

in 4WN knows that Austria is O not T.E. as 2YB has it. Again M is usually associated with Mexico, but 2YB says no, its Mosul. Are they quite sure it's not Mohammed?

Any QSLs or other communications for the club may be addressed to the Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Stephenson (4RG) Thorold Street, Woolloowin, Brisbane, Q.

(A full list of intermediates will be found in this issue.—Ed.)

TOOMBUL RADIO CLUB—A-4TC.

A LOT has happened in Brisbane since the end of November, notably being falls of H2O (which hams use for grid leaks, electrolyte, and tea-making), several holiday accidents and a few million kilowatt hours of QRN. The said QRN drives hams outside, the rain drives them in again; and, while dodging these two formidable obstacles, they presumably meet with the above-mentioned accidents.

During December, 4TC's beloved president was compelled to hand in his resignation, which in due course we accepted somewhat regretfully, and it was decided to leave the vacant position open until the third annual meeting, which will be held in February or March.

The members of the club acquired a little knowledge when they discovered the astonishing fact that if one promises someone else a good "blow-out," "feed," or, as more formally quoted, "breaking-up dinner," the said someone will punctually arrive to share in the said dinner. Well, it came to pass that on the shortest night of the longest day of the now extinct year 1926 (December 21st), the members of 4TC assembled at the club-rooms to commemorate the conclusion of a successful year. Some walked there, some came on push-bikes, while others arrived in automobiles, but quite a number turned up astride their t-rusty motorcycles.

When they were all seated, the cake was cut, the "hootch" was opened, and everything was handed round in right royal style—then, well, the rest can be left for the imagination. As the clock crept around, the members (B.C.L's. and hams) gradually ceased to eat (No, not to go to sleep—but to make speeches). The chairman said he hoped the attendance would always be as large as it was that night, and of course everyone hopes that will be so. When the chairman had spoken on several interesting subjects, a number of members were

called upon to say a few words each, which they accordingly did.

Around eleven-thirty p.m. the meeting terminated, after which the Motorcycle section lined up outside in anticipation of a becoming and graceful start, but N.D. Two of the 'busses wouldn't perk, and when they eventually did one of them had a little trouble which was subsequently eliminated—but by then the others had disappeared. So endeth the meetings of 1926.

The Hon. Treasurer and Op. (ham name 4AW) has constructed two weird machines, mostly small choke coils. One of these is a transmitter and the other a receiver, which works on 4.78 metres or so. The transmitter puts out a steady signal, and we'll most likely hear more of his exploits later.

Some time ago the noble secretary of the club sat for his A.O.P.C., which exam. he passed successfully, and is now on the air under the call of 4NW, and has worked jolly near all the world on 34 metres or so. 4NW is now the third active A.O.P.C. holder in the Club. The Club meets Tuesday evenings at the residence of 4AW, cr. Eton Street and Sandgate Road, Nundah. All hams and visitors welcome.

SEVENTH DISTRICT NOTES

7BQ reports having been QSO U2-CUQ, who lives in the heart of New York. He was QSO for over an hour and a half, not just trying to get through QRN or QRM, but solid rag-chewing. That's the stuff to give, 'em, om. Such QSOs do a tremendous lot to promote those radio friendships we hear so much about, and are naturally much more satisfactory than the "nil hr cul 73's" sort. Between these two stations a regular schedule has been arranged for each Wednesday evening, so that some experimental work can be carried out. Len was heard the other morning at 4 oqso with a Frenchman and an Englishman. FB, om. Early in the New Year Len was searching the ether for DX and was fortunate enough to receive the whole of the new intermediates from America, which came into operation from the first of this month; another fine piece of work, Len, om. Like 7CS, 7BQ is one of those 7½ watter chaps who seem to get the absolute maximum out of their gear, and has been getting excellent reports all over the place lately. 7AS has now left our midst, and gone to reside at Hobart. He has been appointed assistant chemist at the zinc works there. Say, Gill, you ought

to be able to get hold of good metal which is necessary for your slop jars. The 7LA-7RS combination spent the last week-end blowing up all the condensers they could find. First of all, the plate blocking condenser went, then the grid condenser, and finally, the filter condensers got tired of doing their job, and noisily gave up the ghost. This afore-said combination also tried a Zeppelin aerial during the said week-end, so that they seem to have been rather busy on the whole.

7BT has been quietly active in the constructional line recently and rumors of something extra special in the way of wave meters have been floating around for some time. I understand that it is to be a most elaborate affair, all burnished aluminium, etc., just like those Schnell ones made for the Burgess Battery Co. 7MK's efforts have so far not been attended with any success as far as QSO with anyone is concerned, but I hope to have the pleasure of reporting his first QSO very soon now. He is rather handicapped in the way of power supply, having to depend on the lasting powers of a Ford accumulator which feeds his Lizzie transformer. By the way, since that article came out in "QST" about the choking properties of the all-useful Lizzie coil, we understand that the price of second-hand Fords in Launceston has jumped 100 per cent. or so. A little while ago it was the easiest thing in the world to get a second hand Henry for the asking, and with the aid of a tin opener abstract the coil, but now if one wants a modulation transformer, speech choke, filter choke, or power supply unit one has to buy the darn thing.

7PF has not been on the ether for very many moons now; come on, Phil., light that tube up and punch out some sigs.

Did anyone see the one stage short wave R.F. amplifier described in the November issue of "QST"? 7PF was heard betting a certain ham a perfectly good 201A that 7CS would be the first in Launceston to try it out. Well, 7CS now wants that 201A, as he has pulled his Schnell to pieces again and has built up that receiver described in "QST." What is more, she perks beautifully, and he says it will never be altered. For the benefit of those wishing to try it out I am giving a circuit of it, also the values of the coils and condensers that are in use by 7CS.

7CS says the set is the best he has ever tried, all the Yank stations coming

Experiments with microphone and hydrophone are being carried out by the British Broadcasting Company with a view to entertaining its listeners with novelty broadcasts from undersea. It is intended that those listeners interested shall be initiated into the art of distinguishing from a distance the sounds made by approaching vessels of various types.

By T. H. Harris, Enfield, N.S.W.

By T. H. Harris, Enfield, N.S.W.

	ENGLAND.		F8RBP	R5-6	32
Station.	Strength.	Q.R.H.		R3-4	33
G2CC	R4-6	43½			
G2NM	R5-7	44		BELGIUM.	
G12IT	R4	44	BV33	R4-5	43
G2XY	R3-4	44½	B4ZZ	R5	43
G2SZ	R4-5	44½	BH5	R5	43
G2VL	R4	45	B3AA	R3	33
G2SA	R2-3	44½	B4YZ	R5	45
G2NH	R3-4	44½	B4RS	R4-5	43½
G5FQ	R3-4	44½	B4AA	R3-4	43
G5BY	R3-5	44		ITALY.	
G5MA	R4-5	43½	iICO	R3-5	34-35
G5NJ	R3	33	iIAY	R2-4	31½
G5WQ	R2-4	44	iICN	R5-6	45
G5LF	R4-5	44	iIGW	R3	33½
G16MU	R2-4	43	iICE	R4	43
G6BD	R4-5	44½	iIX or iINA	R4-5	44
G6UZ	R3-5	44		OTHERS.	
G6ZM	R4-5	43½	EAR6	R3-5	33
G6AH	R4-5	45	EAR28	R4	45
G6TD	R3	33½	NOFF	R4-5	44½
G7FT	R2-3	44½	LAIX	R3/4	32
	FRANCE.		K4XYK	R4	43
F8CT	R3-4	31-33	K4YAE	R4	43
F8FJ	R3-4	32½	K4MCA	R4-5	43
F8JN	R5	32	KTC	R4-5	32-34
F8JF	R4	31½	PIAJ	R4	45
F8CN	R5	31½	2GY	R5-6	41½
F8IX	R3	33	6VM	R4-5	41
F8XM	R4	33	oA4V	R5	36
F8TIS	R4	45	oA5B	R4	35
F8DNX	R4	43	oA5X	R5-6	36
F8CAX	R5	42	oA3B	R5	32½
F8YOR	R4-5	34-43½	SGC	R5-6	43
F8QRT	R5-6	33½	SGL	R4	45

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7th DISTRICT NOTES

YES, thanks, gang, I enjoyed my holiday amongst the Southern hams very much, and am now back again in harness. 7RB Rudolph Buring is now located at the Electrolytic Zinc works, at Risdon, and is finding that he has little spare time for radio. I understand that the job of looking after the amps and volts in the sub-station makes him so sick of the sight of a watt that he has not the heart to generate them in his transmitter when he goes home. 7DX

