

Improving the Super-Heterodyne's Selectivity; WTIC, Hartford, in Pictures; Winner of Gold Cup Best Announcer Contest; Variable Coupling for Tuned R.F.

# Radio Digest

EVERY WEEK

Illustrated PROGRAMS

TEN CENTS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. & DOM. OF CANADA

Vol. XIV

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By Radio Digest Publishing Co.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1925

No. 10

## WHO WINS GOLD CUP?

SEE PAGE 3

### SAVANTS DETERMINE TOP OF SKY CEILING

PROVE HEAVISIDE THEORY TO BE ABSOLUTE FACT

"Skip Distance" of Short Waves Is Key to Solution—Means Lower Cost Communication

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigations conducted by the naval research laboratory, in association with the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, have resulted in confirming the theory of the existence of an ionized region in the higher levels of the earth's atmosphere.

From observations made, it appears that the plane of maximum density, in popular language, the "ceiling" of the sky, lies at a varying distance above the surface of the earth, rising and falling as weather conditions vary.

#### Dr. Heaviside Conceived Theory

This layer, the conception of which originated independently with the late Dr. Heaviside in England, is known, in the scientific world, as the Heaviside layer. It acts as a deflecting surface to electromagnetic waves under which they are guided around the world in a very similar way to that in which whispered sound waves run under the domes of the Capitol at Washington and of Saint Paul's Cathedral in London.

The results attained are based upon an analysis of the phenomenon known as

(Continued on page 2)



### KDKA LEADS WAY TO LESS INTERFERENCE

ADOPTS PIEZO CRYSTAL AS WAVE SLIP PREVENTER

May End Ninety Per Cent of Inter-station Interference—Crystal Small in Size

By W. W. Rodgers

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Interference caused by a station being off its assigned wave length, now the principal source of Radio interference, is doomed.

It is estimated that by eliminating the variation from assigned wave lengths, ninety per cent of present day interference will be avoided.

A device that automatically holds a station constantly to a certain fixed frequency or wave length, much the same as the balance wheel dictates the speed of a watch, or a governor regulates the speed of a steam engine, has been put in use by Westinghouse Station KDKA.

#### Prove Worth on KDKA Short Wave

This device consists of a "piezo" crystal, ground to a certain size and general form, and placed in a specially designed transmitting circuit. The size and shape of the crystal governs the frequency or wave length of the transmitter and holds it constant. The only way to change it is to replace the crystal, or grind it to another size.

Such crystals have been in experimental use for months on the KDKA short-wave

(Continued on page 2)



Dark hair has its charm whether bobbed or not as evidenced by the trio of Radio artists herewith. The smiling lady at the left is Harriet Murphy, prominent Washington actress in the cast of the Arts Club players in their WRC debut. The raven tresses in the center belong to Joan Ruth, heard from WEAF. The waves of the Pacific are no more entrancing than those of the crowning beauty of Elfrida Steindorf, right, soprano soloist on the KGO Little Symphony orchestra Sunday programs.



# KDKA LEADS WAY TO LESS INTERFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

set, a type of transmitter on which constant frequencies are difficult to maintain. After tests demonstrated that the crystal would control the wave length, and that normal power could be used with it, H. P. Davis, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, announced that the regular KDKA 309-meter set and the other Westinghouse stations, WBZ, Springfield, Mass.; KYW, Chicago, and KFKX, Hastings, Nebr., would be equipped with the device. Tests of the crystal control already have been run by WBZ and the KDKA 309-meter transmitting set. The crystals can be ground for use on any wave length no matter how low or high.

### Slipping Waves Greatest Trouble

Although with the simple, broadly tuned receiving sets a shift in the wave length is scarcely noticeable, with the sharply tuned receivers now being sold the greatest source of interference is the station that slips off its assigned frequency.

Since the station wave lengths each are separated only by ten kilocycles, it is a serious matter when a transmitter changes its wave lengths even as little as two kilocycles, which in the case of a station operating on 309 meters, would be but 0.2 of one per cent.

If a shift greater than two kilocycles occurs, there is a whistling sound beat note, or other distortion heard in the receiving set, and the signals from two stations are jumbled together so that neither can be heard clearly.

### Hard to End Variation

This shifting of wave length has been difficult to prevent, as it may be caused by such seemingly trivial things as a sagging of the antenna or a variation of the current used in the transmitter.

It has been known to scientists that certain crystals have the power of vibrating at frequencies in the Radio range. These are called piezo crystals. It was learned that the frequency at which the crystal vibrated was governed by its size and shape. It was also learned that by using the crystal in a specially constructed circuit, and building the crystal's oscillation on up through the high power transmitting set, the wave length emitted is exactly the same as that of the crystal. No ordinary change in the adjustment of the transmitting set can cause any appreciable change in the wave length. The use of the crystal also improves the quality of the transmission by reducing the amount of distortion.

The crystal used by KDKA is about the size of a half dollar.

# MEASURES SKY ROOF

(Continued from page 1)

the "skip distance" which was checked by a simple mechanical device by means of which the effective distance of the deflecting layer may be actually measured. In the pioneer work of short-wave transmission, it was the experience that signals could be picked up at distances 40 or 50 miles. Then they disappeared.

They were again picked up at points several hundreds of miles distant. The intervening dead space of non-reception became known as the "skip distance."

In seeking to account for this a theory was developed at the research laboratory that there was a relation between the earth's magnetic field, the frequency of the waves used, skip distances observed and the height of the Heaviside layer.

This relation could be, and was, worked out mathematically using data contributed by the members of the American Radio Relay league amateurs and their co-workers in foreign countries.

### Will Bring Cheaper Communication

The joint experiments with the Carnegie institution approached the solution of the problem from a different angle, demonstrating definitely the existence of two waves, one of them arriving by way of the earth and the other by way of the layer. From these experiments estimates of effective height of the layer were made, and these estimates were essentially in agreement with the estimates derived from observations on the skip distance.

The knowledge now gained will play an important part in further advancing the Radio art.

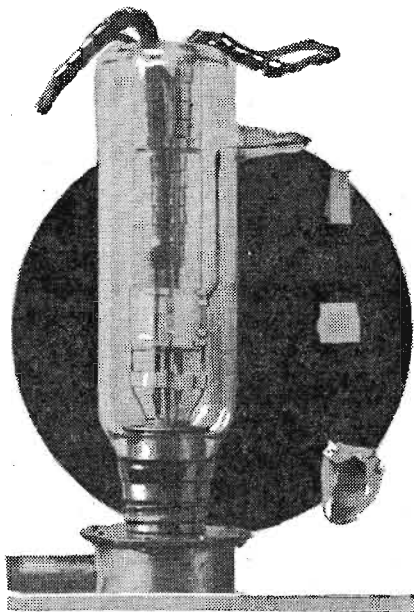
The naval research laboratory is now in communication with practically every country in the world using short waves.

Understanding of the principles involved has progressed to the point where it can be definitely stated that a high frequency transmitting station can be built at a cost of \$60,000 that will give better service and longer range than the present high-power stations costing \$2,000,000 each, and the cost of operation will be correspondingly reduced.

### KFNF Radio Operator Weds

SHENANDOAH.—Cupid has again invaded the ranks of the Henry Field Seed company and this time has fired his dart into the heart of KFNF's operator Eugene Whitaker and the lucky young woman.

# WEE CRYSTAL BOSS OF GIGANTIC TUBES



Ten-kilowatt transmitting tubes, one of which is shown above, now look askance upon small piezo crystals such as those pictured at the right of the tube, since KDKA has found the wee crystals capable of holding transmitters on their exact assigned wave lengths. The two top crystals have been ground for use, while the one at the bottom is the rough product. The size and shape of a piezo crystal governs the wave length or frequency at which it will oscillate.

### Best Invention to Get Medal

LONDON.—Sir Arthur Stanley, president of the newly-formed Radio league, which is already said to have the largest membership of any Radio club in the world, has offered a gold medal for the best Radio invention produced during the next six months. This award, which will be known as the Stanley medal, will only be open to members of the league.

# HOOVER HINTS AT NEW RADIO LAWS

Believes Fourth Conference Will Settle Much—Judge Davis Is Busy on Legislation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Judge Davis, solicitor of the department of commerce, has given much thought to the question of new Radio legislation, Secretary of Commerce Hoover recently stated, but the secretary himself has not yet taken the matter up. He is of the opinion that considerable will be brought out along these lines at the forthcoming Radio conference.

Questioned the other day on the subject, Mr. Hoover stated that he has not yet decided on the date for the Radio conference but he said that he would make announcement of the date at least thirty days before the conference is to convene.

### Five Continental Stations Change Wave Lengths

PARIS.—Among changes in wave lengths intimated by prominent foreign stations within the last week or two are the following:

- Koenigs-wusterhausen, Germany: New uniform length, 1,300 meters.
- Radio-Catalana, Barcelona, Spain: New length, 460 meters.
- Dortmund, Germany: New length, 265 meters.
- Cointrin, Geneva: Experimental length, 1,100 meters.
- Nottingham, England: New length, 325 meters.

### Russian Workers Become Fans

MOSCOW.—The amazing progress of Radio in Russia within the past few months is strikingly shown in the official figures just published that over 6,000 workers' clubs and nearly 12,000 public reading rooms in Russia have been fitted with receiving sets.

### Madrid Broadcasts Till 1 A. M.

MADRID.—The recently opened Madrid station is trying an experiment in late broadcasting of concert programs. These start daily at 11 p. m. Madrid time and go on till 1 a. m.

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# Looking Ahead

There Were Many Other Announcers in the race besides the winner, so next week's issue will contain the final standing of every man entered in the 1925 Gold Cup Best Announcer Contest.

Radio Fans Have Scrap Books wherein they paste photos of their favorites just as do the movie fans, so next week we will publish pictures of the winner and the fifteen who finished right below him that will be worthy of places of honor in your own Radio Who's Who.

Belgium and Its Radio-Belgique will be the next topic of Fred Smith, America's first Radio Ambassador. Mr. Smith has forwarded some pictures of the artists of that station and also gives a few sidelights on beggars and rough railroad trips.

Part Two of the Storage B Battery series will complete the instructions for you to follow in cutting down the high cost of high voltage.

Professor Moreton Next Discusses the use of a tube as a regenerative detector and as an oscillator in his A. B. C. Radio Fundamentals series.

