

logged on 910 k.c. (330 m.), during July. They conclude: "We shall be very glad if you favour us with a new information for the futures receptions you can get." This station can be heard nearly every night. I see some DX-ers have heard the call as XEW. They may have changed frequencies. A verification was also received from KWKH, Shreveport, operated by the "Hello World" Broadcasting Corporation. They also operate KWEA, Chreaveport. Following are some DX notes taken from American letters. Station WABC (New York) has recently increased its power from 5 to 50 kilowatts. They are using a 600ft. vertical aerial. This is the reason why WABC is coming in so well now. A new station coming on the air soon will be WRHT, Manchester, New Hampshire, on 1430 k.c. (210 m.), using one kilowatt power. A request by KMTR (Hollywood) to have its power increased to 1 kilowatt was recently refused by the Federal Radio Commission. Following are particulars of station VK3RI, Melbourne, taken from a recent verification. Frequency 1350 k.c. (22.8 m.), power 25 watts. Address: Victorian Railways Institute Wireless Club, Railway Buildings, Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.I. Transmitter, coupled Hartley. I received them on an indoor aerial, and they remarked they were congratulating themselves on the efficiency of their transmitter. The following is an extract from a verification recently received from the Czechoslovakian station operating at Praha: "There is no doubt that you heard our station, and we feel very glad that it was heard so far in the world. You picked up our branch establishment of Bratislava which is working on 278.8 m. (1076 kilocycles). We thank you also very much for your telling us something about Masterton, and wish you a good receiving further on." They also apologise for not answering sooner owing to the huge

number of requests for verifications they have received.—N. Jenkins (Masterton).

Particulars of 7HO.

HAVE just received a card from 7HO, Hobart, particulars of which are as follow: Address, Commercial Broadcasters' Pty., Hobart. Input P.W.R. to amplified 200 watts. Antenna and counterpoise system; wavelength, 337 metres (890 k.c.). Sessions: 9.30-11.30 a.m.; 2-3.30 p.m.; 8.12 midnight, N.Z.S.T. Mondays to Saturdays. DXing has been a little better during the last fortnight. Recent loggins are KGU, Honolulu; HSPI, Siam; 5AD, Adelaide; 2WL, Wollongong; and 2XL, Broken Hill. 3SH, Swan Hill, was heard at R5, giving a test programme till after 2 a.m. on the 24th.—DX46A (Cambridge).

Open Letters.

"DX, 37W" (Wellington).—Sorry, but station JOAK should have read JQAK. JOHK comes in about 10 k.c. above 40G, so I think JQAK is the culprit, as he operates on 760 kc. (395m.). By the way, DXers, if you send verifications to N.Z. stations, write your report on DX paper, put a penny stamp on the envelope, and leave it open. It will get there. I think the seals would be better as these should be much cheaper than the envelopes.—DX7W (Marton).

Particulars of 3TR.

PARTICULARS of 3TR, Trafalgar, are as follow:—Aerial input power, 50 watts. Height of masts, 100 feet. Crystal controlled. Wavelength, 234 metres (1280 k.c.). Address may be found in "The Radio Guide," 1931. With reference to the remarks made by several DXers in regard to "B" stations not answering reports. I, too, have several offenders, namely: 4BC, 7LA, 3WR, and 7HO. Are DXers wearing their badges? I have not seen one member yet.—"Bob" (Wellington).

Another Ship Station.

ON August 26, at 6.32 p.m., I picked up a "new" ship calling 2ME. The call was VJMS, and location was given as "Just a little north of Norfolk Island." I have heard and had verified three ships working with VK2ME and VIM (Melbourne), but this is the first time I have picked up VJMS.—DXIT (New Plymouth).

4EM Now on the Air.

4EM, Charleville, Queensland, is now transmitting on a wavelength of approx. 250 metres (1200 kc.), with an aerial rating of 15 to 20 watts. Schedule is as follows:—Saturday, 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Sundays, 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Wednesdays, some times broadcasts from 6.30 p.m. on 210 metres (1430 kc.) approx. (N.Z. S.T.). Th's station is only experimenting at present.—"Static" (Nelson).

KTNT Closed Down.

HAS any listener heard JQAK or JFAK lately? I heard KTNT, Iowa, on June 12, 1931, on 1170 kc. (256 m.), and sent him a report. I received a reply recently stating that station KTNT was closed down on June 12 by order of the Federal Radio Commission, and as they have lost run of their programme for that night they couldn't verify. I also received a slip of paper from WGN verifying my report, and they stated that they have ceased sending out station cards. On August 26, KFBI, Milford, Kansas, was on the air at 8.30 p.m., N.Z. time, with a DX programme for Alaskan, Australian and New Zealand listeners. They were asking for reports and request items. They will be on the air again at this time on September 9. At 8.40 p.m. they played an item, "When Your Hair has Turned to Silver" for a listener in Hawke's Bay. Several listeners remark they hear KGL or KPL after KTM closes down. One

night recently I heard KTM close, and he said that KELW would follow immediately.—R.A.S. (Mamaku).

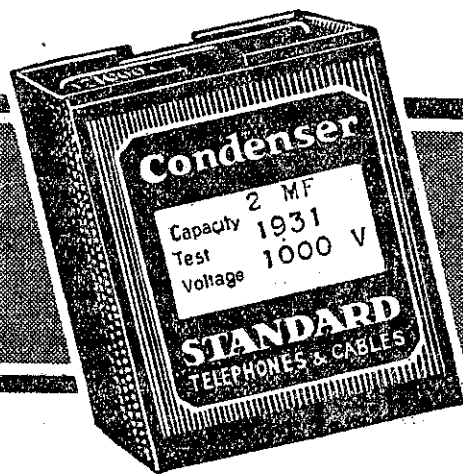
Voice of Michael

(Continued from page 9.)

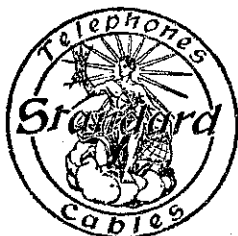
are invaluable to the ardent amateur gardener. One of the most valuable hints offered to listeners in his last talk concerned the eradication of the grass grub. Many of us have had experience of this devastating pest.

The grub will lie dormant for long periods underground; then comes the work of wholesale destruction. If allowed to proceed unchecked the insects will bare every blade of grass in a lawn by gnawing at the shoots just below the surface of the ground. Nor are the ravages confined to grass, for green vegetables, and even the roots of trees, suffer equally as much from its depredations.

Mr. Jackson recommends a thorough soaking of the affected lawn with water charged with gas-lime. Constant application of a heavy roller, particularly after rain, will check the pest, as the weight of the roller crushes those grubs near the surface. If the pest has been allowed to get too firm a hold there is nothing for it but to fork over the surface of the lawn and put all your hens on. They will clean the grub out. Then have a crop of potatoes, working the ground well, and re-lay your lawn. Many more valuable tips to gardeners were contributed, including information on the correct method of putting down a lawn. For instructive interest these talks may be recommended.



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