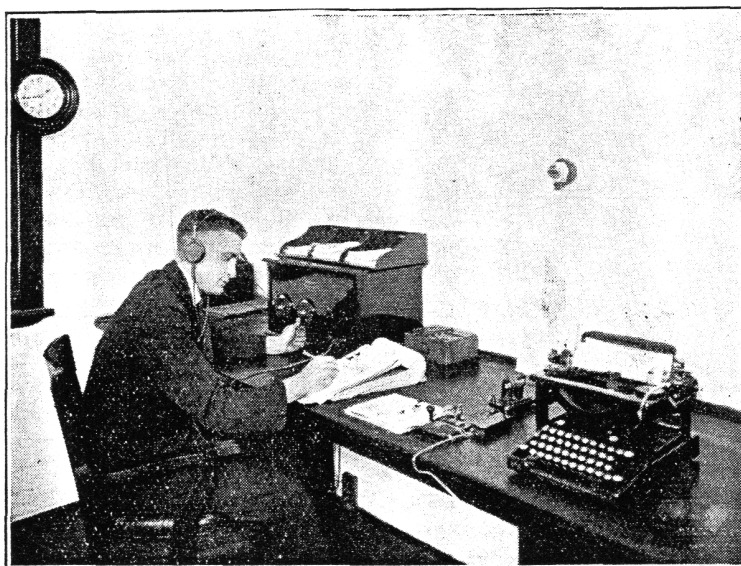
learn anything which may result from it. The science of radio communication has reached such a standard to-day that the mere fact that one has been QSO Timbuctoo is in itself nothing. What really counts is the real experimental work such as 7DX is doing.

Unfortunately, it is not given to all of us to have the experience and ability he possesses, but we all can do our little bit to help, and should do it, instead of making DX a little tin god as 7PF says. 7OM, Bob O'May, is not very often on

been getting up at 3 a.m. for the past five weeks every Monday morning. CW had the misfortune to have his 50 watter "hit the hay" and had to resort to his UX210 to do its work. He still gets just as good signal strength with it as he did with his 50 watter. I understand he was QSO Germany during last week-end. 7HL, Hubert Lovett, who recently passed through the Marconi School in Sydney, is back again in Hobart and is to sit for his first-class operator's certificate soon. During my visit to Hobart, 7HL invited me up to his shack, but somehow or other we did not arrive there. HL was trying out different kinds of rectifier solution as was also CS. 7PF's new 2000 volt generator has arrived from England and so has something else, but I will tell you about that later on.

Phil is working at very high pressure putting up a huge switchboard and also laying the plates, etc., for the motor and generator, and soon hopes to tear up some huge holes in the ether or else blow up a few more blocking condensers. He had 7CS down on his benders the other evening screwing up nuts while PF was under the shack grunting and pushing up the bolts. 7MK has announced his intention of rebuilding his transmitter and hopes to do wonders. Before I forget it, MK has a real motor bike of his own. 7MK tells me he will offer a reward to any ham who can tell him how to make his accumulator battery last two weeks on one charge when using same on his Lizzie coil for the plate supply to his transmitter. We are shortly to have a singer in our institute. He should be a great acquisition on club nights. 7BQ is the only one of the whole lot who is at all active now, and he spends most of his time on the 200 metre set with an occasional QSO with America, just to keep his hand in.

Last week he had rather a curious experience. Some months ago he reported by card to NU9AKM that he had heard the American's signals. He gave him a report on them and expressed the hope that they would soon connect. From this a friendship sprang up, and the two have carried on a correspondence ever since, but somehow have never heard each other's signals again. This went on for some months until last week the hoped for QSO took place. It is queer to think of these two, probably both of them on the air constantly during this time, never having connected until chance threw them into each other's way again. Of our two oldest hams (oldest by ex-



AT LA PEROUSE.—The receiver shown in this picture was the actual one which was used in connection with the recent long-distance communication test with the steamer "Jervid Bay." While anchored in the dock at London the ship established communication with the station built by Amalgamated Wireless (A'sia) Ltd.

has gone through a process of complete re-organisation in the shack, and now has the gear arranged so that you would not know the old place. He is doing some fine work with a split Colpitts arrangement and a Hertz aerial, and recently completed a series of exhaustive tests to investigate the possible effect of the different phases of the moon on radio reception. The amount of work was considerable, entailing as it did many nights of listening and noting the weather conditions, signal strengths of various stations, etc., and the comparison of the various items so collected. Work of this kind is true experimenting, and we could wish that there were more of our stations engaged on this important phase of radio. Too often the sole object of some station owners seems to be the eternal working of DX just for itself, without any attempt being made to

the air these days; he is having great trouble with the QRM in the shape of a YL and cannot find time for both. 7CW's departure from the realm of Belterive has left 7OM in the sole possession of the ether east of the Derwent, at least so far as transmitting is concerned; but not for long, as I understand that one of the Hobart Radio Research Club's committeemen is shortly going for his A.O.P. certificate and he is also a resident of O.M.'s. particular little bit of ether. 7CW is doing very good work on his crystal controlled transmitter. During my visit to Hobart I persuaded him to rise early on the Monday morning with the result that he was able to work two-way fone with 5NJ in Ireland. Mind you, I take half the praise of this for myself, in being able to persuade CW to get up early and it was no mean feat to do it, either. Anyhow, I think he has

perience and not by any means by years) 7AB and 7BT, I have nothing to report. 7AB is apparently going to go out of the transmitting game altogether, he being too busy with his BCL work, and 7BT being closed down owing to QRM from studies. The 7LA-7RS combination is also QRT for a while, having blown all the bottles, but I believe will soon be on the air again with a crystal control. Ron., the junior op., is now the proud possessor of a crystal presented to him by 7CW, and I suppose ere these notes appear in print, will be in full going order. At one time this little city of Launceston could boast of no less than eight active transmitters, but owing to removals and various other causes, there are now only four whose signals may be heard on the Launceston ether, and incidentally elsewhere.

Stop Press.

Just as I am typing these notes, 7PF rushed in to tell me the news that a junior op. had signed on at his station. Congratulations, OM, from the Tasmanian gang.

SOME QRA'S.

Sent by Mr. C. Harrisson, Rokeby Road, Bellerive, Tasmania:—
EB-4RS.—R. Pirotte, 10 Rue du Parce, Verviers, Belgium.
OD-PK9.—Moree, Nakoelweg, 89, Bandoeng, Java.
GES.—Reeve, W. T. Section, 84 Squadron R.A.F., Shaibah, Iraq.
CB-F2.—Robert, Kinshasa, Belgium Congo.
EF-8KU.—Paul Tabey, 1 Place de l'Abondance, Lyon, Rhone), France.
AT-3AA.—K. Kasahara, 880 Tennoji-cho, Osaka, Japan.
ES-2CO.—Laka Santahamina, Helsinki, Suomi, Japan.
EF-8KU.—Would welcome reports on his signals (old call, EF-8TBY).

A JAP. STATION.

We are advised by JKZB that he transmits on 20 metres and 5 metres (500 watts input), as follows:—

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 8.00 G.M.T., to 1300 G.M.T. JKZB claims to be the only active official licensed experimental station in Japan. QRA is Tokyo Electrical Company Ltd., Kawasaki, Japan. Wants QSL's.

Short Waves from Queensland

By Bananalander

IT will be remembered that in this section of last issue, reference was made to the recent North Queensland cyclone, which did such tremendous damage to several northern towns, and to the regrettable absence of amateur stations with the aid of which many of the communication problems could have been overcome.

By a strange coincidence, the need for amateur assistance did arise two days after the notes for last issue were written, and, as might have been expected, short-wave amateur radio was not found wanting. Few particulars are available at present, as the full story of the work has not, so far, been made public by the authorities. Sufficient to say at this stage, however, that for the first time, it is believed, in the history of Australian amateur radio, amateurs co-operated with the Government in the emergency handling of important telegraphic business. While sincerely regretting the disastrous visitation which rendered such relief work necessary, we cannot help but feel glad that amateur radio at last has been given a chance of proving to the general public that it can play a part of real usefulness in times of emergency.

Five-Metre Work.

From 4AW comes the news that, with the assistance of 4WE, he has managed to receive the five-metre signals from 4AW at a distance of two miles. Undoubtedly this is the best distance covered by a five-metre set so far in the Fourth District, and Walz and Vining deserve credit for their untiring energy and enthusiasm. 4AW's five-metre transmitter is coupled to a half-wave Hertzian oscillator, but the receiver—carted about the countryside by means of a dangerous brute of a motor cycle—operates with no aerial. In daylight, the signal strengths obtained were:—R4/5 at a distance of one half mile; R3 at one mile, and R2 at two miles.