Newsstands Don't Always Have One Left

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# KILOCYCLES REPLACE WAVE LENGTH DIALS

BUREAU OF STANDARDS TO TELL HOW TO CHANGE

Rapidity of Waves Rather Than Length Designation Will Aid in Logging Stations

By L. M. Lamm

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In Radio, the term "kilocycle" is gradually taking the place of "wave length" says the bureau of standards.

All listeners and users of sets will want to know and understand the new rating which increasingly governs their tuning in. The making or logging of dials is found to have certain advantages when in the newer terms. Already one of the oldest stations is announcing its broadcasts on the "kilocycle" or frequency rating. It is really quite simple, for frequency (waves per second) replaces wave length (in meters).

Just as a musician can vary the number of "oscillations" or vibrations of his vocal cords but cannot control the length of the sound waves, which vary with the medium, so a Radio station can vary the number of oscillations per second, and let the wave lengths be what they will. A high tenor "C" gives sound waves two feet in length, but the standard rating is frequency, or pitch, which is in this case 512 vibrations per second.

### What Frequency Is

Frequency is the number of waves produced per second, or the number on the air after one second of transmission. "Kilocycle" means a thousand cycles. Hence a broadcast on a 500-kilocycle frequency gives out 500,000 Radio waves per second.

To aid Radio amateurs and experts, the bureau of standards is about to issue a table so that all, at a glance, can translate from the old rating by "wave lengths" (in meters) to the new rating by frequency (in kilocycles), and vice versa.

Radio waves travel with the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers per second. (A kilometer is 1,000 meters or 0.62137 mile.) This is the sum of all the waves emitted in one second. Dividing this by the wave length in meters gives the frequency in kilocycles; dividing by the frequency in kilocycles gives the wave length.

### Bureau Gives Example

The bureau gives this simple rule to obtain the frequency when the wave length (in meters) is known:

Divide 300,000 by the wave length in meters. The answer is in kilocycles.

Likewise the other way around: divide 300,000 by the number of kilocycles to get meters.

As the new system proposed by the international and national Radio conference is taken up by the broadcasting stations and placed into effect by the government in assigning station frequencies, it will become increasingly important to translate from wave length to frequency in order to tune in at all.

# World's Series Games Over KTHS Is Plan

"Wonder State" Fans Will Hear Dixie Series Also

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, Ark.—Residents of the "Wonder State" will be able to follow the progress of the World's Series and the Dixie Series battles this year for the first time play-by-play by Radio from their own home state broadcasting station through KTHS the 750-watt transmitter of the New Arlington hotel here, it has been announced by Director G. C. Arnoux.

A play-by-play account will be received by KTHS by direct wires to the ball grounds where the two series are played and each day, including balls and strikes, will be given out.

# Light Opera Company Is Popular with Radio Fans

CHICAGO.—Opera of that variety known as "light" is fast becoming one of the most popular broadcast features on the station calendar of WEBH located here at the Edgewater Beach hotel. Already six of these selections of music of the popular, but good variety, have been received with much pleasure by the station's audience. Howard Neumiller, musical director of WEBH, is in charge of the presentations which are given by a company made up of several of the best known and qualified artists of the Chicago territory. The light opera programs will continue to be Radioed on every Friday night from 9:30 until 10:30, central daylight saving time.

The microphone used for broadcasting the chimes of Big Ben is wrapped round with cotton batting and enclosed in a football bladder against the weather.

# GRAHAM McNAMEE WINS GOLD CUP

## WEAF CHIEF FINISHES FIRST IN HIGHLY CONTESTED RACE

Winner Has Been Heard by More People Than Any Other Man—Prize Becomes His at Radio World's Fair

Graham McNamee, the man whose voice has been heard by more persons than that of any other man in history, due to his position as chief announcer of Station WEAF, the American Telephone and Telegraph company's New York plant, crossed the finish line first in the Radio Digest 1925 Annual Gold Cup Award and thereby earned the title of the World's Best Radio Announcer. The fight was hot until the very end and the votes that poured in during the last few hours of the contest made the victory for the "Eastern Sage" a certainty.

Mr. McNamee, former choir singer and a Radio announcer only since 1923, will be presented with the solid 14-karat gold cup on Saturday, September 19, at the Second Radio World's Fair, 258th Field Artillery armory, New York city, where the prize, insured for \$5,000, will be on exhibit at the Radio Digest booth.

### Complete Standing Next Week

Complete final standings of all the other announcers entered in the contest, together with photographs of the fifteen runners-up, who will be awarded certificates of honorable mention, will be made public in the next issue of Radio Digest. Final tabulations and rechecks are now being made by the Gold Cup Editor and a corps of busy assistants.

Unlike the 1924 Gold Cup Award race, the contest of 1925 developed quite a bit of competition for the lead position right from the start, which continued through to the very last minute. In 1924, George D. Hay, WLS, jumped into the lead at the very first and retained the top position until the end. George was never off the top. This year's contest started with the leading sixteen contestants grouped in fours. Hay and McNamee were in the first group at the start and continued there throughout. However, when the first standings were published, Hay was first with McNamee 522 votes behind.

### McNamee Gains Lead

In the next list the WLS man led by 811, which was cut to 441 the next week. In the standings published in the June 6 issue of Radio Digest, McNamee passed Hay and led by 464. The next week the Chicago man came back and the New Yorker went into second position. When Hay reached the ten thousand mark, McNamee was 1,631 votes behind. The two leaders stayed in this one-two order until the publishing of the fifteenth ballot, when McNamee went into the lead by a 1,231 majority. From there on the WEAF chieftain held the lead, increasing the safety margin by hundreds of votes every week.

### Millions Have Heard Him

Through his colorful descriptions of the republican and democratic conventions, the two presidential nominees' acceptance ceremonies, and the Coolidge inaugural, Graham McNamee's resonant voice has become familiar to millions of Radio listeners in all parts of the country—not that his laurels have been earned alone during the conventions or acceptance speeches, for Mr. McNamee has figured prominently in many important broadcasts involving the connection of numerous stations by telephone lines. His assignments, however, have sent his voice over so wide an area—no less than thirty stations, a record number—that he has won many new friends.

Mr. McNamee's abilities, however, are not limited to handling political events. He is a baritone of no little distinction, having won the encomium of such renowned critics as Richard Aldrich, W. J. Henderson, Henry T. Fink, and others. In spite of the demands of Station WEAF's microphone, Mr. McNamee still appears as soloist in some of New York's most famous churches. His vocal training and the clarity of enunciation which it has developed stands him in good stead when speaking to his millions of listeners.

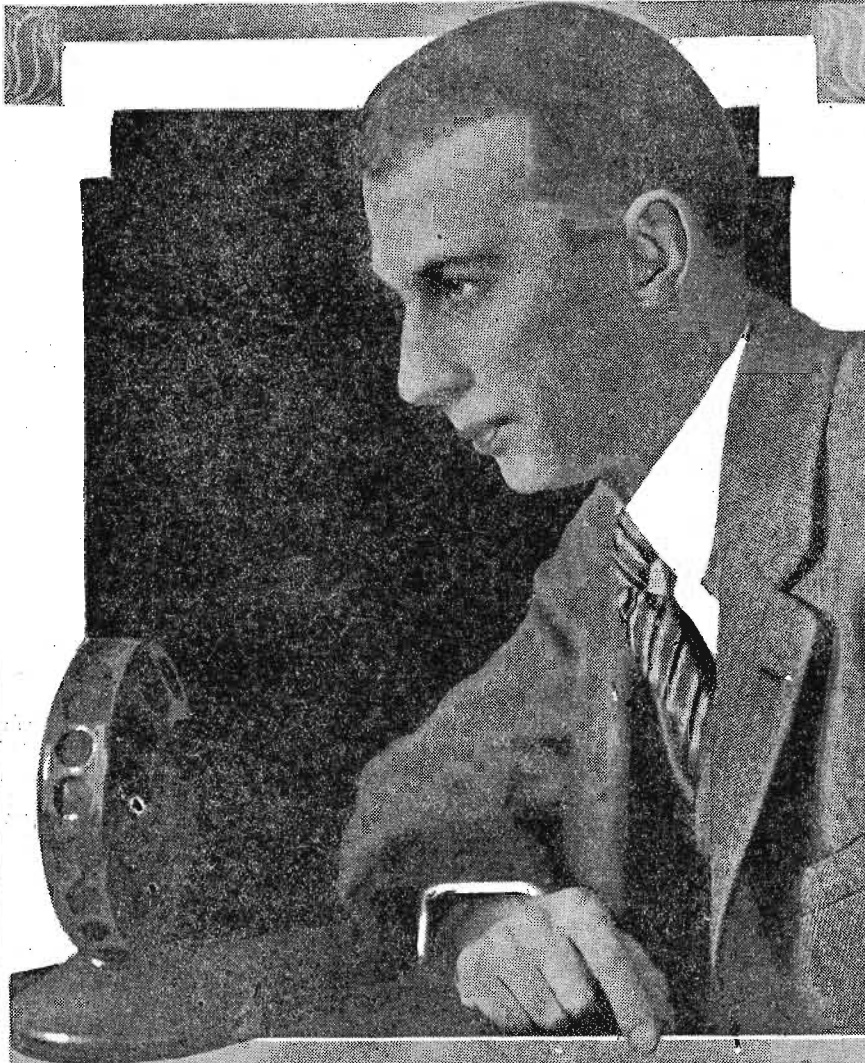
### Knows Sports as Well a Music

His earnest study of music also accounts for his lucid description of classic music, such as his extensive and interesting introductions to the Philharmonic

### CUP AWARD PROVES BETTER THAN ELIXIR

NEW YORK.—Nurses at the hospital where Graham McNamee, WEAF announcer, is convalescing from a serious operation, state that the news of his victory in the Radio Digest Gold Cup Award for the world's most popular announcer did more good for their patient than did all the medicines and dieting the doctors could prescribe. Mr. McNamee will be back on the air soon.

## WORLD'S BEST RADIO ANNOUNCER



Graham McNamee, who by reason of his winning the Radio Digest 1925 Gold Cup Award, is entitled to the distinction of being known as the world's most popular Radio announcer. Entries and ballots for the contest were received from all over the United States and many foreign lands. The winner received votes from fans all over this country and the world.

concerts, broadcast by WEAF and the link stations.

