a verification card-which, by the way, is asked for on the letter.

By using a standard form, not only will much time be saved for both the

#### Tune in D.X'ers.

HERE is the greatest broadcast of the year for D.X.'ers, Tune in 2VB New Plymouth on the evening of Wednesday, April 22, and listen to the presentation of the D.X. Club Cup to Mr. S. Ellis, the winner of the first long-distance reception competition held in New Zealand. The presentation will be made by Mr. J. L. Payne, vice-president of the Taranaki Radio Society, and the occasion should be of considerable interest to D.X.'ers. No doubt the sets of all keen listeners throughout New Zealand will be tuned to the New Plymouth station on this evening. Don't forget, April 22, at 9 p.m.

sender and the recipient, but the listener will, it is hoped, receive some sort of recognition at the other end. The letter uses a "Radio Record" D.X. Club badge, and states that the writer is a member of the club.

The Q. signs are used because they are adopted by all transmitting stations as the recognised means of conveying reception information. Their use indicates that the sender of the letter knows something of radio and thus his report in consequence carries some weight.

The Q. signs were published, together with the commonly used abbreviations, in last week's "Radio Record." They will be republished at frequent inter-

These reports are well printed on good paper and are the size of ordinary writing paper. They are obtainable post free from the office of the "Radio Record" for 9d. a dozen with a minimum of two dozen. Orders of six dozen and over will be supplied at 8d. a dozen. Dealers and booksellers should apply for special terms.

## D.X. Club Competition

D.X.-ERS are reminded that the next period in the D.X. Club competition closes on June 30, by which time all logs should be in our possession. The actual cards to be sent only when asked for by the judge. This time certificates will be presented to the winners in each of the following six districts: Auckland, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Wellington, Nelson-Westland, Marlborough-North Canterbury, South

Canterbury and Otago. For the convenience of new entrants to the D.X. fields, the following are the conditions governing the competition:-

1. The listener who can, within six months, collect the greatest log of stations and comply with the conditions set forthwith, will have his name inscribed on the "Radio Record" Cup. This will remain the property of the "Radio Record," but the winner will be presented with an inscribed miniature.

2. The stations counting for the competition must have frequencies not exceeding 1500 kilocycles nor less than 545 kilocycles per second (200-550 metres).

3. All stations must be verified. The enthusiast should listen to the items and note sufficient of them so that the station officials can recognise the A letter, card or Ekko broadcast. stamp to this effect must be in possession of the listener before he can claim credit for a station. Such phrases as "You probably heard our station" must not be taken as a veri-All cards sent in will be fleation. carefully treated and returned when the decision is arrived at.

4. Stations received during period of six months can count for the ensuing one, providing their frequencies remain the same (unless they are recognised experimental stations). In other words, the station verified must have operated on the frequency shown on the verification card on or after the first day of the period. In this case, January 1. All logs for the second period must be in our possession by July 1, 1931.

5. The following stations are not included in the competition: All New Zealand and the following Australian stations: 2FC, 2BL, 4QG, 3LO, 3AR, 2BE, 2UE, 2GB, 2NC, 3DB, 3UZ, 5CL, 6WF, 7ZL, 7LA. These Australian stations can be accepted if logged in New Zealand daylight, but the verification must clearly admit this This is to prevent possible interference with the programmes that are enjoyed by non-D.X.-ers.

## Operating Garage Doors by Radio

#### Ingenious Device

OPENING and closing the doors of

the private garage by radio is the latest American idea in automotive accessories. The operation is performed by a specialised dashboard radio set. which transmits a signal that automatically opens the garage doors. The device is said to be very simple-a pull on a knob on the instrument-board of the car, and the garage doors open; another pull and they close.

A tiny transmitting set is installed in the car, and the receiving set, to gether with the door-opening mechan ism, is mounted within the garage.

The transmitter consists of three main parts—the timer, the spark coil unit, and the transmitting aerial. The timer, which governs the sending of the impulses, is encased in a small box, and mounted under the instrumentboard by means of a clamp. The coil unit clamped to the main frame furnishes the high frequency current neces sary for broadcasting.

To the observer there is only one part of the mechanism visible—that is, the small knob which protrudes from beneath the instrument-board, mounted on the wall inside the garage. Connected to it is the receiving aerial, which consists of a wire buried in the driveway.

Radio impulses sent out from the car are thus transferred to the receiver. Upon receiving the correct series of impulses the receiver closes a contract, thus setting the door opening mechanism in operation.

6. The right is reserved to add forther conditions or alter existing ones as unforseen circumstances demand.

7. The decision of the judge in all matters will be final.

# Make your Set MODERN with the Silver Marshall 738

Here is the very latest and most interesting radio development—a sale contained, all-electric-operated converter which makes a

Powerful Short-Wave Super-Heterodyne Out of any Broadcast Receiver

The aerial lead is merely removed from the broadcast receiver and connected to the aerial terminal of the SILVER-MARSHALL 188; 1890 leads are then run from the converter to the aerial and earth typin half of the broadcast set.

Simplified single dial tuning covering 18 to 206 meters.

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96 Tory Street, Wellington. Victoria Street, Wellington. TO RADIO DEALERS.—Write to either of the above for perticulars of available dealer territory.