In these days of world-wide communication, two miles may seem a very insignificant distance, but it must be remembered that those few experimenters who are at present engaged on five-metre research work, are really pioneers and, for the most part, they are working almost entirely in the dark. While freely

admitting that our attempts at communication at ultra-short wavelengths have, up to the present, been rather discouraging, I feel that most of us are not heading in the right direction.

We do not expect to receive 35-metre signals over great distances without some sort of collecting medium at the receiving end, not to mention a good radiating system at the transmitting end. Why, then, should we hope for success with shorter waves when we provide aerial systems which are, to say the least, extremely crude? No; it seems to me that our first endeavour should be to find out more about the type of aerial required for five-metre sets, and, secondly, to ensure that the energy from our transmitter really is going into the aerial system; conversely, that the energy induced in our receiving aerial finds its way safely into the receiver. When we are reasonably sure that our transmitters are making some sort of disturbance in the ether, the time will be ripe for extensive test periods—not only with stations in the same city or even the same country, but with stations at our antipodes. Many writers have expressed their belief that, while five-metre radio waves probably will be useless for communication over relatively short distances, it is entirely possible that experiments conducted over very large distances will be attended with success. It is well worth while, therefore, to work with this idea in mind.

"Chain Letters" and Fools.

In a letter addressed to "Bananalander," Cliff. Gold, of 4BD, waxes righteously indignant over a so-called "chain letter" which was sent to him by some mentally defective person in Adelaide. (No reflection on the "Fives"; we realize they're not all like that).

Here is a copy of the effusion. Read, mark, and inwardly digest:

"Dear Mr. Cliff. Gold, 4CG. The endless chain of good luck has been sent to me, and I am sending it on to you. The chain must not be broken or bad luck will follow.

"Copy this out and send it to four persons you wish to have good luck; but you must post it before twenty-four hours.

The Southern Suburban Radio Club has seven licensed operators in 5DA, 5DP, 5HS, 5KW, 5RG, 5WH and Reg. M. Anthony, who is anxiously waiting for his call to arrive. Hi!

Ole man Stork recently visited the home of Jim Rowling, Hon. Sec., 5SR, and left 8 lbs. of QRM and its an o.m., too! Congrats, O.B., and may it be a good op. later on—or printer. Hi!

SIXTH DISTRICT NOTES.

By "Audio."

6KX reports a slight activity on 90 metres in the Eastern States. He heard 2AB and 3SA and worked 3XF. F.B., o.m., things are getting lively again.

The Subiaco Radio Club, 6SB, is testing on phone on 95 metres, and would appreciate reports from any station hearing tests.

6VP, the Victoria Park Club, is also carrying out extensive tests on telephony, and during the last week modulation has been pretty good, although the QSB could be a little better.

The T. and R. section has not lost any of its enthusiasm since the section was formed. No. 2 test was most successful, and reports are still coming in from country districts.

The test was telephony transmitted on 90 metres by 14 or 15 different stations at different times. 6AG commenced the test by reading out the objects of the test and giving the correct time. 6AG has installed crystal control for his telephony on 90 metres, and has had good reports from Eastern States listeners and also from Borneo. The crystal seems to impart a special clarity to the telephony, as it is superior to the local broadcast station most times.

After 6AG had given his test message, the other hams, 6BN, 6BO, etc., came on with their test messages, which consisted of a number of words suitably arranged in a sentence. The listeners had to write down as much of the sentence as was intelligible, and a certain number of marks were allotted depending on the distance of the receiver from the transmitter. The results are not yet certain, as reports continue to pour in from country districts.

6MU is the most consistent station on the 30 metre wave, and continues to work American stations regularly. He managed to QSO an English ham early one morning last week, which was his first contact with that country. Best wishes, o.m.

PK1 of Java wishes to be remembered to the gang, and notifies us of his new

QRA: De Groot, Telallegah West, NR56, Bandoeng, Java.

SEVENTH DISTRICT NOTES.

OUR receiver expert, 7CS, who works on the slogan "Will try anything once," having tried practically every known short wave receiver under the sun, has suddenly discovered another, and is hot upon the work of building it up. The latest one is the 30 metre Browning Drake receiver, which, if it is anything like the long wave set of the same name, should outdo all the rest of the ham's sets. He has also received a report that his signals have been EG at R7. I notice in February "QST" that the said 7Cs had a little caricature all of his own. It is rumored on perfectly good authority that one of our best known hams, after partaking of some cider of home brew at one of his fellow ham's shacks, began playing noughts and crosses on the latter's back with a piece of chalk. The last mentioned retaliated by visiting the former apparently while still under the influence of cider, and blowing two tubes in his receiver. It was discovered, when too late, that the tubes belonged to the owner of the cider.

I understand that 7BQ is giving up the ham game and is taking to selling matches. At least this is what I was led to believe when I saw the tremendous stock of matches which adorns one corner of his shack. It appears that he gets a free box of matches with every packet of cigarettes that he buys, and as the matches last longer than the cigarettes, the pile is growing. 7RS is having trouble with his crystal. He says that the thing refuses to oscillate. 7CW to the rescue, please. Hams in the 7th District were very sorry to hear that the popular Editor of this magazine had met with an accident, and hope that he is now well on the road to recovery.

7PF has been reported as being QSO with NU6BTM when his input was exactly .0000 watts. How's that for the Jewell competition? The fact of the matter is that 7PF has been off the air for the last six months, so unless some pirate has been using his call the report is entirely without foundation. 7PF has nearly completed the installation of his 2000 volt generator and huge switch-board (his shack looks like a sub-station at the present time), and it will not be long now before he starts blowing holes in the ether or else his tube. I haven't seen much of 7BT since he returned

from the seaside, but understand that he is covered with frost bite and scarred with the force of the elements owing to the severe weather he experienced. I don't wonder at the frost bite.

It's been so cold here that the filament of my UC210 wouldn't light until I had put 16 volts on it. 7MK has been reported by OA6SA as being received QRK VY with a steady 500 cycle note. F.B., O.M., the first report from the West, I understand. "COOP" is using a Lizzie coil as his plate supply, his input being about 4 watts. One report he received recently was pure D.C. with a note like a generator supply, Hi! 7PF has received per 7DX a card from NU-3CK for 7AB requesting confirmation of a QSO which took place in May last. Why don't you keep up your correspondence, bcy? Last notes I was complaining that news from the southern end of the island was like oscillations in a burnt out tube, but not so this time; 7DX has written a few lines (9 pages, hi!).

7DX says he has been having some fun with a five-metre receiver, and says that induction from the D.C. trams about a quarter of a mile away caused him a heap of trouble, and, having got that filtered out, he now finds that the arcs from the centre gear of the same trams require filtering also. Gee! It has come to a pretty pass when one wants a separate filter for each class of interference. Great excitement was manifested when the said receiver produced some sort of a signal out of the ether one evening. The transmitter was apparently being tuned, as 7DX says the signal swung past several times before being finally captured. To his great disappointment, they were so badly spaced that he was unable to read them. He is now looking for the station who was keying a five-metre transmitter on March 4th, at 8.35 p.m.

7CW has been to camp at Mona Vale with the Artillery, and hopes to be on the air again shortly. 7LJ has just put up a Zeppelin aerial and is getting out much better than before. 7HL is on 30 metres with a UX210 and though not as loud as 7LJ locally, gets out FB to NU. The 210 is immersed in oil and works an improved Hartley. 7AH is shortly to be on the air. Gee, that's the stuff to give 'em. What a rush there will be to be first QSO, especially amongst the northern hams. My most hearty congratulations, "Pop." The visit of the fleet to Hobart has been causing the hams some QRM.

Third and Seventh District Notes

Third District Notes.

(By Elpip.)

NEVER was there a truer saying than that which says "There's one born every minute." Some dull-witted individual has taken the trouble (and all for nothing) of sending one of those stupid Chain Letters ("Banana-lander" mentioned these in a recent issue of "Radio") to 3LP. According to the sender, if the chain is broken, bad luck will dog the intrepid destroyer to the end of his mortal days. Having destroyed the piffle, 3LP is all primed for the "bad luck," and is on the warpath for the semi-wit who posted the letter, so if you don't hear him again, be sure his junk has gone up in smoke, or something equally as hair-raising.

Ross Hull is now on the air under the call of NU-1BHW. He would like to QSO as many Aussies (particularly threes) as possible, so look for him every Sunday at 10 p.m., Sydney time, on 36 metres.