But Mr. McNamee is far more versatile than most men who have attained such a thorough knowledge of music. He is an active follower of sports. It was he who gave those bright word pictures of the last World's Series and the opening game of the present season. His eye is quick enough to follow a rapid fire prize fight, as he demonstrated when handling the Wilson-Greb go. Many important football games have been vividly described by Mr. McNamee.

### Summarized Coolidge Speech

On the occasion of the broadcasting last spring of the President's annual message to congress, Graham McNamee performed a feat which won the praise of hundreds of newspaper men. He listened to the President's long address through a loud speaker and immediately upon its conclusion, delivered a clear, concise and well balanced summary of the address for the benefit of his listeners. No copies of the speech were available in advance. McNamee delivered his summary—a ten-minute speech—without opportunity to edit or revise, or to consult the text of the address in a manner which would do credit to a trained reporter and an experienced political speaker.

Mr. McNamee was born in Washington, D. C., and began his musical studies in Minneapolis. He continued his studies in New York and from 1912 to 1923 did nothing but concert and church work. In May, 1923, while serving on a jury, McNamee dropped into WEAF to kill time between

## Victory Pleases Wife of Popular Announcer

Mrs. McNamee Tells Things Her Husband Modestly Forgets

NEW YORK.—Josephine Garrett McNamee, wife of four years of the world's most popular Radio announcer, seems more pleased over Graham's victory than he does himself.

"Graham is modest about his announcing and one has to pump him a great deal to get him to tell of his experiences in helping make Radio history," explained Mrs. McNamee. "Why, he received 25,000 fan letters last year and many, many presents of all sorts! Winning the Radio Digest contest is the crowning event in his broadcasting career. I feel that the readers of that publication are the most representative of all the Radio listeners and that the title Graham has won is undisputed."

Mrs. McNamee is helping her husband prepare a book of his Radio reminiscences, "Before the Microphone," for early publication. She is a singer herself and before Mr. McNamee took up Radio work they appeared together in several concerts. Mrs. McNamee is a lyric soprano.

court sessions. He became interested and a few days later became a substitute announcer. From then on his rise in the Radio world was rapid.

## TWO SURRENDER TO AIR STRIKE DEMAND

SILENT NIGHT BIT NEARER  
IN CHICAGO TERRITORY

WCBD and WWAE Indicate They  
Will Shut Down on Monday  
Nights Hereafter

CHICAGO.—Although Frank H. McDonald, president of the Broadcast Listeners of America, reports that things look favorable for the fans in the Chicago territory strike for a silent night, this much desired Radio feature does not seem very much closer this week than it did last. It is true two stations, to which many fans have refused to listen, have signified their intention to go off the air on Monday nights in the near future, but these stations, WCBD, Zion, Illinois, and WWAE, Plainfield, while on the unfair list of the strikers, were not the biggest offenders against the quietude of the Monday night ether in these parts.

It was through the cooperation of Station WLS, and Edgar L. Bill, its director, that the Zion plant was led to make its move. WLS was a party to the original gentlemen's agreement made by Chicago stations when silent Mondays were first instituted here. This plant has always been in favor of giving the fans one night a week to search for the elusive DX. WCBD shares the wave length of WLS and is thereby limited in air time, Monday night being the only evening they have the band to themselves between the hours of seven and midnight. In order to compensate Director Voliva of the Zion station for his sacrifice on Monday, Mr. Bill has offered him an additional cut into the WLS non-silent night periods.

### Strikers Write Hot Notes

Letters condemning the stations that prevent Chicago fans from DXing are continuing to pour into the offices of the B. L. of A. Many of the irate fans are writing scathing notes attacking everything from the unfair stations' boards of directors right through the plants to the insulators on the antennas.

Mr. McDonald in answering a letter from U. J. Herrmann, a member of the board of directors of WHT, the station against which the fans are most bitter said in part:

"Regarding the loss of revenue by not broadcasting on Monday nights, allow us to call your attention to the fact that, if the public will not listen to a station, that is the cause of the loss, not the non-broadcasting. Without a listening audience the advertiser will withdraw his patronage. The Radio strike is in full swing and going strong, and we are sorry to say, that, the comments on the strike cards received, indicate WHT as the worst offender, with WTAS a close second. This is not in Chicago alone, but throughout the country.

### No Use for Radio Without Fans

"The listeners' investment in Radio exceeds that of the broadcasting stations by millions of dollars; they are the mainstay and backbone of the industry and science. Without them there would be no use for broadcasting stations.

"Understand, Mr. Herrmann, there is absolutely no animosity toward any station, it is simply a fight for the right, for the betterment of Radio. We are as anxious to cooperate with the stations as we are with the listeners or any other angle of Radio."

The fight still wages hot and in the meantime there are spots on the dials where, WHT, WJJD, WORD, and WOK, used to be logged that are no-man's land to the strikers.

## Invites Forty-Two Lands to Send Men to Radio Meet

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States government has invited forty-two nations to send representatives to Washington next spring to attend an international Radiotelegraph conference, according to an announcement made by the state department. This conference, for which congress appropriated almost \$100,000, was to have been held this autumn but it was postponed because of the Paris conference.

## Missouri Solons Vote to Make Ether Legal Force

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The new marketing bureau law of the Missouri legislature of 1925, effective recently, contains at least one new feature in the history of legislation by state governments—the section legalizing broadcasting by Radio the news of markets, weather, agricultural information, lectures, lessons on agriculture and home economics, educational and entertainment programs.

# NEWS BRIEFS FROM THE BROADCASTERS

## HERBERT HOOVER ON KOA; 'EFA' GOES FROM WBZ

Bible Class at Denver Station; KYW Gets Jane Burr; News of Other Stations

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is to be heard by an international audience of Radio listeners over KOA, Denver broadcasting station of the General Electric company, Wednesday evening, September 16. His address will be broadcast, by means of outside pickups, from Greenwood Springs, Colo., where he will speak before a convention of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico public utility representatives and the Rocky Mountain division of the National Electric Light association. Introductory music marks the opening of the convention program at 8 o'clock, mountain time, followed by Mr. Hoover at 8:30.

Arthur F. Edes, known to the Radio audience as "EFA," pioneer announcer of the Hotel Brunswick studio of Westinghouse Station WBZ, has announced his farewell program to listeners of the Westinghouse transmitting station and assumed the role of official announcer and studio manager at Station WEEI of Boston.

Organization of an international Radio Bible class is announced by KOA, Denver, following recent inauguration of weekly previews of the International Sunday school lesson, the latest feature to be placed on the air by the Denver broadcasting station of the General Electric company. Friday evenings the reviews are broadcast.

A new feature comes to Radio, by way of Westinghouse Station KYW, Chicago, whereby the housewife finds another henchman in Jane Burr, poet, lecturer, world traveler and novelist, who is giving a series of Saturday afternoon talks from the KYW studios of the Chicago Evening American, embracing "Housekeeping in Many Lands."

Two Winnipeg theaters have combined with CKY to entertain Canadian fans during the coming season. On Friday evening the Capitol theater will present a forty-minute program. The Tuesday midnight frolic from the Metropolitan theater will include many of the leading vaudeville acts.

A unique Radio novelty of a highly educational and cultural flavor is presented weekly over WHT, the Wrigley building, Chicago, by Rudolph Magnus, noted tenor and vocal coach, who takes his audience from the origin of music through its development and illustrates in song the defined music periods in the world's history. This feature is presented every Tuesday morning from WHT on 400 meters.

Art Linick will be at the KYW microphone from the studio of the Chicago Evening American regularly, and will tell home brewers, pancake jugglers and soda-jerkers just how 'tis done in the Schlagenhauer family. "Looie" is one of the Radio characters brought to life by art, and this time he will give to Radio listeners in during afternoon and evening performances the ways and means of manufacture, in his latest Radio success, "Dot's Vot Looie Uses."

During the remainder of the baseball season while the Washington world champions are playing their final series of games at home, WRC, by special arrangement with the Washington Times, will keep listeners informed of the progress of the games being played in Philadelphia by the Athletics, the only outstanding contenders for the championship crown.

## Stations Trade Wave Lengths for Tryout

New England Stations Seek to Improve Service

HARTFORD, Conn.—WTIC, the Travelers Insurance company's broadcasting service here, and WEEI at Boston tried an interesting experiment beginning August 27, when they exchanged wave lengths. The experiment will probably be continued regularly for two or three weeks to ascertain whether local conditions have an appreciable effect on one wave length which does not exist in the other.

Particularly as respects topography and surrounding structures, WTIC, with the consent of the department of commerce, made arrangements for this experimental change and broadcasts on 476 meters until further notice. Both stations are very anxious to have reports from Radio fans respecting the resultant reception.

## BANKER SPEAKS OF MANHATTAN'S SIZE

NEW YORK.—Continuing the Broadway series being given weekly over Station WMCA, Hotel McAlpin here, F. V. Baldwin, director and vice-president of Empire Trust company, spoke recently on "Midtown Manhattan." Mr. Baldwin's talk contained many interesting statistical facts about Gotham on the Hudson, some of which are given in the paragraphs following.

"When Benjamin Franklin became postmaster general of the United States 170 years ago, the first thing he did was to speed up the postal service between New York and Philadelphia from once a week in the summer and twice a month in the winter, to three times a week in the summer to once a week in the winter.

"Today he would find thousands of bags of mail leaving New York every minute. The total receipts of the postoffice now exceed \$65,000,000 a year.



F. V. Baldwin

## GOV. AL SMITH WILL CROWN RADIO QUEEN

### HALF MILLION EXPECTED TO ATTEND WORLD'S FAIR

Fans Will See Broadcast Favorites in Person Every Day in Specially Constructed Studios

NEW YORK.—Half a million visitors will do homage to King Radio at the second great Radio World's Fair, which opens September 14, in the 258th Field Artillery Armory.

But for the first time in the history of Radio expositions, the king must share his throne with a queen, who will be America's Miss Radio, the Diana of the air, fair huntress of DX and narrator of thrilling stories of her career as a broadcast listener.

In honoring Miss Radio, the second Radio World's Fair pays testimony and tribute to the interest now displayed by the women of the country, in fact, in all lands, with respect to Radio. The winner will come to New York to be presented with a silver cup by Gov. A. E. Smith, who will open the exposition.

