

## Addresses Wanted

"Bimbo" (Rongotea) wants the address of RV59.

## Answers to Correspondents

**T.C. (Hammer).**—The call sign of Marconi's yacht "Electra" is given by an American journal at 1BDX. The wave length is given as 26.70m.—"Gee Gee" (Timaru).

**DX1420C (Dunedin).**—A panel showing the interpretation of the "Q" signals appears on this page. American stamps are not obtainable in this country, so if you wish to send return postage you will have to obtain an international reply-paid coupon from your Post Office. The price is 5d.

**M. E. Spiers (Greymouth)** and others. —Your letters will appear in the first issue of the "Radio Times."

**"Shortwave" (Glenside).**—R.V.59.

**"Bimbo" (Rongotea).**—The addresses you have are sufficient.

# News and Views

## —of the—

# DX CLUB

**R.P.R. (Timaru).**—Radio Prague, Czechoslovakia, operates on 614 k.c. (489 m.), with a power of 120 k.w.

## Identification Wanted

Shortwaver on about 67 metres heard on February 25 between 10.30 and 11 p.m. transmitting what appeared to be the conclusion of a children's hour. Children sang "Follow the Band," and then a lady said "Good afternoon, everybody." This was followed by music—probably two re-

cordings—and then "God Save the King." Dial reading 45, nearest known station RV13, Siberia, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—E.G. Timaru).

At 10.30 p.m. on February 25 station heard on about 250 m. (1200 k.c.) broadcasting a Church of Christ service.—"Shortwave" (Glenside).

Foreign station to be heard any morning till about 6 a.m. on 705-710 k.c. (422 m.). Programmes appear to consist of rapid talk in a high-pitched voice.---DX123 OC (Timaru).

## Stations Identified

DX910C station on approx. 910 k.c. (330m.) broadcasting organ music is KIIJ, Los Angeles, on 900 k.c. (333m.).---DX123OC (Timaru).

## "Q" SIGNALS.

- QRA—Location of Station.
- QRH—Wavelength.
- QRI—Tone of Signals.
- QRK—Strength of Signals.
- QRM—Interference.
- QRN—Static.
- QRO—Higher Power.
- QRP—Low Power.
- QRS—Sending slower.
- QRT—Stop sending.
- QRU—Nothing further.
- QRX—Waiting.
- QSA—Readability.
- QSB—Fading.
- QSL—Acknowledgment.
- QSO—Contact.

## R—Audibility.

- R1—Faint signals; just readable.
- 2—Weak signals; barely readable.
- 3—Weak signals; but can be copied.
- 4—Fair signals; easily readable.
- 5—Moderately strong signals.
- 6—Good signals.
- 7—Good strong signals; readable through QRM and QRN.
- 8—Very strong; readable several feet away from phones.
- 9—Extremely strong signals.

## QSA—Readability.

- QSA1—Hardly perceptible; unreadable.
- 2—Weak; readable in patches.
- 3—Fairly good; readable with difficulty.
- 4—Good readable signals.
- 5—Very good signals; perfectly readable.

A full list of Ham abbreviations appeared in the "Radio Record" of April 2, 1931.

## DX Topics

## Heterodyne Interference.

FOR the last four months an American station has been heterodyning 2YA badly until 8.15 p.m., our time, which is 45 minutes ahead of New Zealand time. Can anything be done to prevent this?—M.D. (Chatham Islands).

[It is possible that your set is not very selective, and interference would be greatly minimised if you made it so. A complaint such as this would have to be very general before the frequency of 2YA could be shifted.—Ed.]

## China on Shortwave.

ON February 22 I heard station XGO, China, operating on 39.5m. from Tientsin at R8, QSA5, using the "Night Owl Three." Has anyone his address? The set works well on 60 to 100 metres, but I have picked up only VK3ME, XGO, and one other station on 30-60 metres, I found it necessary to leave out the .25 meg. resistance across the secondary of the first audio transformer as it cut down volume and made oscillation difficult.—"Sparks" Tauberinkau).

[Try two or three extra turns on the tickler windings of the lower waveband coils. The resistance across the secondary of the first audio transformer was included to prevent instability. If the set works quite well without it it should be left out.—Ed.]

## Listening for the Europeans.

ON the last few mornings I have been listening for the European stations, and although they can be heard at various strengths, I think it is as yet a little early in the season for good reception. Static is rather troublesome. Among the best are Bratislava and IRO, Rome, with Heilsberg, Leipzig, and EAJ7, Madrid, close seconds.—"Bimbo" (Rongotea).

## Black-listed Stations.

IF any dxers have stations of this district black-listed and would care to write me, I would be quite willing to make personal inquiries for them. Incidentally, the manager of 2ZI remarked that they received quite a few letters without return postage, and that it is not fair to expect them to reply to these. To readers who can tune in 2ZI, they put over Les. Henry and his dance orchestra every Monday night between 8 and 10 p.m., and will broadcast request items. Congratulations to Mr. Stafford. His log is wonderful, but he can't ever go to bed.---DX2HB (Hastings).

## The Causes of Fading.

RECENTLY we changed the locality of our wireless set, and are now on the sea coast. Conditions are rather peculiar here. All stations seem to fade, but some nights they are loud and clear with no fading whatever. IYA, however, sometimes has a surging fade, which sounds exactly like waves coming up the beach toward you, and then receding. Can the sea have any effect on reception? Also, I think the fading can be explained by lignite deposits (young coal) all along the cliffs, and no doubt far beneath our house. Oil is also to be found in the cliffs. I think, and there is iron sand on the beach. Would these two latter affect reception? In conclusion, I wish the Radio Board, the "Record," and the new "Radio Times" every success.—"Caractacus" (Dargaville).

[Reception across the sea is always stronger and steadier than that across land, owing to the absorptive effect possessed by the latter. Metallic deposits, in particular, are strongly absorptive. It is very doubtful if the presence of oil or coal deposits would affect reception in any way.—Ed.]

## Notes on 4QN.

SOME facts about 4QN: Aerial, triple inv. L., 70ft. long, 40ft. high; input, 15 watts. They test every Sunday.—840C.

## Recent Americans.

RECEPTION has been good during the week, but static is still bad. Latest loggings are: KEYI, Bismarck, North Dakota, 550 k.c., 545.4 m., 500 watts, heard at 8 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 21; KTAR, Phoenix, Arizona, 620 k.c., 500 watts (special anniversary programme); KGW, Portland, Oregon, 620 k.c., 1 kw 4BI, Brisbane, 217 m., announced that they are now using 600 watts and would welcome reports. The Europeans are still good, but static is terrific in the early morning. I am experimenting on the 1000-2000-metre band, and have logged two very weak European (?) stations, but have no way of identifying them.—H. F. Adcock.

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