3DR, who bought a "devil machine" last year, reckons he can style himself a motor mechanic, and so he has opened a garage. I've got a couple of punctured tubes and an empty kerosene tin here if they are of use.

Cork Beer, the hero of a hundred and one love affairs, has invested in a UX-210 which is, as he says, "Goodo, great, bonzer, f.b.," etc., although he hasn't tried it out yet! 3LP, while on his way to visit friend Willie, had a violent QSO with a maniac on a motor-bike, escaping with a few minor bruises.

3BC, the Brighton Radio Club, seems to get out very well. The station uses eight Ediswan valves as H.T. rectifiers, and the QSB from this arrangement is very low but quite steady. 3GF is doing great work with fone. He has put some R5 'phone into New Zealand when using only 15 watts input. F.B., o.b.

Speaking of New Zealand reminds me of the new regulations now in force over there. The poor Zedders have to park between 36 and 38 metres, and any ham who "slops over" this channel runs the risk of having his ticket suspended.

Red Radio Amateurs.

There are only 37 licensed amateur short wave receiving stations in the United Soviet States Republic, writes A. Kalachnikoff of Tomsk, Siberia. O.D.R., Obshchestvo Druzei Radio, or Radio Friends' Society of U.S.S.R., is now registering all amateur short wave receiving installations, giving to their owners the title of "Radio observer for short waves," and official call letters prefixed by R.K. Our correspondent being the 37th registered station, uses the letters RK37. Tomsk short wave transmitting station, formerly signing TUK, now uses the call RA19.

This amateur, by the way, will welcome cards, etc., from any amateur. His address appears in the "Calls Heard" section.

RADIO, May, 1927

GET YOUR WAR NEWS DIRECT FROM CHINA.

QRA's SUPPLIED BY ERN WENSOR,
ASCOT VALE.

AC-8AG — ANDRE GUILLABERT, P.O. Box 1194, Shanghai.

AC-8EM—ED. FOUCRET, 544 Rue Zikawei, Shanghai.

AC-8ZW—F. GHERZI, Observatory of ZIKawei, Shanghai.

AC-4TO—TOSHIHIDE SATO, 80 Dixwell Road, or P.O. Box 48, Shanghai.

AC-XL1—T. C. LIEU, 318 Rue Lafayette, Passage No. 46, Shanghai.

AC-8XX—FRENCH WIRELESS STATION, Shanghai.

AC-8FLO—FRENCH CRUSUR, "Jules Michelet," at Shanghai.

AC-8FJT—FRENCH GUNBOAT at Shanghai.

AC-8FR—FRERE JULES, Ecole St. Jeanne D'Arc, Shanghai.

AC-8HB—H. B. WILSON, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Shanghai.

AC-2FF—G. W. FISK, 303 Victoria Road, Tientsin.

Seventh District Notes.

By "Cascade."

THE report that 7RS had got his crystal to control would appear to be entirely without foundation. He discovered that it was only the power amplifier oscillating on its own. 7CS was very annoyed at having to play bowls on the occasion of the Henley Regatta held at Launceston during the last month, instead of being with the gang. However, he spent the evening with them, so it wasn't as bad as it seemed at first.

7PF and 7CS had some fun with the transmitter that was to be used in connection with the Regatta. It was situated on a motor launch, the other transmitter being on shore. On Friday night the transmitter on shore was working really well. This was in charge of 7CS and 7BQ. Suddenly, out of the darkness of the river, came a faint call for help, and this turned out to be 7RS in a dinghy;

he had come over for assistance on the launch. 7CS, being the fattest ham on shore, proceeded to embark on the frail dinghy, and had a very exciting few minutes getting on board. At last the launch was reached in safety, and CS and PF tried to get the transmitter to work. Although the closed circuit was in absolute resonance, no radiation could be got in the aerial at all. At midnight they gave up until the following morning.

During all this the receiver was working on the boat, and 7BQ was amused on board with several little ditties and humorous items from the station on shore. One particularly good item was "Three O'clock in the Morning."

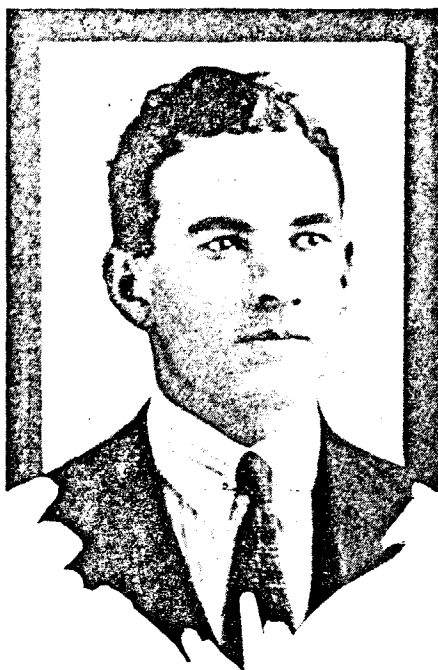
The next morning, at about nine, PF and C.S. were hard at it again, and made a systematic search to discover what was wrong with it. The first thing that was found was that there was no earth connection to the aerial coil; that was righted, but still no sign in the pea lamp in the aerial. The next thing that was found wrong was that the grid-leak was not leaking. At least, it would if it was held about six inches up in the air. This was discarded, PF substituting a cup filled with salt river water into which two wires were immersed. That fixed that little part up, but still no light in the aerial. After winding several pounds of wire on a cardboard tube and making various tapings, the thing was at last got into resonance all over and at last worked.

At 12.30 p.m. the two hams left for dinner, and as the opening of the Regatta was for 2.30 p.m., it was touch and go as to whether the Regatta was to be controlled by wireless or not this year. The fun had not ceased. When the launch proceeded some two miles down the river for the start of the first race, it was found that the shore station could not be received on the boat on account of the proximity of the two waves. This was rectified by altering the ship wave to 150 metres and the shore station to 300 metres. Duplex telephony was worked very satisfactorily.

While proceeding down the river, the boat struck some obstruction and canned over at a terrifying angle. 7PF was just preparing to send out an SOS and make a jump for it when the boat righted itself, and the trouble was over. The captain, after making an examination, announced that there was no sign of the craft making any water, so the programme was gone on with.

During this week, 7PF visited Hobart and gave evidence before the Wireless Commission.

7AB was in charge of the amplifier at the shore station at the Henley Regatta, and had many weird contraptions hooked on to the loud speaker. During the night of the Regatta, broadcast items from all the Australian stations were put on to the loud speaker, which proved to have a terrific carrying power, the music being heard three miles away, as were also the announcements from the various stations.



G George R. McCulloch, of Ballarat, who is conducting a new feature for hams—"Observations from Central Victoria"—Radio Ace, indeed.

Fifth District Notes

By Five Cee Emma.

5CM recently entered into a tube-blowing contest all on his own. Needless to say, he came out with full honours. The prize awarded him was such that he was off the air for a few weeks (in short, he had no rectifieritis, having blown two mullard 150-watt rectifying tubes, plus a box full of 201A's). He is back again now with an "S" tube obtained from 5BW, who sold it because it would work in a full wave rectifier; but 5CM says it is like most of its kind, viz., when half full, it's O.K. hi! Although using this one "S" tube in half wave R.A.C., he seems to be able to get a fair note.

5BW, the king pin on 20 metres in this State, says that just lately that wave is the bunk. Even so, he still manages a few QSR's with DX stations. He complains that there are no fixed condensers obtainable in Adelaide that will last very long on 20 metres.

5BY is building a spark coil Xmitter in the famous low power set that 5BG used last year. Doug. is taking this with him when he goes for a trip round Kangaroo Island shortly.

CRIO and CBZ were recently in Adelaide, and saw a few of the gang. The fives were very envious of the little 50 watt U.V. 203A that the former is using, and would like to see a similar one adorning their Xmitters. He is working on the 19th harmonic of the ship loop aerial on 20 metres. He says he can't strike a harmonic on the 40 metre band, so is working exclusively on 20 metres. Many stations who call him often miss a QSO, because he is unable to start up as quickly as most hams can. It takes him three or four minutes to start up, and so many who answer his CQ think

that he hasn't heard them when he doesn't come back straight away. Just listen a bit after you call him next time, before you switch on to someone else.

5DA starts up now and again with a very hefty signal, and rather a queer note. One would almost swear that he used a M.G., but he is still using the pair of "S" tubes he had four years ago.