### Governor Smith to Speak

Governor Smith will deliver a talk on Radio's role in developing public opinion and securing the cooperation of an enlightened constituency in the problems of

government, it is announced by Clay Irwin, general manager of the exposition. Governor Smith's talk will be broadcast by a chain of stations when he officially opens the fair. More than any other state executive and even President Coolidge, Governor Smith has used Radio for presenting statements of importance to the public and secured popular reaction on controversial questions.

The second Radio World's Fair will be notable for the broadcasting of special features. The metropolitan stations will participate in this. The immense size of the armory permits each station to have a studio and reception room where well-known announcers and artists will meet their hitherto invisible friends. There will be interchange of greetings from fan and artist. In the center of the armory will be a glass-enclosed broadcasting studio, that everyone may see as well as hear the artists and speakers.

### Major White in Charge

How this broadcasting will be done forms an interesting technical story. The broadcasting—involving the use of amplifiers and other special apparatus at the armory, use of land lines to call the stations, and entailing the steady observation and care of 100 men—will be a costly feature, several thousand dollars being spent before a single musical note is sent to listening ears perhaps a thousand miles away. At all times the listening public will be in touch with the armory events. Major J. Andrew White will be in charge of broadcasting.

The usual set-building contests, code competitions and other regular Radio show features are on the program.

Which door will you open?

DAY-FAN is a house with a hundred doors. Each different Radio station sends you its music, through a certain one of those doors.

With other Radio sets you must run from door to door, wondering through which one your music will arrive.

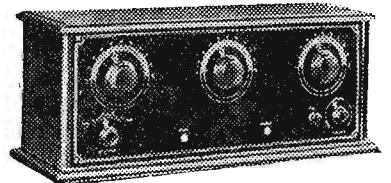
Day-Fan tells you in advance that the Drake Hotel always comes through door 40, that the Chicago Daily News always comes through door 31, that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch always comes through door 84.

The doors—which are the numbers on the dial—are always the same, for all Day-Fans, everywhere. So we give you their numbers in the Day-Fan Air Telephone Directory. No other set made can do this. Radio people call it "pre-logging." You will call it making Radio easy to enjoy.

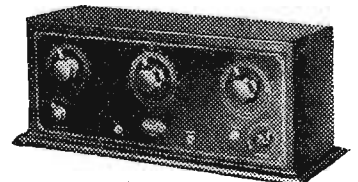
When you want a station just open its proper door (by turning the dial to that number) and the music, the speech, the song, floods in. Marvelous—but all Day-Fan owners take it for granted.

Turn out the lights and listen in the dark. The announcer opens the door of your room and speaks to you in the chair. The speaker lays his arm on your mantelpiece and talks to you from across the room. The violinist plays to you from the corner, and the dance orchestra syncopates from outside in your hall. This is no Radio! This is the song, the story, at your very side, loud or soft as you desire.

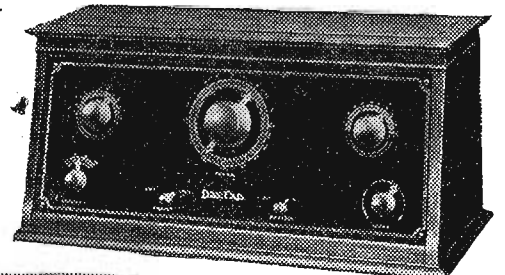
Go hear a Day-Fan today and prove these things to yourself right away. If you do not know who is your nearest Day-Fan dealer, drop us a line and we will tell you.



OEM 12, 4 TUBE, \$75.00



OEM 7, 4 TUBE, \$98.00

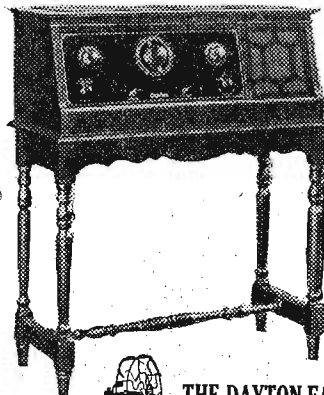


DAY-FAN 5, 5 TUBE, \$115.00

DAY CRAFT 5 TUBE \$145.00

With Legs \$165.00

Legs Separate, \$20.00



THE DAYTON FAN & MOTOR COMPANY Dayton, Ohio For 26 Years Manufacturers of High Grade Electrical Apparatus



# WTIC, in Hartford, "The Insurance City"



Above is pictured the feature act of WTIC, the Travelers Jongleurs, all dressed up in early French costume and ready to put one of the numbers that has made them New England favorites on the air. To the right is Hanford S. Billings, the assistant manager and chief announcer.



All they told us about this young man was that he is known as the Leader of the Travelers own Jongleurs. That fame means more to the Radio public than his own name. Below, the man fans seldom, if ever, hear, but still one of the most important staff members. He is Chief Operator Taylor, pictured at the speech amplifier rack.

WTIC, the station of The Travelers Insurance company, The Travelers Indemnity company and The Travelers Fire Insurance company at Hartford, Connecticut, is the home of that mysterious quintet known as the Travelers Jongleurs. This organization plays the latest numbers, revives old folk songs, and brings back the many alluring melodies of our ancestors. It has attracted considerable comment from the press throughout the East.

Up to the time of the arrival of the Travelers Jongleurs, WTIC had combed Connecticut for its best music. "The Insurance City" station has a portable amplifier mounted on a truck which has become a familiar sight, parked alongside of buildings where it is picking up its entertainment. The amplifying equipment on this truck is able to send music over a wire to the station as far as forty miles.

The station, with this equipment, has been able to broadcast organ recitals from the Austin Organ company, concerts given by large choirs at Foot Guard armory, programs of the popular university glee clubs and orchestras from the Hartford club and Bond hotel, and dinner and dance music from the hotel and Colt park.

The remote control system has been one of the big features of the station since its opening in February, as the station has had few artists on its staff. The management has several new hook-ups in mind and is planning to branch out considerably with the coming of September. It will also enlarge its staff.

Although WTIC has been heard on the Pacific coast on several occasions, engineers have been at work, and are still developing and improving its transmitting system, but not with distance in mind as much as quality. WTIC believes that the most pronounced trend in the development of Radio today is toward better quality of transmission. This will increase

the ease with which programs can be heard, and will tend to make receiving sets musical instruments rather than tricky mechanical and electrical devices. Connecticut's only Class B station has found that the public is more desirous of getting good music from a nearby station than receiving a program that is distorted and indistinct from some far-off station.

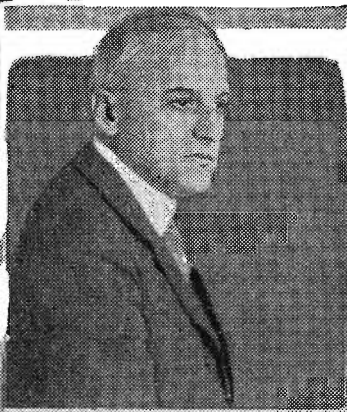
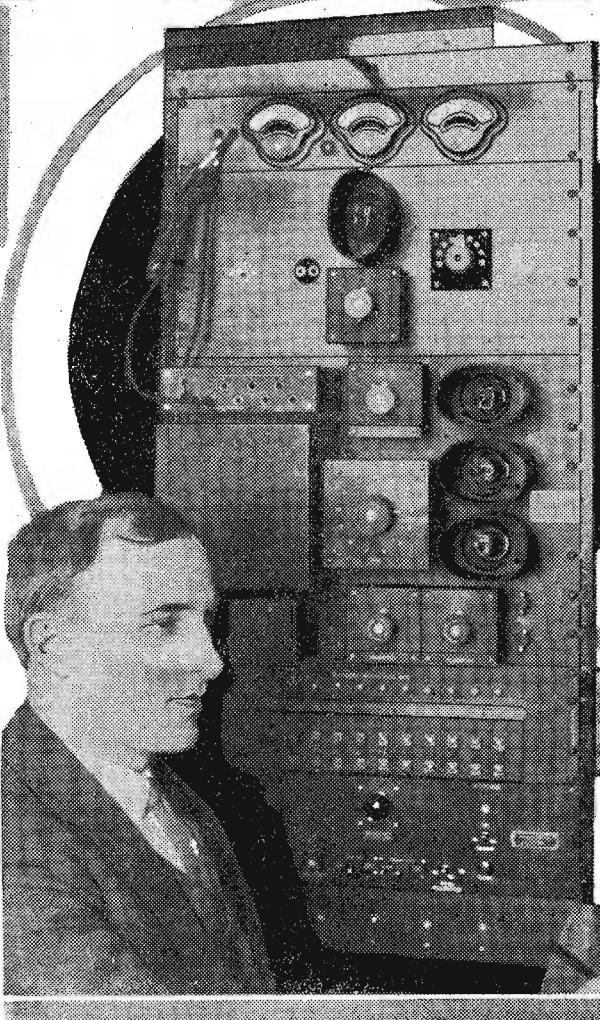
The studio of WTIC, one of the largest in the country, consists of four rooms, all of which are as nearly sound-proof as science can make them. There are thick carpets on the floor of each room. The ceilings have been built over with false work consisting of a thick layer of loosely woven canvas, covered with a non-reverberatory plaster. The walls have been treated with a sound-proof mixture, and in addition there are long portieres which can be drawn to cover every inch of wall space, including the windows and doors.

The first room as one enters the studio is the reception room where the artists assemble and await their turn. It is furnished with comfortable sofas and chairs and has a receiving set of its own so that the people can hear what is going on in the chambers beyond. Then there is the big studio, so-called, which is capable of holding a hundred or more persons.

