stations to sufficient strength to reach all over New Zealand.

The proposed relay stations would not give us any greater choice of programmes and would possibly create interference with other New Zealand or Australian stations.

Might I suggest a postal ballot of your listeners as to whether the majority prefer relay stations or increased power in the existing stations?—L.H.B. (Karioi).

Women Transmitters.

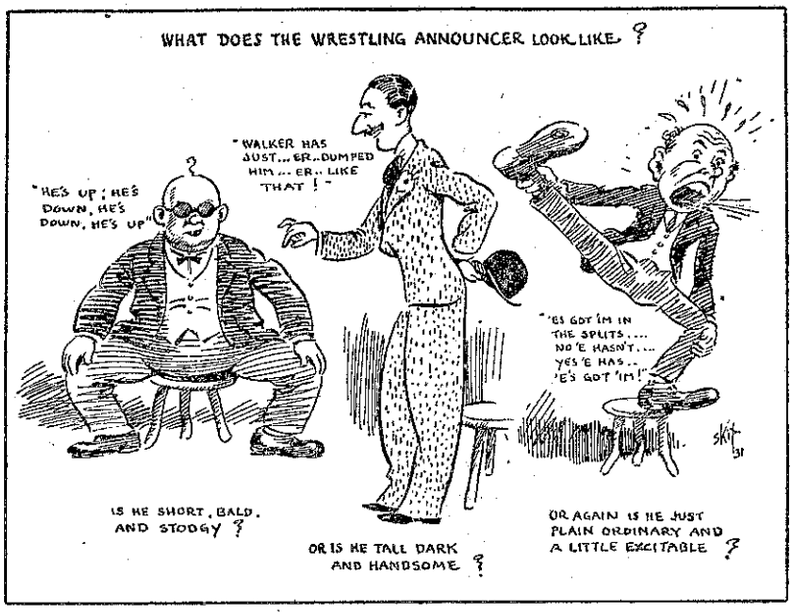
I WISH to correct and amplify a paragraph in the latest issue of the "Radio Record" on women transmitters. Being interested in the subject myself, I recently went through the Amateur Call Book to see how many "ham" stations were owned and operated by women. In addition to the large number in the U.S.A. and the two in England there are six (not two) in New Zealand, four in Australia, one in France, one in the Argentine, four in Poland, two in Canada, and two in Brazil.

The following are the New Zealand stations: ZL2FR, Wellington; ZL3AG, Greymouth; ZL3BT, Christchurch; ZL3DW, Rangiora; ZL4BL, Oamaru; ZL4CL, Dunedin. Also Miss Bell has been one of the operators at ZL4AA for years.

I am writing this because I think that amateur radio is the finest hobby in the world, just as suitable for women as for men, and because I would like to see more girls go in for it.—C. W. Parton (ZL3CP).

Adaptation for a D.C. Eliminator.

SOME time back I inquired re a suitable choke for a D.C. "B" eliminator. I did not go to the trouble of constructing a choke, but in its stead placed a bank of 5-230 volts lamps of low wattage in the live side of the supply, in series with the eliminator, this being the negative in my locality. In this bank of lamps I use 2-10 watt and 2-15 watt metal filament type and 1-32 c.p. carbon lamp. Each lamp is in series with the other and each lamp can be cut in or out of circuit to allow for voltage fluctuation. This idea does not affect the operation of the eliminator —"DX25MC."



A Wellington cartoonist's impression of Mr. Gordon Hutter, sports announcer at 1YA.

Phones To An A.C. Set

WITH regard to the three methods of fixing headphones to an electric set, as shown in the "Radio Record" recently, "Loco" writes:—

"My set is a six-valve A.C. I desired to relay head-phones to another part of the house. I tried a little experimenting. I tried the third method described, and could get only a loud humming whistle on speaker and phones. I then put two .001 mfd. condensers in series with the 1 mfd. condensers and found I could hear fairly well, but only over a large amount of them.

"Not knowing anything about the set —i.e., as to whether it is 'push-pull,' 'pull-push,' 'push-in,' 'push-out,' etc., I tried the first method as well, but this time I got a loud continuous clicking sound in phones and speaker.

"Now I come to my 'discovery.' Without detailing how I found it, I will proceed to describe it to you.

"A cable containing three insulated wires, red, black and yellow, goes from my set to the transformer and speaker.

"I took a wire from where the yellow covered wire joins at back of transformer and took it to a 1 mfd. condenser, connected one wire of phone to other terminal of condenser and connected other wire from phone to earth (using a different earth connection from that used by set), and found that phones worked splendidly, practically free from objectionable hum; only when speaker was turned up to usual volume the volume was too much on phones on the ears, but I connected a .001 mfd. condenser (C2) in series with the 1 mfd. condenser and found that the volume was better controlled, and the static 'splashes' when listening to a distant station were not so much like a blow on the eardrum with a hammer.

"I have fitted an A.C. snap switch in series with one of the wires from transformer to voice coil, and I can now shut off speaker and sit in another room and listen to clear and 'hum-free' concerts on the phones."

Radio Development in Canada

Federal Control Given

THE dispute between the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada as to which shall control radio has been advanced a step toward finality, but has not yet been finally determined. Early in July the Supreme Court of Canada issued its judgment to the effect that control belonged to the Federal Government rather than to the Provincial Governments. Against this decision, however, the Province of Quebec is appealing to the Privy Council on its own behalf and that of certain other provinces which disputed the jurisdiction claimed by the Dominion, and pending this final legal adjudication the Federal Government has deferred announcement of its radio policy.

In its decision the Supreme Court held that the Dominion had full jurisdiction over radio on the ground of "convenience amounting to necessity." The Dominion should, it was stated, be allowed a very wide control over transmission and the power to enter into agreements with other nations governing the allotment of wavelengths and the location of stations. The provinces, said the majority of the court, were not in a position to exercise control.

In 1929 a Royal Commission was set up by the then Government to report upon the control of radio. In this report the commission recommended the taking over of all broadcasting equipment by the Federal Government, and the establishment of a chain of high-powered stations operated on a system similar to that of the British Broadcasting Corporation. All direct advertising was to be eliminated, and revenue obtained from a license fee of 3 dollars on receiving sets and a limited amount of indirect advertising by way of sponsored programmes. Strong opposition to this scheme immediately sprang up from the Province of Quebec and one or two other quarters.

As the matter now stands the control of radio rests for the moment in the Department of Marine, which has in force licenses for 64 broadcasting stations at 50 dollars each and something like half a million licenses for receiving sets at 1 dollar each. Two broadcasting plants belong to the Province of Manitoba, three to the Canadian National Railways, and the remainder are privately owned and operated.

Since the Royal Commission was appointed there have been various changes of Government in Canada, and the attitude of the present Government toward the proposal is not known, and will not be revealed until the Privy Council has given its decision on the vital point of jurisdiction.