There are a few new calls on the job, viz., 5HP, 5JH, 5SL and 5MB. The first three are on 200 metres, and seem to have no difficulty in working Victoria on two-way fone. The last one, 5MB, is building his station with considerable care, and should put out a good signal on 33 metres by the time this appears in print. Their QRA's are: 5HP, Hyde Park Radio Club, 18 Commercial Road, Hyde Park; 5JH, V. Chinnell, Osmond Terrace, Norwood; 5SL, L. Fielder, Main Street, Woodville; 5MB, M. Brown, 24 Northgate Street, Torrensview.

5BX thought he would start up again after a long rest, but his signals are not as good as they were when he first started.

5WH isn't heard very much now, but says he will be going again as soon as he gets settled in his new shack. He recently replaced his Philips 30-watters that he used in the rectifiers by a pair of "S" tubes, but his note isn't as pure D.C. as it used to be.

Working mostly during the week-end, 5DX seems to be able to keep his sigs exactly, the same week in and week out.

3ES says he wants to see his call in these notes, though for the life of my U.X. 210, I can't, because these are supposed to be Fifth District notes. Aren't you in the boom with the "ECPIP"—is his "YL" to blame? hi!

Anyway, one thing I might mention about 3ES concerns his card. In "QST" there was once a stray re getting one's QSL cards printed, free of cost, by the local department of commerce, provided the department could put a small ad. on it. Well, ole 3ES has worked on this line, as on the back of his card reads the following: "Read the 'Argus' and the 'Australian' for Wireless Notes." fb om,

and why don't others follow this idea, and get your card for nix.

On 20 metres, 5HG has eight separate waves, and each wave has eight back waves, each back wave has eight more waves, which I presume are further back than the back waves, making a grand total of 504 waves, and all from one lil' station 'sposed to be on one wave.

Seventh District Notes

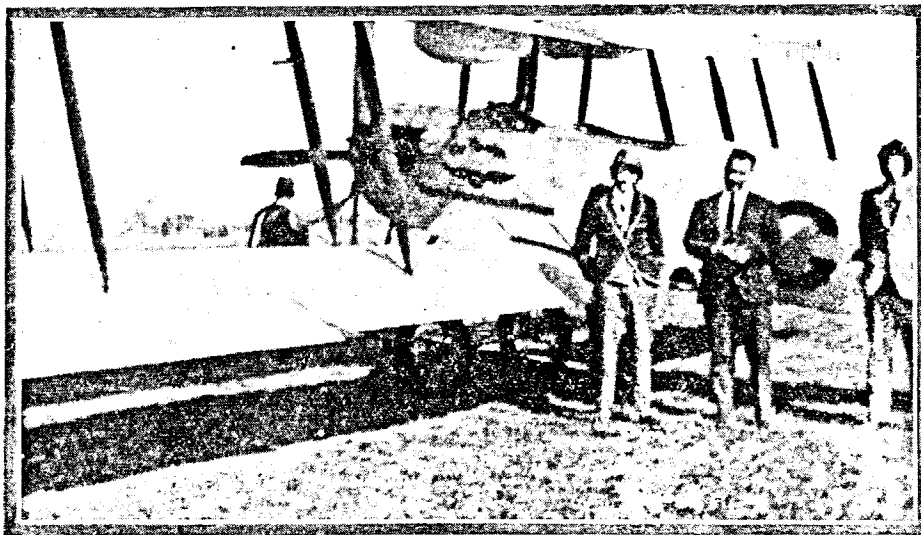
By 7 Cork Esses.

THERE was an enthusiastic gathering of the hams of Tasmania on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Tasmanian Division of the W.I.A. on Saturday, July 30. Secretary 7PF was a sad man, it having to be a very dry dinner on account of the necessary rectifier solution being banned in the Albert Hall, where the dinner was held, hi! hi! Lemonade is not a very good solution to make a speech on.

Most of the members, having heard it so often, know it even better than he does, and pull him up if he leaves out any. From those of the Hobart members who attended, we learned that Charlie Oldham, sat for his exam. recently, and seemed to have a good chance of getting through.

7CW gave us an interesting account of his phone work with Belgium, France and Russia, while 7HL has been doing some good work in connection with the re-broadcasting of NU-2XAF and PCJJ by 7ZL. He held the station PCJJ for two and a half hours on a recent occasion, while the B.C.L.'s were listening to the re-broadcast on the higher wave.

Now that the Launceston Wireless Exhibition is over the shacks of some of the hams of this city will again resume their neat and tidy (?) appearance. 7PF has announced his intention of building a new 85-metre transmitter, after the style of the Reinartz. Phil. is shrewd; he waits until someone else has tried it, and then has a go at it himself.



G Three fourth district hams who believe that it is an advantage to be in the air as well as on the air.

Readers' Obedience

will be devoted to letters subjects of interest to the advanced broadcast listener. invited but it must be assumes no responsibility for as opinions of correspondents not necessarily represent our Anonymous letters will considered.

2CM

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir,—As some experimenters or, perhaps, several are continually using my call sign 2CM, will you be good enough to insert a small par in "Radio" to the effect that "Station 2CM has been off the air for some months, and will be off for the next year or so, and request that anybody working a station using my call sign should endeavour to trace the culprit"?—Yours, etc.,

CHAS. MACLURCAN.

3XX

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir,—I would be very glad if you would publish a notice to the effect that I have packed up in Western Australia and have removed myself and my belongings to Victoria. In asking you to publish this, I want you to make especial reference to the sincere regret that I feel in leaving the gang over in Western Australia. From start to finish, during the whole of my association with them, I found them a particularly fine bunch.

I hope to dig in with the crowd in Victoria, and you may rest assured that "Radio" will always find a soft spot with me.

I am not getting out of the transmitting game, but in fact am already getting some gear together, and I will be heard again in the 20, 30 and 90 metre bands. Please notify all hams that my new call sign is 3XX.—Yours, etc.,

HARRY T. SIMMONS (late 6KX).
No. 7 Wordsworth Street,
Moonee Ponds, Vic.

Caging the Launceston Roar

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir,—It is doubtful whether any city in the world was so troubled with interference to wireless reception as was Launceston up till about a year ago. Given a spell of fine weather, with good drying winds—which one can usually rely on getting in Launceston for nine months in the year—and all that could be tuned in on any set was what appeared to be the roar of a waterfall. This very soon became known far and wide as the "Launceston Roar," and it is a matter for regret that a record was not kept of the many theories advanced, fantastic and otherwise, as to its cause.

The most puzzling thing about this trouble was that a few minutes' rain would absolutely silence it for a brief period. Usually the interference to reception in any city is caused by leaks from electricity supply mains or arcing on tramway trolley wheels, commutators of motors, or similar causes, which are accentuated by wet weather; but in Launceston the conditions were reversed, the only time one could rely on getting good reception was while it was raining.

It had been proved beyond doubt that the interference came from the Municipal Council's electricity supply mains, and after spending a great deal of time and thought on trying to solve the mystery, the writer evolved a theory of the cause of the trouble which eventually enabled it to be eliminated in a very simple manner.

When the overhead high-tension cables were first erected in the city in the early 'nineties, they were put up to comply with the British Board of Trade Regulations at that time; those regulations provided that the cables should have a rubber and braid insulation, and should be suspended from a steel bearer cable by iron or steel clips at six foot intervals. To prevent the clips from chafing the insulation, a strip of tarred felt was wrapped round the cable, which, of course, added to the insulation between the copper and steel cables. Both cables were supported on porcelain insulators, the steel cable terminating at the shackle or anchor insulators, which were about every half-mile on a straight run, and the copper cable, of course, running right through to the point of utilisation.

With this arrangement of the two cables, it was thought that the steel cable would have a current induced in it which would be a good deal out of phase with the current in the copper cable; in other words, would be reaching its maximum potential when that in the copper cable was approaching its zero at every alternation. This, it was thought, would probably set up an invisible discharge between the two cables in dry weather, when the insulation was good, and thus cause the interference, and when there was sufficient rain to reduce the insulation resistance, the discharge would cease and a much appreciated silence be obtained on all receiving sets.

The obvious thing to do was to adopt some means of preventing a difference of potential building-up between the two cables. To achieve this, the insulation on the copper cable was stripped for a

few inches about every quarter of a mile and the bare copper bound up tight to the steel cable with a copper binding wire.

This, of course, could not be accomplished without causing some inconvenience to electricity users, and after one of the high tension distribution circuits was completely bonded in this way, the citizens were further inconvenienced by having the whole electricity supply cut off to put the theory into practical operation.

It was on a Saturday afternoon when the "Roar" was particularly bad, and it was found that the bonded circuit introduced no noise whatever into the receiving sets, but immediately any of the other circuits were switched on the trouble started again, and when the whole supply was resumed, reception was impossible.