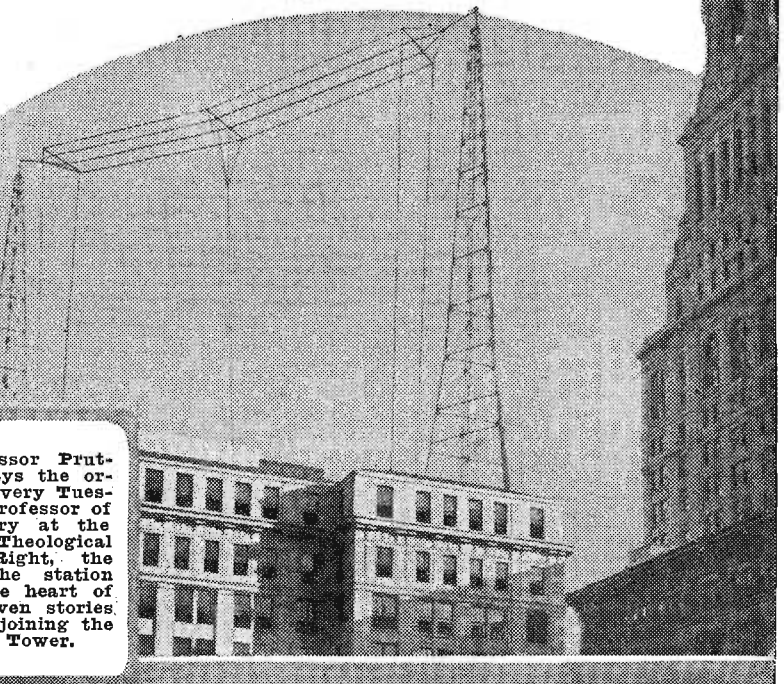
The doors of the studio are lined with felt on all edges and have an ingenious little device by which the moment they are opened the receiving set outside is cut off. There is really no reason for an intrusion, however, because when the door is shut and a program is going on a little red light like those one sees over the exit doors in a theater, shows the words "On the air." (Turn to page 6)



This petite lady is Laura Gaudet, staff pianist, heard on every program from the WTIC studios.



Above, Professor Prutting, who plays the organ at WTIC every Tuesday. He is professor of musical theory at the Hartford Theological seminary. Right, the towers of the station located in the heart of Hartford, eleven stories in the air adjoining the Travelers Tower.



## SMITH VISITS SWISS AIR CLEARING HOUSE

### INTERNATIONAL OFFICE HEAD TELLS OF WORK

Stations Numbering 120 Are Allotted  
Wave Lengths by Geneva  
Conference Body

Article V by Fred Smith, Director of WLW

ARTHUR BURROWS has the complicated task of directing the activities of the five-months-old "Office International de Radiophonie" located at Geneva, Switzerland. He was formerly comptroller of the British Broadcasting company. Fortunately he has had a long experience in Radio difficulties, for his present position requires a knowledge of all phases of broadcasting as well as extreme skill as a diplomat.

Mr. Burrows had answered my letter asking him when it would be most convenient to see him by saying that he would be free and happy to talk with me right after the international conference held at Geneva the second week in July. I therefore stopped my flight around Europe at Zurich, remaining there for five days to study broadcasting in Switzerland and to write as much as possible during the stay. This proved to be an excellent idea, because I found Mr. Burrows full of definite information concerning the past, present and hopes of the new office, information which did not really exist until this first important gathering of representatives from a score or so of nations.

#### Is International Clearing House

The new organization is to act as a sort of clearing house for all the constructive ideas and rational objections which will naturally come from the various broadcasters of different countries. Mr. Burrows said that Geneva had been chosen because it was "the center of gravity of the political world."

Certain controversial subjects cannot be touched. Behold the question of an international language! The Idists and the Esperantists battle away as a handsome paradoxical example of the preachers of peace fighting among themselves. The bureau could no more step in and pacify the contender than a peace-maker could straighten out heated matrimonial difficulties.

But the bureau is working with clear vision toward a beautiful future for Radio in Europe, and probably the world entire. Mr. Burrows expressed to me most earnestly the hope that "the Office International de Radiophonie would before long, have the pleasure and privilege of freely exchanging views with an organized body representative of the great American movement."

#### May Trend Toward Understandings

The Radio bureau at Geneva does not have as one of its purposes the definite effort of human intelligence to bring about a closer understanding among the nations of the earth; it is purely and simply the expression of a practical need among the broadcasters of Europe to settle such questions as the allocation of wave lengths. Nevertheless, an examination of the work it has already accomplished and a study of its plans for the future will reveal at once the natural tendency of the influence of such an institution to be directly in line with a fulfillment of the idea to quicken the understanding among European nations, and bring them into more harmonious relationships.

Radio broadcasting with at least one international language already accepted—music—tears down boundary lines, or rather ignores and passes them over. The German programs feature the music of Puccini, Verdi, Saint-Saens and other Latins, while from Rome are heard echoes of Beethoven and Wagner, and from Spain comes a festival of Bohemian music.

#### Wire Linking of Europe One Aim

But the bureau at Geneva is planning to go much further than all this. It means to serve practically the artistic needs of its members. One of the definite jobs of the bureau is to go about finding ways and means to furnish a telephone service from one country to another, and from all countries to each other.

"For example," said Mr. Burrows, "if London wants a Bohemian program, the directors of programs in England do not have to try to arrange it and furnish it to their public—we simply hook up a line with Bohemia and give the English public a real Bohemian program with all native color direct."

"How soon," I asked him, "do you think you will be able to practice this international broadcasting?"

His answer was, "I cannot give you the exact time, but I should say within the next eight or nine months."

#### European Congestion Approaches America

Mr. Burrows told me that he had expected to find some seventy stations operating in Europe, but when the delegates gathered at Geneva in July, it was soon discovered that there were requests for wave lengths for 120 stations! So the European problem now begins to complicate itself in so far as interference is concerned.

The discussions at the conference concerning the new allocations of wave lengths went round and round, but finally two big points were made acceptable to everyone: first, that in the new arrangement of adjustment, the stations that had been in existence longest should suffer least change. Second, that each country should be allowed at least one station in a capital city—or a city named by the representatives of that country—within the wave band of 300 to 500 meters. To illustrate the condition within the second: the biggest city in Switzerland is not the capital, but is Zurich, which is already operating a 500-watt set. Zurich could remain with the favored band if the Swiss representatives chose.

#### New Waves Now Take Air

During the first few days and nights of this month the new office at Geneva was to make its first material effort to regulate affairs among the stations of Europe. Tests are being made on the new wave lengths assigned to European stations at the general meeting held in July.

Of course it is one thing for Geneva to decide and another to obtain the approval of the numerous governments involved. But at any rate, the experiments are being made on the wave lengths assigned by the delegates. During the first few nights the 120 European stations will split the ether, beginning at midnight. Complaints, comparisons and opinions will be received at Geneva by telegraph and letter. This experiment is called a "rehearsal." When the rehearsal is over, another meeting of representative engineers from the various European countries operating Radio stations will take place in Geneva to crystallize opinions. This meeting will take place the latter part of September.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

#### French President Gets New Set

PARIS.—President Doumergue of France, whose keen interest in Radio matters is well known, has had a new receiving set installed in the summer residence of the French chiefs of state.

## WTIC, HARTFORD, CONN.

(Continued from page 5)

The second studio, somewhat smaller, is, however, alike in every detail. Having two studios from which to broadcast gives the manager a chance to put his numbers on the air in rapid succession. Also in the suite is the control room, and here the manager and announcer hold forth. It is a small room in the very center of things and it has two long horizontal double glass windows looking out into both studios. The double glass prevents even the manager or announcer from being heard in either studios.

#### Broadcasts from Auditorium

The station can and does also broadcast from the auditorium of the Travelers home office—an assembly room seating 900 and equipped to accommodate large choruses and other musical organizations whose volume in the studios might be so great that it would "blast" the microphone.

While in the course of broadcasting, WTIC uses two announcers. One in the control room who has full charge of everything going out on the air; and another usually stationed at the remote control. The one in the control room of the studio can keep in touch with the other announcer and artists by means of telephone connections.

## Announces Initials Taboo Now at WOC, Palmer Plant

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Regarding the use of initials indicating the identity of the announcer presiding over a broadcast program as a relic of the very early days of broadcasting, The Palmer School of Chiropractic, operating Station WOC here, has instructed its Radio announcers to discontinue giving their own initials when signing off at the conclusion of a program.

Some other of the larger stations have already discontinued the practice, considering it as obsolete.

## RAILROADS IN FAVOR OF RADIO AUXILIARY

### A. R. R. L. MEETING HEARS TRANSPORTATION NEED

St. Paul Inspector Thanks "Hams" for  
Aid Rendered to Roads During  
Past Emergencies

CHICAGO.—Past success of amateurs in handling emergency railroad business, prompted representatives of two big rail systems to advocate the forming of a special group of code set owners and operators to stand by to cooperate with the roads in time of need, at the recent annual convention of the American Radio Relay league, held recently in this city.

I. C. Forshee, telegraph and telephone engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad system told of instances when Radio has proved a great help when, because of storms or other disturbances, other communication has been impossible. He said that railroads all over the country were attempting to perfect a system of communication which could be relied upon under all circumstances.

The engineer also pointed out the need of better communication between engine and caboose on long freight trains, especially in storms or foggy weather.

#### Thanks Amateurs for Aid.

C. C. Dimock, inspector of transportation for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, another speaker at the meeting, thanked the Radio amateurs for the success his system had had in the use of Radio service in emergency. He cited several instances when the Milwaukee used the services of Radio amateurs in Chicago and Minneapolis to maintain necessary communications when storms had wrecked the regular telegraph service between the two towns.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

To you who are scientifically interested this is of even greater interest than it is to opera-goers, patrons of lectures and concerts, or to the dancing set.

Artistic radio has come with Thorola Isodyne, the only receiver embodying the *Isolated Power* principle made possible by Thorola Low-Loss Doughnut Coils. They conquer the causes of interfering currents, pick-up feed-back, uncontrollable oscillation, complicated and freak wiring, uncertain operation. Radio experimenters know what all this means. Radio listeners no longer need to know!

Isodyne action now keeps every set of radio impulses clear, free, separate. The one station wanted is cleanly selected, even in the broadcasting centers. Utmost power, unscattered, is *isolated—focused*—on this one set of signals only. The impulses do not conflict or neutralize. Full tone, un-

modified—full volume, full distance at last are possible, at all wave lengths.

With the uncontrollable, temperamental factors of radio reception banished, Thorola Isodyne achieves uniformity of results. Every Thorola Isodyne is as good as the best one ever built. The same stations keep coming in the same. The set you inspect tells what every Thorola set does.

Radio reception is unmistakably elevated to a new plane. What you knew would come some day, is now accomplished. There is a complete Thorola receiver leading its field by far, just as Thorola excels in loud speakers and other apparatus.

The Thorola name is surety of radio development which nothing will eclipse. The intense interest in the 5-tube Thorola Isodyne receiver at every radio store will tell you where expert opinion centers today. Go and make your own tests.

