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static has behaved itself, and some good dx has been heard. A Mexican station on 218 metres (approx.) has been coming in well, but the call is hard to get. It sounds like XEV. KFI is again the star performer, followed closely by WENR, KTM, KSL (very good on test), KMOX, KDKA has been heard very early in the afternoon, but fading badly. KGO very clear but not so loud as usual. A thing I noticed during the past month has been that the lower frequency stations have been coming far louder and steadier than those of higher frequency. The Europeans have reached maximum strength now, and it is amazing the number which are really worth listening to now. Prague has been the best, followed by Graz, Stuttgart, Lwow, Rome, Wilno, Bratislava, Heilsberg, Brno, and a new one to me on 554 kc. (542 m.), which I think is Sundsvall, Sweden.—H. F. Adcock.

KSL's New Transmitter.

DXERS who tuned in to KSL, 1130 k.c. (265.5m) on Saturday, Oct. 22, certainly had ample scope to display their dxing ability. This station, in Salt Lake City, Utah, has recently increased its power to 50 k.w. On Saturday evening the station was caught in the midst of a Marathon race with itself, on a continuous programme from Friday to Sunday midnight (mountain time equals 19 hours behind N.Z. summer time). On Saturday the transmission was very clear, especially the announcements, and the signals came through at greater volume than KFI, with which KSL was directly compared. There was an abrupt fade in evidence, with a duration of 5 to 10sec., and a period of about 5 minutes, but this was no hindrance to dxing or to general enjoyment of the programme. From 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. the transmission was coming through at R9, QSA5, but increasing static reduced this to A6, QSA1, by 11.30 p.m.—188A.

The Stamp Problem.

RE "Onsk's" inquiry: As we have had visitors for the last two months and I have not a room to myself, or two radios, I have been unable to do any dxing after midnight (when I come home from the office), or any other time, owing to the row I kick up. So I am unable to say at present how the VK's are coming in. In the past they have been few and far between. I hold verifications from VK7DR, 3EF, and 3LU. As I am only, at any time, able to listen from 6 p.m. every second week, I am slightly handicapped. 2AY's verification was received two weeks after report was posted. Radio Saigon in the latest call book is given as 840 kc. (358 m.), 12 kw. I have a faint recollection of reading that they were going off the air for a while, but am not quite sure. "22N" in October "Times": One penny and 1d. Australian and U.K. stamps can be pur-

chased at any of the main post offices, but supply is limited to purchasing six in one day. Try at the Richmond P.O., and if they have none ask them to get them for you—they will. In the "Identification Wanted" column of the "Radio Record" dated 14th, someone was wanting the amateur Australian on 1135 kc. This station would be 6ML, Perth, as no amateurs are allowed to work on a frequency as low as that. They work on 1200-1500 kc.—113A.

Earthing the Aerial.

I EARTHED the far end of my aerial, and was amazed at the increased volume from stations south or west of me, but found I had almost killed northern station signals. My aerial runs roughly north and south, and it occurred to me that as my lead-in was at the south end this was the explanation of losing north signals with this end of my aerial earthed. By further experimenting I finally brought a lead from the far end of my aerial back to a switch by my set, for ease in experimenting. The switch is a six point one. Each end of the aerial went to two points, two different earths to another two points, and two points were common, so that looping could be done. Now I get the following results:—From 720 to 1300 kilocycles the increase received signals, commence with normal aerial strength at 720, gradually increasing to reach a maximum increase at 1000 kilocycles, then gradually decreasing till normal aerial strength is reached again at 1300 kilocycles. If the aerials are looped through the aerial and earth connections on set, between 1200 and 1300 kilocycles, a very large increase of signal strength is shown. Below 720 and above 1300. I get best results if the earth is removed. The set is a super het. Similar experiments with two other makes of super hets, gave similar results, although at perhaps different readings of the dial.

Similar experiments with three machines not super hets, produced no results.

My normal aerial was roughly 100 feet, now being with the loop back to set, 200 feet.—J.R.C. (New Plymouth).

Definitely Breslau.

I HAVE been interested in the controversy regarding the station on 923 k.c., about which a good deal has appeared in the last two issues of "Radio Record." I now offer this definite information. The station is Breslau, and the call, which is usually given between 5 a.m. and 5.15 a.m., is "Oster Deutches Rundfunk, Gleiwitz and Breslau" (Eastern German Radio). Perhaps dxers might like to know what the talks are about from Hellberg (from Hilsberg) and Breslau. On Sundays (Monday here) they are often about sports, frequently horse racing. Other talks heard have been about politics, education, travel, Russia, and what to do in the event of an attack from the air, how to detect gas, etc.

DX'ers

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