All of the circuits were similarly bonded as soon as the work could possibly be undertaken, with the result that vendors of wireless apparatus were once more able to do business.—Yours, etc.,

GEO. J. McELWEE,

Asst. Electrical Engineer, Launceston.

Five Metre Test

Dear Sir,—I read with interest the Editorial in the amateur experimental section of June issue of "Radio," regarding the possibility of running some 5 metre tests. I am glad to see that "Radio" has begun to take a step in this direction. What is really needed is some central point to make the arrangements, and to my opinion, the Aussie ham paper is the starting point.

You will remember that some time ago a 5 metre test was run, in which the following stations took part: 2IS, 2DY, 2JY, 4AN and 4AW, with 5CM listening. The results of this test were nil from 4AN and myself, but the Sydney transmitters were able to cover somewhere about sixty miles at R-8 night and day, using 80 watts on one U.X.210. Now I can't recollect seeing any account of this achievement in "Radio," except in Bananaland's notes. Perhaps the Sydney transmitters did not think their little test worth recording. How's that?

However, it was suggested by several of those who took part in the last test that another such test be run off very shortly, but seeing that "Radio" has taken up the matter, I think it would be wise to "ORX" a while, and make it (that is, the 5 metre test) an Australia-wide affair. Something on the lines of a CQ party, similar to that outlined in a recent issue of "QST," would, to my opinion, be the thing.

In concluding, I cannot do better than to advise you to get in touch with Gray 2IS, who was responsible for arranging the last test, and to thank 3WM McAWley for the information on the resistance of water grid leaks.—Yours, etc.,

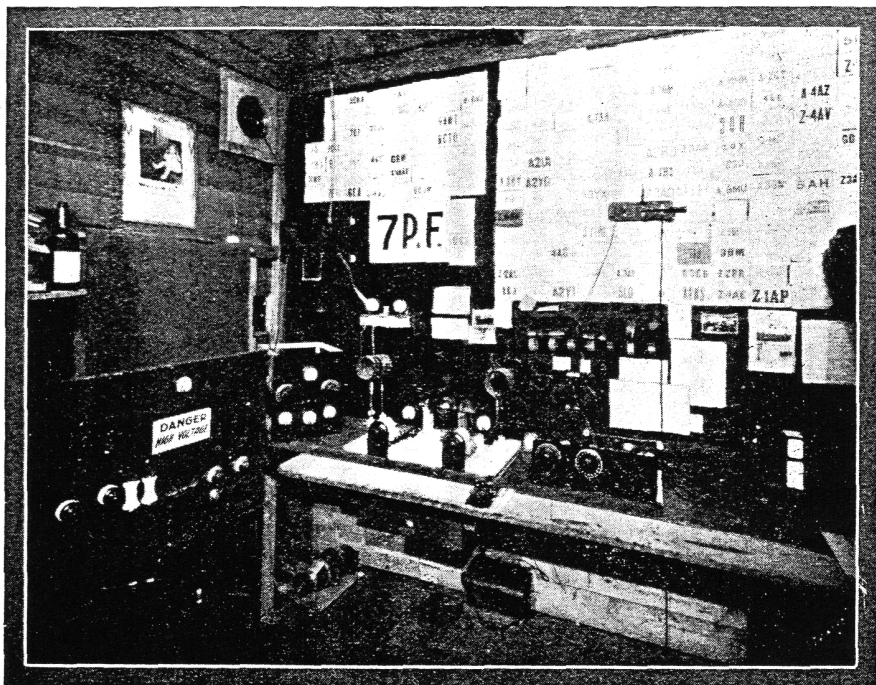
A. E. WALZ.

Nundah.

Amateur Transmitting Station OA-7PF

Details of a well-known Tassie Station, operated by P. Oakley Fysh, 46 Mary Street, Launceston

STATION OA-7PF has been in operation since June, 1925, since when many changes have taken place in the layout and the gear used. The present photo shows the gear that is in use at this time. Reading from left to right there is the power-supply board, on the left of which are the H.T. and filament supply switches for the big transmitter. In the top centre is the H.T. voltmeter, which shows the voltage being delivered to the same set, while immediately below this is the motor control switch for the motor which drives the 1 k.w. D.C. generator. On the left of the board are grouped the H.T. and filament supply switches for the small transmitter, together with the motor starting switch for the motor which drives the 500 volt D.C. generator supplying this set. At the back of the board on a shelf are arranged the filament rheostats for both sets, the filament transformer for the large set and the two filter circuits. The small set, which stands to the right of the power-supply board is a Coupled Hartley for phone and C.W., employing two U.X.210's—one as oscillator and the other as modulator (Heising), shunt-fed from the small generator mentioned above. Filament supply for this set is from accumulators. It is intended that the Hartley shall give place to the Split Colpitts so soon as the time can be found for the necessary alterations. Mounted on the panel of this set at the top there is the aerial ammeter, and on the bottom from left to right are the oscillator m/a. meter, the plate voltmeter, and the modulator m/a. meter. The output from this set is fed to a five-wire cage aerial strung from the top of an 80-foot lattice mast, and led in through the Pyrex dish shown at the top of the photo. The counterpoise is a six-wire fan led in through another Pyrex dish, just to the right of the blind. The two large switches to the right of this are the aerial earthing switches for the transmitting aeri-als. Next, on the right, is the short-wave transmitter, employing a Marconi T250 in the Armstrong tuned-plate tuned-grid circuit series fed from the 1 k.w. D.C. generator. On the left and right of the valve respectively are the plate m/a. meter and filament voltmeter, while in front of these are the plate tuning and grid tuning condensers, which are Igranic .0002 mfd. The coils are 3/16in. copper tube annealed and wound on 4in. formers, and are mounted on copper up-rights, which, in turn, are mounted on



¶ The Outfit at OA-7PF.

porcelain pedestal insulators of the G.R. type. Above the plate coil will be seen a small shelf carrying the aerial pick-up coil and the aerial and counterpoise ammeters and series condensers. The output from this set is fed to a vertical copper tube aerial 27ft. high and a single wire counterpoise at right angles. It is intended that a current fed Hertz shall be substituted for the present system in the near future. Some considerable difficulty was experienced with getting a pure note from this set, in spite of the fact that a D.C. generator was in use. The trouble was finally overcome by the insertion of two 200-turn R.F. chokes right at the brushes of the generator, thus preventing the R.F. from the set reaching the commutator. The final item of interest is a three-valve receiver of the three-coil Schnell type, having a range of from 12.5 to 200 metres. The collection of coils above this receiver is a relic of the B.C.L. days, and is kept there through sheer laziness. While the DX record of this station is nothing out of the way, an excuse is found in the fact that it also houses the calibration department of the Tasmanian Division of the W.I.A., and consequently a lot of the owner's time is spent on instrument work of varying kinds. One of the most interesting instruments that is used here is the Moullin voltmeter, with a range of 5 amps. With this instrument it is possible to measure the strength of a signal received on an ordinary crystal set. The 1 k.w. D.C. generator mentioned above is housed outside the shack

in a large weather-proof box, together with the motor driving it. This was the means adopted of getting over the trouble experienced from the vibration of the motor, which used to cause "wobulation" of the carrier and make the operator tear his hair when the reports varied from raw A.C. to R.A.C. On the floor under the power-supply board is the accumulator supplying the filaments of the 85-metre set, the 500 volt generator, and the receiver filament battery. On the extreme left of the photo on a shelf is what appears to be a whisky bottle, but, in fairness to the owner, it should be explained that it is really a distorted view of the methylated spirit bottle, the distortion being caused by the wide-angle lens used for the photo. It may be mentioned that, in addition to building the whole of the radio gear, 7PF also built the shack which houses it.

The latest addition to the list of New Zealand Amateur transmitters is 2BX, operated by G. R. Waters, 87 Hamilton Road, Wellington.

Three new Tassies are on the air now, and would welcome reports. QRA's:—7JK, Jack Hrine, 305 Elizabeth Street, North Hobart; 7CH, C. Harrison, Rokeby Road, Bellerive, Tasmania; 7HR, Hobart Radio Research Club, Elizabeth Street, Hobart.

Are Seventh District Stations Overlooked?

By "7 Cork Esses"

CONDITIONS on the ham band of late have been very good, at least good for Launceston. The mainland stations are coming in now at very good strength, but it is almost impossible to raise them, as they all seem to be hunting after DX and do not bother about stations in their own country. What has become of the R.C.C.? Has it died a natural death? Most of the mainland stations have been coming in here at max r, and I learn from my friend Watty (7DX) that the period of from three days prior to the appearance of the new moon to three days after it has gone, signals can always be counted on as being at their best. Why? The hams in the north have been rejoicing in the visit of 7DX to their midst on his way to Adelaide to attend the convention. During his stay in Launceston he was the guest of 7CS, and, needless to say, spent most of his time in the shack.