R E I C H M A N N C O M P A N Y, C H I C A G O



Thorola Loud Speakers with new burnished Bakelite horn and gold throat-band are still better in appearance and performance.

Thorola No. 4 \$25

Thorola Junior No. 12.....\$15

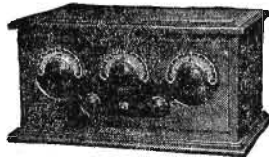
Thorophone Power Type.....\$45

Thorola Junior No. 8

Phonograph Attachment.....\$7.50

Thorola (Large Unit) No. 6

Phonograph Attachment.....\$15



The very proportions of Thorola Cabinets suggest new internal design.

In smart Thoroco Cabinet the 5-tube Thorola Isodyne is.....\$85

In stunning Burled Walnut Cabinet with Circassian top the 5-tube

Thorola Isodyne is.....\$115



Thorola Low-Loss Doughnut Coils installed in other sets as recommended will provide many of the greatest Thorola advantages.

For the complete set of three.....\$12

Coupler and transformer coils, each.....\$4

# Thorola

I S L O D Y N E

# HIGH POWER DOWNS STATIC, TEST SHOWS

TUNING OUT 50,000 WATTS IS NOT DIFFICULT JOB

Preliminary Report Analysis on WGY Superpower Tests Gives Much Interesting Data

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Preliminary analysis of reports on superpower tests of WGY, July 26, 29 and 31 when the 50-kilowatt transmitter was used for the first time in the history of Radio, show, according to Martin P. Rice, manager of broadcasting for the General Electric company, that there was a definite increase in signal strength, that high power helped to over-ride static, that it is questionable to what extent increased power assists in reducing fading and that no difficulty was experienced in tuning out WGY for distant stations.

This preliminary analysis, made by the General Electric company Radio engineers, is particularly interesting in view of the more recent tests held August 22, 24 and 25. These tests, however, were made during the regular broadcasting period. Analysis has not yet been made of these.

### Report on Earlier Tests

The report of the engineers on the first tests follows:

"Letters were received from the West Coast, Cuba, British Columbia and England. These locations can normally receive WGY on 379.5 meters during the winter only. Superpower resulted in a very definite increase in signal strength. The increased power was of material assistance in over-riding static. It is questionable to just what extent increased power assists in reducing fading although it apparently is of some benefit.

"In no case did the higher power prevent reception of distant stations. In general, the reports indicate increased signal strength as follows:

Strength	Per Cent of Reports
Louder than WGY.....	75
Same strength as WGY.....	15.27
Weaker than WGY.....	9.73

"Of the 75 per cent, 42 per cent reported exceptionally loud signals.

"It is also of interest to note the effect of increased modulation as indicated by the reports received:

Transmission of Modulation	Per Cent	Per Cent of Strong Signal Reports
July 26	25	14.2
July 29	50	29.1
Aug. 2	75	42.7

### Superpower Over-Rides Static

"Between 75 and 80 per cent of the reports on static indicate that the increased power over-rides the static to some extent. It should be noted that during the superpower transmissions the static was very severe.

"Of the reports received which give fading data, 30 per cent report bad fading, 45 per cent, moderate, and 25 per cent, no fading. One characteristic specifically mentioned is that, whereas WGY normally fades out the audibility, the superpower set does not.

"About 55 per cent reported, good to excellent quality; 40 per cent, fair to good, and 5 per cent, not as good as WGY on normal power.

"In no case did a report indicate that superpower prevented distant reception even from receiving points within a few miles of the transmitter."

### 'Warn Speeders Via Radio' Is Fine Given to Operator

WASHINGTON.—Officials of Station WRC here will see to it that the sentence imposed on George G. Adams, chief outside operator, in traffic court Saturday night by Judge George H. Macdonald, will be carried out to the letter. Mr. Adams, arrested for speeding, was released by Judge Macdonald without a fine, provided Adams use every opportunity on the air to warn other speeders in the district against violating the traffic laws.

# SHE'S RADIO QUEEN OF FAIRYLAND



TUESDAY evening, September 15, will usher in the 104th consecutive Tuesday evening program that Little Queen Titania and her Sandman have brought their Radio Fairies to the studio of KHJ, the Times, Los Angeles, California, rounding out two years of consecutive broadcast of a very distinct nature, whose listeners are found in almost every spot on the North American continent.

First presented to the lads and lassies of Radioland in September, 1923, nothing has ever been allowed to interfere with this Tuesday night hour when Uncle John takes his friends on a trip to the "Land of Ought-to-Be" with the Fairy Queen Titania to guide the way and the Sandman to scatter his sleepy-sand on the return trip.

### First Continuity Program

The Radio Fairies broadcast can probably lay claim, without dispute, to being the original Radio continuity program as well as the oldest. Since inception it has been entirely original, the continuity being written in manuscript form each week by the Sandman, who, by the way, in real life is Queen Titania's father.

Each one is written around the basic idea that true happiness and all the good things of life come from right thoughts and right actions and without sermonizing there is a moral in each although every one is a complete story in itself with the general theme and the same from week to week.

### Use Fairy Microphone

By means of the Fairy microphone, always carried by Uncle John of KHJ on these trips, Queen Titania and the Sandman take the earthly listeners to Fairyland where the sights and scenes of this wondrous country are described to the listening youngsters, ranging in ages, as the mail shows, from two to ninety-two years.

The inspiration for this unique Fairyland broadcast came from a desire by the Sandman to give the children a real fairy story; something far different from the ordinary, something to get away from our fairy tale heritage of the past where Fairyland is a place inhabited with wicked witches, goblins, dragons and child-eating giants. The Fairyland of Queen Titania and KHJ is a land where the love of all that is right holds full

# WINTER BRINGS NEW CHAIN INNOVATIONS

OLD FAVORITES RETURN ALONG WITH NEW ONES

Aida Brass Quartet, Plunketeers, Eveready Artists Are Scheduled to Appear on WEAF Link

The week of September 13, definitely marks the end of the summer season at WEAF, New York, and the beginning of one of the most active schedules in the history of that pioneer station. Several new regular features will be added, and many favorites of the past season will return to the microphone after vacations.

The Aida brass quartet, and George Shackley, accompanist, will be heard again on Sunday, September 13.

### Resume Continuity Programs

On Monday evening, the "Plunketeers" are expected to resume their broadcasting from the stage and studio of the Mark Strand theater in New York city. On the same night the familiar strains of the "Two Guitars," "Chardos" and other Hungarian and Russian melodies will again entertain the Radio audience, and the "A. and P. Gypsies" will start a new season of their weird and appealing music. A chain of stations consisting of WEAF, WEEL, WJAR, WOO, WCAP, WCAE, WWJ, and WOC, will guarantee that the Gypsies will be heard throughout the country.

Following the completion of a series of summer instrumental concerts, alternating between Max Jacobs' Chamber Symphony orchestra and Nathaniel Shilkret's Salon orchestra, sponsors of the Eveready hour, on Tuesday, will resume the popular continuity type of entertainment. The usual chain of ten stations will present a reunion hour at 9:00 P. M., in which the various Eveready artists will relate in story and song their experiences during the summer. A version of "The Western Isles" by John Masefield, said to be one of the most humorous sketches to be put on the air completes the hour.

### Add Three Innovations

September 16, boasts of three innovations in regular features. Huyler's "Fourmost Four" will play at 8:00 P. M., every Wednesday instead of Saturday nights, as hitherto. The audiences of WCAP and WEEL will be able to enjoy their instrumental music in addition to WEAF. At 8:30, a new half hour for WEAF, WOO, and WCAE will be inaugurated by the Pooley Cabinet company. The interesting feature of this period will be the Radio appearance each week of a different distinguished artist, each one an outstanding soloist. The third Wednesday event is the addition of WEEL, WCAP, WSAI, WOC, WWJ, and WCCO to the chain broadcasting the Ipana Troubadours, so that portions in other parts of the country may enjoy this dance orchestra.

Another feature for September 16, will be the broadcasting of the speeches of the Radio industries banquet direct from the Hotel Commodore, New York city, by WEAF, WEEL, WCTS, WVIC, WCAE, WOC, WCCO, WCAP and WWJ.

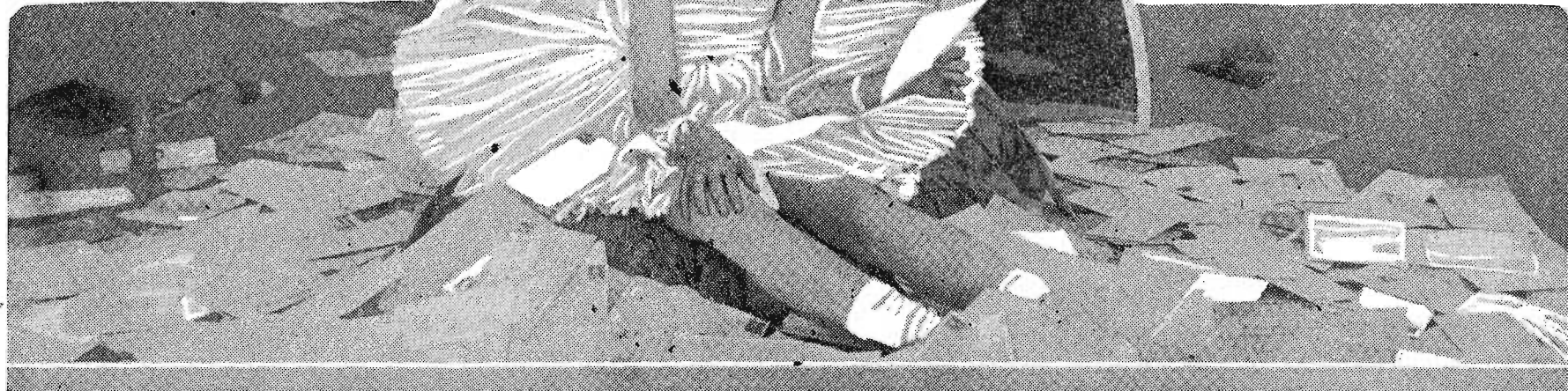
sway and the natural goodness of the child is symbolized in characters easily grasped through the spoken word.

### To Be Shown in Films

In addition to being a finished Radio entertainer, Queen Titania is also an accomplished ballet dancer and as a result of her broadcasts has made quite a name for herself in pictures. She will soon be shown in two productions, one being a series of twenty-four short reel features entitled "Bedtime Stories in Fantasy," and the other, "Moonbeam Magic," wherein she will depict the Fairy Queen she made so popular over KHJ.

