

that an additional style of DX paper should be made available. Personally, when I have found it necessary, I have utilised the other side of the standard DX notepaper. There is surely sufficient space here, so why further expense? Others' views would be interesting. In last week's issue R.A.S. (Mamaku) remarked that he is sending to a certain station for verification, this time enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope for a reply. This is a commendable practice where a small, privately-owned station is concerned. If all DXers did this there would be fewer reports unanswered. Times are hard for station owners as well as for the rest of us.—DX37W (Wellington).

Suggestions for the DX Rules.

YOU were asking for opinions concerning the DX rules. I would suggest barring all New Zealand and Australian stations, as they are easy to log, and it is only putting more expense on the shoulders of DXers who, in many cases, can scarcely afford it.—DX11NW (Blackball). (On the contrary, we do not believe that some of the Australian "B's" at least are easy to log. Many of them were missing from the winning log in the last year's competition.—Ed.)

Who is This?

ON August 9 I heard the stranger on 456m. (658kc.) on several musical numbers, but could not get call sign on account of interference by 2FC and 4YA. He appeared to be an American. I recently received from Australia six verifications for daylight reception.—S.M.C. (Mokau).

Mystery Station Identified.

I THINK I have at last identified the mystery station on 910 k.c. (330 m.). I was listening-in on August 9 when I picked up this station at about 5 o'clock, and held him until about 6.30, when he closed down. Much foreign talk and music was heard, and at 6.6 o'clock, N.Z. time, he announced his call as "XEW, Mexico City, Mexico." He also gave the name of the shortwave station, but static prevented my hearing this clearly. According to the latest log book XEW is on 780 k.c. (384 m.), so he is evidently shifting around. Strength R6-7, QSA 3, fading fairly bad.—DX10NW (Brunnerton).

European Stations Again Coming In.

LATELY WOAI has been coming in very well. I always try to get his news session before he closes down at 4.45 p.m., N.Z.T. (About 11 p.m., Texas summer time.) The two Indian stations, Calcutta and Bombay, have been received well this month, while on July 19, between 2 and 4 a.m., the Colombo station was logged between 1YA and 6WF. Also Radio, Bangkok, which comes in on 2BL's frequency, with very weird music and singing, between 1 and 3 a.m., N.Z.T. I notice quite a few Japs remain on the air on the lower frequencies after the main ones have closed down. They are much weaker than JOAK, etc., so I suppose they are on much less power. The carrier waves of the European stations can now be heard in the morning between 7 and 8 a.m., but are not yet strong enough to hear any announcements. The Australians are coming in well in the morning and it is seldom that we cannot hear 2FC on their news session at 8.30 to 9 a.m. At times 2FC comes in so loud on the speaker that I have to cut the volume down.—"Lighthouse" (Bluff).

A Letter From 2TW.

THE following letter was received from Mr. T. R. W. Bushby, "Wakatipu," Bateman's Road, Gladsville, New South Wales (station 2TW), concerning recent tests:—"In connection with recent tests carried out from here and from VK2EK, both Mr. Kenny (VK2-EK) and I wish to thank you for publicity given them through your columns. We would be much obliged if you would thank all those who endeavoured to pick

For Early Morning DX-ers.

AS the Europeans are commencing to come in again, the following list may be useful to DX-ers.—N. Jenkins (Masterton).

		Kilocycles.	Metres.
LILLE (France)	15 k.w.	1130	265.4
HEILSBERG (Germany)	75 k.w.	1085	276.5
BRATISLAVA (Czecho-Slovakia) ..	14 k.w.	1076	278.8
TURIN (Italy)	8.5 k.w.	1013	296
BORDEAUX, Lafayette (France) ..	35 k.w.	986	304
GOTEBORG (Sweden)	15 k.w.	932	322
STRASBOURG P.T.T. (France) ..	15 k.w.	869	345.2
STOCKHOLM (Sweden)	75 k.w.	689	436
ROME (Italy)	75 k.w.	680	441.2
LANGENBERG (Germany)	17 k.w.	635	472.4
MILAN (Italy)	8.5 k.w.	600	500
VIENNA (Austria)	20 k.w.	580	516.4
SUNDSVALL (Sweden)	15 k.w.	554	542

(The last station relays Stockholm on 436 metres, 689 k.c.).

us up. We are sorry the results were not too good. Apparently only one experimenter succeeded in hearing VK2BK at any strength. Nevertheless, this is very fine work considering that only 15 watts input is used at both our stations. Owing to a bad storm I was not on for one of the scheduled times. We hope to run similar tests in the future and we will advise you of the date in good time. This station uses a regular schedule (circumstances permitting) on 3630 k.c. on Wednesday nights from 10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m., Sydney time (12 a.m. to 1 a.m., N.Z.T.) I understand the 'N.Z. Herald' also gave us some publicity, and if you could thank them on our behalf we would be much obliged. If you happen to know Mr. Mark H. Churton (a well-known N.Z. experimenter), you might tell him I received his radio-gram (for which many thanks), but his promised letter has not yet come to hand.

—Yours, etc., T. R. W. Bushby (VK2-EK)."

Reports Wanted.

ACCORDING to verifications recently received from KZRM, 7HO, IZJ, these stations would be very pleased to receive reports from listeners. — DX42W (Oamarn).

[4RK, Rockhampton, is a sister station to 2NC, Newcastle, both operating on a power of 2k.w., so it was incorrect to class the former as a "B" class station. We apologise for the slip. 2ME, Sydney, often operates on approx. 200 metres (1500 k.c.) when communicating with coastal steamers. It is operated by Amalgamated Wireless Ausasia, Ltd. 4MK, Mackay, operates on 1190. k.c. (252 metres).—Ed.]

For B-D. Owners.

THE following tips might be of use to Browning Drake owners and others. I have a Hammarlund Roberts four-valve, using practically the same circuit as the Browning Drake, but find that while my detector dial travels from 0 deg. to 30 deg. (approximately 170m. to 240m.), the r.f. dial must remain at 0—otherwise I get no volume. On lower frequencies (higher wavelengths) the dials read nearly the same. I tried a fixed condenser in series with the r.f. condenser for the low readings, but this was no improvement. However, by breaking the lead from the r.f. condenser to the coil, i.e., making the r.f. stage untuned (while dealing with the low wavelengths) and tuning only the detector dial, I get about double the volume. After the detector dial has reached about 30 I close the circuit by means of a switch, and the r.f. condenser commences functioning. By

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