7PF.

Phil has another spasm. After being off the air for several months except for spasmodic outbursts, he is at it once again in earnest. Don't know whether 7DX's visit had anything to do with it, but it happened at the time he visited Launceston, hi! Phil is very busy building up his 80-metre transmitter, and intends putting any messages required in Adelaide during the conference there on fone. The other morning he got up early, at least early for him, namely, 5.45 a.m., with the intention of working the world while all the other unsuspecting hams in Launceston slept; but alas! not a signal did he hear. Never mind, Phil, one often has disappointments like that; why not try doing it for a week, and you might have better results?

7BQ.

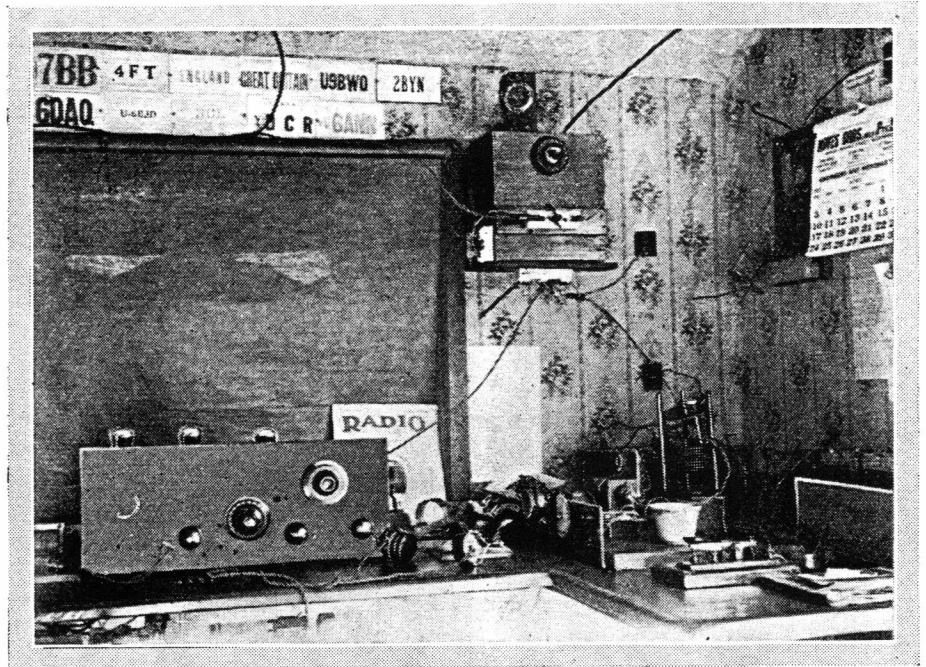
Old Len is still plodding away with his UX-210, and is getting fine reports from the other side of the world. Len is now also on 205 metres with fone, and let me tell you, his music is O.K. and well modulated. BQ will be very glad of reports of his transmissions. He and 7CS have been doing a lot of duplex work on this band during the past few weeks, and dozens of experiments have been tried and much knowledge gained.

7LA-RS.

This combination has been very quiet of late. Ron is still plodding away at his crystal. Heard him in conversation the other night with 7DX, and he was telling him that he thought his crystal was too greasy with fingering it, and that it would not oscillate. I understand that Watty has taken the said crystal with him to Adelaide to have it re-ground by 5BG, so I suppose when it arrives back there will be sure to be some awful noises on the air until the quartz is got going properly.

7AB.

Mr. Arthur Smith, of High Street, is still very busy building sets and doesn't



The outfit at OA-7GH consistently heard on 30 metres on the mainland, but unheard in Hobart on account of skipped distance effect.

seem to have time to get on the air now with his transmitter; in fact, I think his rectifier has gone all mouldy and gone to the pack. 7PF had the surprise of his life the other day. He saw Arthur driving down town in his Rolls-Royce-Ford, and thought he had a lead pencil in his mouth, but suddenly a puff of smoke burst from the pencil. When Phil got close enough he found that "boy" was smoking a cigarette. Arthur, you must not take on such vices; you have too many already. But you certainly know a good cigarette when you see one.

7BT.

Old Beer Toch does not have much time for wireless these days; he is very busy studying for his final exam. in chemistry, and hopes in the New Year to tear a few holes in the ether. During his spare time at the present he has been filling the role as engineer to 7CS, and helping him with his 226-metre transmissions on Sunday nights. His husky voice is well known to listeners in Launceston and other parts of Australia through this medium.

7MK.

I believe that 7MK is going to burst out on the 200-metre band shortly with fone. He has not been on the air for some months now for no apparent reason. Perhaps when he commences his transmissions on the 200-metre band he will take up short-wave xmitting again.

7 Cork Esses.

I hate writing anything about myself, but I'm busting to tell. CS has been mostly on 226 metres during the past

four months, and has at last practically got his transmission on that wave perfect. During this period some 2,000 reports have been received on the transmissions. His sigs. have been consistently received at Christchurch, N.Z., on the loud-speaker on three valves for two months at a stretch, and also in all the Australian states. One thing that old CS boasts about is that he has answered every report that he has ever received on his transmissions since he has been on the air. How many transmitters in OA can say the same? Dit, dit, dah, dah, dit, dit. The short waves have not been neglected when the power QRM is quiet enough for sigs. to be heard. At the present time he is using the third harmonic system, and the sigs. seem to travel out O.K. according to reports received. 7CS will be visiting Melbourne at Xmas for a month, so, Melbourne hams, look out for an invasion of your various shacks by the fat fellow.

7DX.

Watty has been and gone. He spent two days in Launceston recently on his way to Adelaide, and gave the hams here a number of hints on their transmitters, etc. He tells me that he has not been able to get on the air very much lately on account of being too busy with B.C.L. sets. He is now manager (radio) of a large firm in Hobart, and I am sure the whole gang will wish him success in his new venture.

7JK.

I understand that Jack has been doing good work in Hobart. During the past

few months he has been QSO a foreign station every night, and keeping up communication for long times at a stretch. For the moment I forget his QRA, but if I remember rightly, most of the messages received were in Esperanto. I understand that this foreign station cannot be heard now. Perhaps it is due to one of those periods of fading, or perhaps it was an unlicensed station, and the owner has been caught and jailed.

7LJ.

I hear that Mr. Jensen has got a new aerial at last, and has done away with his "ivy" aerial. By that I mean an aerial that creeps around the house and corners and over the roof. That is the worst of boarding houses, as they are not always situated so as to get a decent aerial up. Why not get married and have a house built to order so that you can put up a proper antenna?

7HR.

From all reports, 7HR, the Hobart Radio Research Club's transmitter, has been getting out to some order. Using the conventional shunt Hartley with two 201A's in parallel, with two of the same valves as full wave rectifiers, reports have varied from R5 to R6. The input is said never to exceed eight or nine watts.

7GH and 7GD.

Nothing has been heard of these stations for many moons, although they have been consistently on the air on the 30-metre band. Their sigs. do not reach this part of the world—at least, I mean they hop right over the top of us. What about going up to the 80-metre band now and again to exchange greetings? I would suggest you write to Mr. Fysh, 7PF, the secretary of the Wireless Institute, Tasmanian Division, and endeavour to get him to arrange a certain night and time each week for listening in on the 80-metre band. Cork Esses for one will be only too pleased to fall in with the idea; in fact, he is on the air now on 90 metres with fone and Morse.

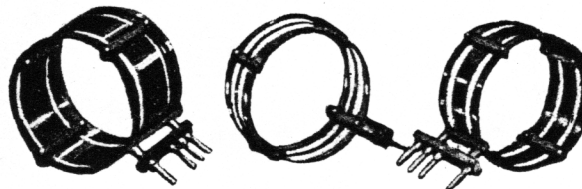
Others.

Some of the mainland stations heard recently are 3GR with a 1,000 cycle note that is a pleasure to copy; 4NW, R5 steady RAC; OZ-2AY, R6 with raw AC note; one OZ-1FE, R max with good RAC; OZ-3AW, R4 to 5 with good RAC, but with slight chirp (what about some poisoned wheat, O.M.?); OA-2IJ, R6 with pure DC note but bad key clicks; OA-5OM, R max but wobbly RAC note; OZ-2BO, R7 RAC using break in; and OA-5WH, R max with good RAC note, but with his spacer too close to be pleasant. Why do you hams use those spacing waves? You perhaps do not realise that you are causing a lot of unnecessary interference by occupying two portions of an already too narrow and crowded band. There are many other ways of keying without causing interference, and in these days of too many stations to fit into these bands, it behoves everyone to occupy only that space which is absolutely necessary for the operation of his station.