Her real name, and the name of the Sandman, her father? It does not matter for they are two of the few not looking for personal fame, believing:

"If you will try, you'll surely find the greatest joy of living, Is not in pleasures you may get, but in pleasures you are giving."







"ROOSEVELT OF CHINA" TALKS AT WBZ

Sunday, September 13

(Continued from page 8)

church; 2:30 p. m., Golden Rule song service; 3, religious services; 6:30, Golden Rule circle; 8, Union Church.



KTWS, Hot Springs National Park, Ark. (374.8), 11 a. m., First Presbyterian church; 9:25-10 p. m., New Arlington-Meyer Davis orchestra; Lawson Reid, organist; 10, Ray Mullins and his Whittington Park orchestra.



C. Bruce Myers, left, is the attractive baritone at WJR, Detroit. Grace Adams East, above, is a staff artist of KTAB, Oakland. Her especial task is to play cornet solos two or three times a week. Myrtle Wagner Whitt, right, known as "The Oklahoma Nightingale," sings Wednesday evenings at WAHG, New York.

Monday, September 14

Monday, silent night for: CKAC, CNRC, CNRE, CNRM, CNRW, CNRT, KFDW, KFMQ, KLDS, KTCL, KQW, PWX, WGAV, WBBM, WCAU, WCCB, WEBB, WEEI, WFI, WGBS, WGES, WGN, WHAS, WIP, WLS, WMAQ, WMBS, WOC, WOAI, WQJ, WRC, WREO.

Pollack and Joe Sherman, songs; 3:15-3:18, Mirror race results; 3:30-3:45, Jane of WGCP and Phil Elliot; 3:45-3:48, Mirror race results; 3:48-4, Ethel Pincus, pianist; 4-4:15, Jack Palmer's Louisville Jazz band; 4:15-4:18, Mirror race results; 5:15-5:30, Jane; 5:30-5:45, Harry Harrison, clown of the air; 5:45-5:48, Mirror race results; 5:48-6, Edyth Pollack, 8-8:15, Charles Von Thomee, pianist; 8:15-8:30, Lou Lefebvre, pianist; 8:30-8:45, Andy Razaf, melody man; 8:45-9, Francis May, violinist; 9-9:15, Kennedy Harmony quintet; 9:45-10, Raymond Maher, baritone; 10-10:30, Win Unger and Seawave orchestra.

Garland, Nate Caldwell, Eddie Loftus, Alamo orchestra; Marie Margot, Lew Russell, Murray Smith, Earl Bergman.



WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.8), 9:57 a. m., organ prelude; 10, Broadway Baptist church; 4-5, vesper song service, Fourth Avenue Seventh Day Adventist church.

Central Standard Time Stations

KFAB, Lincoln, Neb. (340.7), 6-7 p. m., dinner program; 7:30-9:30, Mrs. George Jones, soprano; Leland Wood, violinist; Belshaw's orchestra; Mart Grauenhorst, banjoist; Clyde Davis, singing violinist.













# Radio Digest Illustrated

Published by the Radio Digest Publishing Company, Inc.  
510 North Dearborn Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Telephones: State 4372, 4373, 4374, 4375

E. C. RAYNER, Publisher

Eastern Office, Park-Lexington Building, 247 Park Ave.,  
New York. Telephones: Ashland, 8144, 8145, 8146

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

241  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly in U. S. and Possessions and Canada, \$5.00  
Foreign postage, \$1.00 additional. Single copies, 10 cents.

Vol. XIV Saturday, September 12, 1925 No. 10

## Requests Guaranteed

FLATTERED directors of broadcasting stations who are uninformed of a "request racket" commonly engaged in by certain members of the music publishing business, should take note of the food for thought contained herein. The invisible audience may also be interested to know of the tricks and unethical practices of "song pluggers," those persons with more or less melodious and powerful voices who introduce new songs via Radio, theater and dance hall.

Picture the reception room or office of a broadcasting station that is on the air. Telephones are ringing. Comes a sweet soprano or poorly disguised, bass voice over the wire, "Won't you please play that marvelous new number 'Dah-de-Dah?' I'd like to hear it again."

Perhaps a fake name and address are added. Sometime the latter "refinement" is omitted.

The request taker may be fooled and take down the name of the number requested. Thanks to the raw presentation of the "request," however, the request taker usually will reply with, "Thank you. We will," and then, hanging up the receiver, finishes the sentence, "not!"

We have every reason to know that this "request racket" is consistently practiced by song pluggers throughout the land.

Recently a mid-western station developed transmitter trouble shortly after going on the air for a period of popular entertainment. There was a new singer from a local song publisher's office scheduled to sing at a certain time but the station's trouble prevented her from broadcasting. However, ten minutes after the time originally allotted to the plugger had passed, the following telegram came in: "Please have Miss Blank sing 'Dah-de-Dah' again. Her voice and that song are the best things my set picked up tonight." Since receiving this wire the station is more than ever on the lookout for the scurvy tricks practiced by the music publishers who rigidly charge them for broadcasting their advertisements.

Many stations are wise enough to scent the genuine from the faked requests. Many are not. So, if you happen to request a new number and the station unceremoniously fails to play it, after promising so nicely to do so, just remember that it is because of "Requests guaranteed."

## To the Amateurs

AMATEURS have just concluded another annual convention. The American Radio Relay league met at Chicago. The cry of "Down with the Amateur" is not so often heard nowadays. Public education to the causes of poor reception, malfunctioning receivers, inductive interference, atmospheric and the like, has relieved the misapplied pressure.

True, there was a bit of trouble from the old spark sets formerly used by code amateurs, but the spark set, like the Arab, has silently folded its tent and stolen away. Tube transmitters, properly connected so as to be of no interference value, are the present order.

Broadcast listeners have to thank the amateur and the relay league for accomplishing this transformation. Broadcast listeners likewise should thank the amateur for his past work and present in the perfection of Radio transmission and reception.

Amateurs are now exploring the short waves, the mysterious region which holds the secret to the solution of congestion and daylight Radio.

They are a bright bunch of lads and men, these amateurs, and deserve unstinted praise, not criticism.

## Why We Want One

THEY'RE here—the new sets! Beautiful cabinets, artistic panels, enticing accessories—enough to make a beggar part with his last cent in order to feel the pride and exultancy of possession.

Radical? Revolutionary? No. No one said they would be, but the fall set designs show remarkable mechanical and electrical design improvements.

Yes, the old set will still work fine—but still, we'd like to have one of the new ones, just so we can feel that warm flush of pride when the neighbors call and admire our new Radio. That's all.

## RADIO INDI-GEST

### Mizz Partington Says

Dear Indi: Mizz Partington reports progress on her Super 8 set which she says was a knock down type with mor'n 100 holes to drill in the basement panel which she has done.

She states that her dealer was rather unscrewfulous in fittings, sending a box of "economy" bolts and screws that was sure the strictist economy on his part and about same rate as a savings bank 4% of amount needed. Then the frosted sockets come with their hind legs missin as well as their bolts. She writ the the socket shop & they kindly sent the missing legs and jest as kindly said to feel free to get the bolts wherein and whereas she pleased. The localized Radio shops mostly had their doors locked up whilst the owners was enjoying a cooler resort some place and them that was open said they had plenty of bolts that was all too short, but they hadn't any nut as some of the folks must have been using 2 nuts to a bolt or else they must have lost some, so anyhow they wasn't going to order no more nuts until they sold what bolts they had in stock.

However, we don't need no stoves now in this climate so a hard wear man let her have some stove bolts to hook up with which now looks like she may git to receiving some time in the near future mebbly.

SIGNING OFF.



### Ye Olden Days

And now we have the listeners strike against unfair stations. Too many on the air on certain nights they complain. Gee, do you remember away back when broadcasting first started and you were glad to get anything they offered from any station. The next morning you went down to the office and made statements such as these:

"Well, they are going to have rain in Wisconsin today."

"I see the price of tiddle-wink ivory has gone up."

"Do you know there is a lot of interesting philosophy in the kids' bedtime stories?"

"Gee, I never realized how simple cake baking was until last night."

### You Win the Bet

Dear Indi: Havin' heard that this here now thing that we calls a tube, is got the name "Valve" over 'ome in England, am I causin' a whole lotta heterodynin' when I asks if all them there English oysters and clams is two tube receivin' sets? The bally things is called bi-valves, don't you know!

CON DENSER.

### Add Radio Safety Hints

A man in Louisville was recently arrested for shouting the short and ugly word during a speech by Dr. Stratton, fundamentalist extraordinary. We listened to the same anti-monkey business talk over the Radio and did not get arrested. Everytime the speaker hit a point where we felt moved to say things like those said by the Louisville man we switched over on another station which was broadcasting the several verses of "You Can't Fool an Old Horsefly."

### News Bulletins from Milwaukee

Furnished in cooperation with the Milwaukee Daily Beverage

(Beer up, my friend, beer up)

The age of Miracles is not past. Otherwise how could Station WHT get Deerfield on top of the Wrigley building, Chicago, every Monday night? Nobody knows because they are keeping silent about it.

T'other day WHT received a request for "Silent Night, Holy Night." They layed it over 'til Monday.

Fridrich Suchentrunk reported hearing a Chicago station actually broadcasting from Chicago. He is being held for mental observation.

Think of the humor of it! A silent night in Chicago!

That's as funny as prohibition in Milwaukee.

How can any station keep silent when the United Milk Can Company's orchestra is about to render "Contented Cows" from the opera "D'Airy" under auspices of Hydro Milk Company.

With plenty of regards,  
THE THIRD TROMBONE PLAYER.

### It Hardly Seems Enough

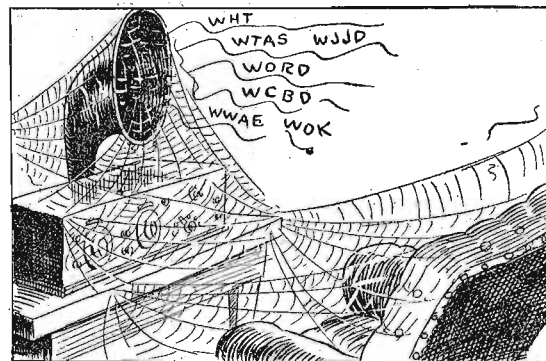
Dear Indi: Ay bane write you this letter to tell you ay find out why so many what-you-call 'em, Ray-dayo fans, bane crazy about golluff. Yost when Ray-dayo get started goot, yost den somebody start dot vary-fick-ashun business. In golluff nobody vary-fick-ates nothing. Ay know! Das golluffers yost say, "Yumpin yimminy, you yost should see me lam dot ball. Und ay know! They bane don' hit it at all. Ay know!"