7th District hams extend cordial Xmas and New Year greetings to all "ham-land."

Announcing —

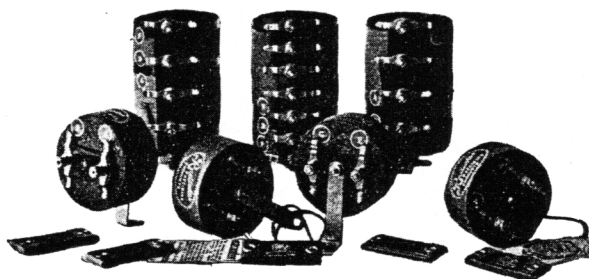
RADIOKES SHORT WAVE COIL KIT



This is a most excellent Coil Kit, covering a range of 15-130 metres when used in conjunction with .00015 M.F. Condenser. The Kit consists of three interchangeable coils—variable, primary, and base—constructed according to best accepted short wave practice.

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Section

Wireless Institute of Australia TASMANIAN DIVISION.

THE usual monthly meeting of the division was held at the Institute room, Launceston, on the 10th inst. There was one of the best attendances seen at a similar meeting. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. T. K. Jebb.

The secretary mentioned having received from the Burgess Battery Company of America a list of the American short-wave broadcasting stations. The programme for the forthcoming convention in Adelaide was also read.

The chairman then welcomed Mr. Trevor Watkins, who will represent the division at the convention, to the meeting, and remarked that he felt it was a pity that we did not have the opportunity more often of welcoming the southern members to the meetings. He said that he felt that Mr. Watkins would ably represent the division at Adelaide, and looked forward with pleasure to the time when we would have our visitor with us again after his visit to the mainland.

Mr. Watkins responded, and conveyed the greetings of the Hobart Radio Research Club and the southern members to the meeting. He expressed the feeling of pleasure he had at being selected to go to Adelaide, and hoped that he would have a very satisfactory report to put before the division on his return.

Mr. Watkins then proceeded to give the members some details of the whaling expeditions to the Antarctic, one of which left Hobart recently on its annual visit

to the South Pole. He mentioned that there were three expeditions, and that the one of which he knew the most in regard to the radio past of it was the s.s. "Neilson Alonso." The ship's call-sign is ARCX, and is equipped with a short-wave transmitter as well as the usual ship set. The short-wave set is operated on a wavelength of 30-5 metres, and uses a 600 cycle alternator with full wave rectification. The rectifiers are two French 500-watters, with a similar valve as oscillator. The resultant 1,200 cycle note is very pleasing to listen to. The equipment of ARCX is of the very best, and last year's constant communication with the ship's home port, Bergen, Sweden, was maintained during the period when the ship was in Antarctic waters. For the aerial he uses the ship's main aerial worked on an umteenth harmonic. The circuit used is the good old tuned plate, tuned grid in a factory-

built set. The operator would like to arrange schedules with any Australian station on a night after night basis, so that he may know how to lay out his work. He will be QSO VIS every night at 8.30 p.m. our time, and after this will QRX for OA stations. In addition to the short-wave transmitter just mentioned, the ship is fitted with a 15-watt fone set, using two B406 valves fed from 300 volts dry batteries. The wavelength of this set is just below 2KY on the broadcast band. In addition to the wireless sets on the mother ship, the small whalers, Pol 1-5 are being equipped with fone sets so that they may keep in closer touch with ARCX and also themselves. They are also being equipped with direction finding apparatus. They carry no operators, so that the fone sets are very necessary. The circuit being used in these sets is the shunt Hartley with grid modulation.

After these very interesting details of ARCX, Mr. Watkins gave the members some of his experiences with different forms of Hertz aerials, which were of the greatest interest to those present.

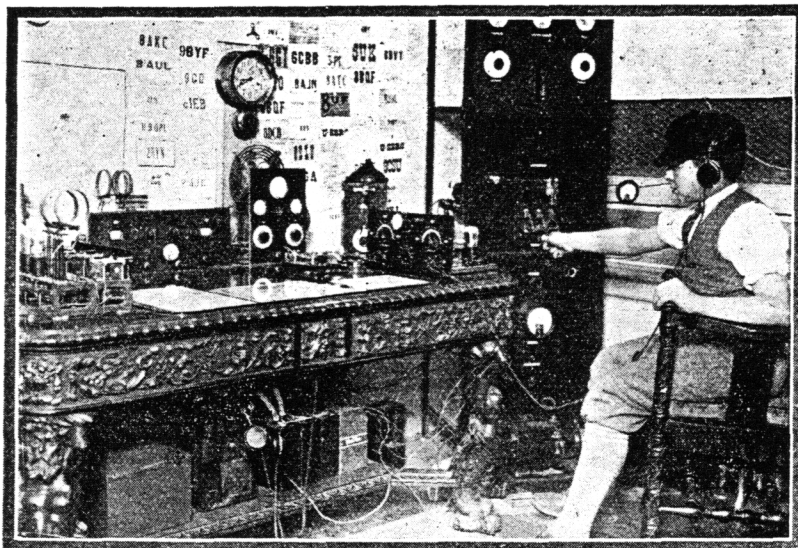
At the conclusion of the talk the president thanked the speaker, and wished him "au-revoir" on behalf of the members, and said that he would look forward to his return from the convention.

Coffee and biscuits concluded a very enjoyable evening.

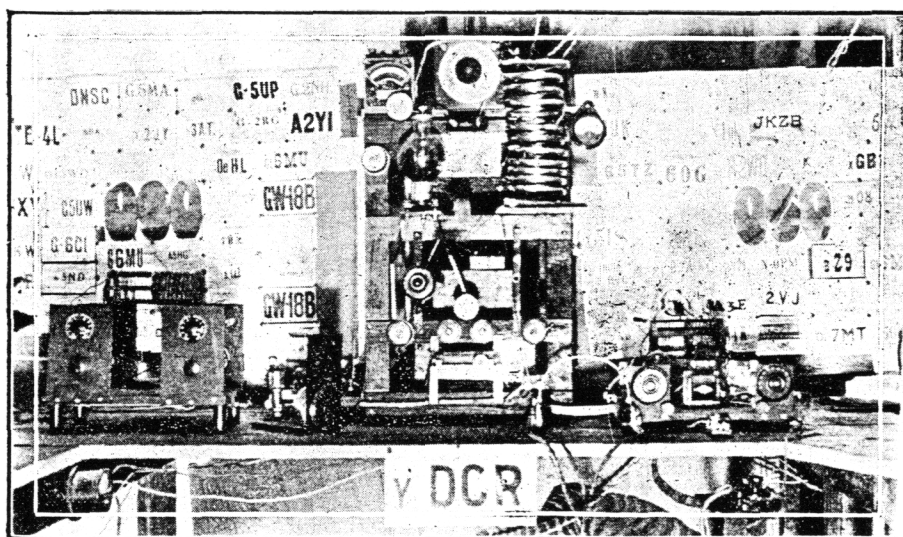
CALLS HEARD.

Calls heard by NU-7EC, Astoria, Oregon, U.S.A., forwarded by Allan Stutchbury, OA-3HL.

OA-2BB	OA-2UK	OA-3XE	OA-5YM
OA-2CM	OA-2WC	OA-3XO	OA-6SA
OA-2DY	OA-2YI	OA-4AN	OA-7CW
OA-2GW	OA-2YJ	OA-4CG	OA-7CS
OA-2HM	OA-3AL	OA-4GO	OA-7DX
OA-2IJ	OA-3AM	OA-5BG	OA-7HL
OA-2NO	OA-3BQ	OA-5BW	OA-7JB
OA-2RB	OA-3DC	OA-5DX	
OA-2RC	OA-3ES	OA-5HG	
OA-2RE	OA-3HL	OA-5LF	
OA-2RX	OA-3LG	OA-5LX	OZ-1AN
OA-2SH	OA-3LR	OA-5RM	OZ-1FD
OA-2SS	OA-3TM	OA-5WS	OZ-1FX
OA-2TM	OA-3WM	OA-5WH	Etc.



Robert Marx, of New York, the youngest licenced radio operator in the United States. He is 12 years old, and his station, 2AZK, has been heard here on 40 metres. Has Australia a younger operator?



The Continental station YDCR, often heard here.