OSCAR.

### Old Home Week

It sort of looks like old home week in Indi-ville, with both Signing Off and The Third Trombone player back in our ranks. The famous Radio Indi-Gest Silver Cornet band met both at the station and escorted them to the Digest building in a coach and four. The mayor gave them the key to the city and then changed the combination on the locks.

## Monday Night in Chicago



## Condensed

BY DIELECTRIC

The Radio Corporation of America Station WJZ, New York, has enjoyed the distinction of having Edison hour concerts transmitted from its studio. These have been of a high class throughout and very little adverse comment could justly follow the presentation of any of them. During one of the more recent concerts was included a feature of folk melodies of Scotland; charming in themselves and capably rendered by intelligent musicians. It is of unquestionable interest and value to have presented to the Radio public these folk songs from many lands. No truer insight into the temperamental idiosyncrasies of various races could be gained than their folk songs present.

Among the newer broadcast stations to come on the air, WJR, Jewett Radio and Phonograph company, Detroit, deserves special mention. This station has the advantage of high power and added to that, access to artists of ability. Since the opening night, when the governor of Michigan addressed thousands through the mike of this station preceded and followed by vocalists and instrumentalists of much merit, there has been no reason for regretting its coming among us. The transmission is of the best quality and so far, programs have measured up to expectations of those familiar with the intentions of the owners.

Whenever broadcast listeners have occasion to tune in WTAS, Elgin, on nights other than Monday when Chicago fans suffer annoyance, it is rather certain to be a satisfactory experience. Many stations have at least one regular feature for which the fans plan their listening periods; the Toadstool Inn orchestra, from WKRC, Cincinnati; Happiness Boys hour, WEA, New York; Sunday morning church service hour, from studios all over the land. Probably no other feature from WTAS so generally pleases as the Purple Grackle orchestra concerts. If you have never listened to this musical organization, do so.

And now for another mention of a station providing organ recitals for those with a liking for this majestic instrument. Among the 300-meter class you may find KTHS, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., a station from the studio of which is transmitted at certain times organ recitals sure to call for applause. Lawson Reid has little difficulty in impressing his auditors with the possibilities of his instrument and his own musicianship.

Touring by auto carries far less apprehensions for the driver than formerly for the simple reason that a number of broadcasting stations make a practice of announcing road conditions and location and character of detours to be encountered over certain highways. WNAC, Boston, is one of the stations to offer this service to its listeners. Where the auto of a tourist is equipped with a portable receiver, the very latest news respecting road conditions is available almost nightly. The possibilities of Radio service have far surpassed the most sanguine prophecies, with room for expansion.

One of the customarily good programs from WEBH was heard not long ago. A fan living close to the Atlantic coast chose this particular station to listen to on the identic evening your reviewer heard them and favored me with his impressions of each number as well as the program as a whole. The popular songs presented were just exactly suited to the tastes of my correspondent and indeed they were selections calculated to please most listeners. It is a pleasure to remark here the excellent diction of the baritone, whose name, unfortunately, escaped me. Some noted artists need lessons in diction.



# Easy Methods of Making Receivers Selective

## Part III—The Super-Heterodyne

By John G. Ryan

THE super-heterodyne is, inherently, an extremely selective receiver and, properly constructed of well-designed parts, it should separate stations to a fine degree or go through locals at will. Unfortunately commercial production on some of the parts which must go into a super does not seem to permit of the best possible design and there is, in most of the kits on the market, much to be criticized and condemned.

For some reason, most of the kit manufacturers seem to feel that because of the super's inherent sensitivity and selectivity they can disregard all of the basic rules on low loss and careful design and the set will work anyway. This being the case, and the average builder not being in

tubing to keep the springs on the bottoms away from the wood. It would be far better practice to use a bakelite or hard rubber baseboard, mounted about 1/4 inch from bottom edge of panel on brackets, which will give not only far lower losses but permit of sub panel wiring of filaments and B return leads, preferably cabled, a la Milo Gurney.

The oscillator coupler, whether open or enclosed, is composed of air-core coils with a wide spreading field; keep any large bodies of metal away from this unit, such as condensers, brackets, transformers or metal sockets. If an antenna coupler is used, the same suggestions apply; the primary and secondary have large fields which should not be distorted or

Super" last fall. It makes necessary a split, center-tapped loop, but most of those available on the market these days are made with this tap. The two ends are connected at points M and O while the tap goes to N. The condenser indicated as X may be any of the small three-plate units or 11 to 13-plate midget condensers available. The inductance L<sub>1</sub> is the pick-up coil of the oscillator coupler. Inductance L<sub>2</sub> is the primary, tuned, of the first intermediate stage. In other words, the tube shown is the first detector of the average super.

### Tuned Filter Design

It has always seemed to the writer that the practice of putting a fixed condenser across only the primary of the first intermediate transformer and calling this unit a filter, was unfair to the word itself. In tuned radio frequency sets, we tune three circuits to get selectivity and yet, in the super, many tune only the one primary and expect this to eliminate undesired wave lengths.

There is such a thing as going to extremes in the other direction, and tuning everything, as did Jacques Fournier in his four filter set. Properly adjusted, this did filter beautifully and the tuning was knifelike.

However, there is a happy medium which should do for most of us, as shown in figure 9. It will be noted that the primary and secondary of this filter, placed between the first detector and the first intermediate, are both tuned or made sharply resonant. Great care, and some knowledge of Radio principles, is necessary to put this in though, as the two circuits must be tuned exactly to each other and to the peak wave length of the intermediate transformers which follow. There is such a unit on the market so it can be done. The coupling between the coils can be varied also which is of advantage.

### Shielding of Super-Het

Considerable study has been given of late by laboratories and experimenters to the ability of coils to pick up stations direct instead of receiving their energy

through the aerial and ground, especially in tuned radio frequency sets. The oscillator coils of a super are no different in this respect and can pick up powerful local signals. So also can the secondary of an antenna coupler. These circuits are tuned to broadcast wave lengths, the latter exactly to the signal being received and the former to one but slightly different which may be the wave length of an undesired station. Shielding, although decried last year as something horrible

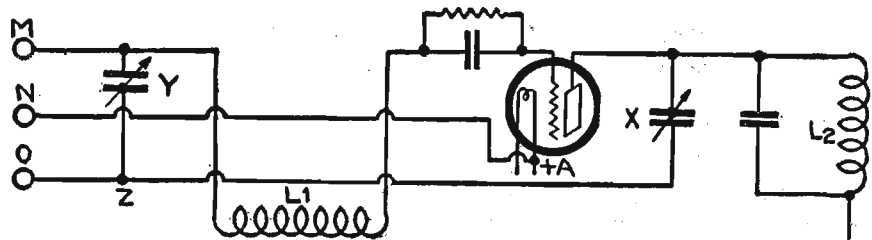


Figure 8

a position to differentiate between good and bad, it is necessary to take extra care, with respect to the parts that can be controlled as to their efficiency, to make up for weakness elsewhere.

### Get Best Variable Condensers

First of all, when choosing variable condensers, get the very best you can. The super is going to cost plenty anyway and its final efficiency should not be ruined to save a half dollar in condensers. They should either be equipped with vernier in their construction or be provided with vernier dials, as a correctly built super is very sharp and stations will otherwise be missed. If a wooden baseboard is used, keep all wiring up at least one-half inch from it and it will be found also of advantage to mount sockets on short pillars made of battery nuts or

weakened by eddy currents caused by metal bodies.

### Regeneration Cuts Input Resistance

Losses, in the form of resistance, cause broad tuning. Resistance (effective) can be cut down in the initial input circuit, where signals are weakest, by the addition of regeneration. Some sets have considerable regeneration present in this circuit due to feedback caused by wiring or placement of apparatus. The addition of intentional regeneration is not therefore necessary. There is no dependable way of knowing this, however, so it is not a bad idea to add it as shown in figure 8 and try it out.

This was the method suggested by the writer in connection with the "Simplest

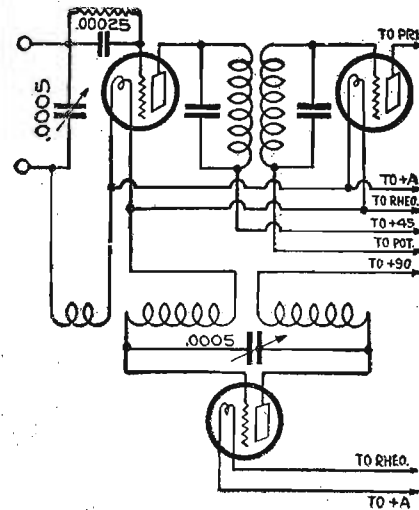


Figure 9

is now being heralded as the salvation of selectivity by many well-known authorities.

If, when designing a new super, one can keep the first detector tuning condenser and the antenna coupler close together, a shield, made preferably of thin gauge copper, can be placed entirely around these two units but kept at least direct instead of receiving their energy.

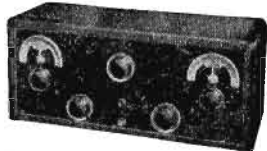
(Continued on page 18)

## The NEW CROSLEY SUPER-TRIRDYN

With these improvements Powel Crosley, Jr., makes his greatest stride forward in the development of radio for the millions.



In this Super-Trirdyn Special Crosley radio engineers have improved the famous Trirdyn hook-up, the radio sensation of 1924. This combines and utilizes most successfully tuned radio frequency amplification, regeneration and reflex audio amplification, making three tubes do at less cost and more efficiently the work of five. Cabinet is two-toned mahogany and contains all necessary dry batteries. Price without accessories ..... \$60



Above is pictured the Super-Trirdyn Regular. Panel is exactly the same as the \$60 model. Delivers same results. Cabinet is more compact. Solid mahogany finish. Price without accessories ..... \$50

The Crosley Radio Corporation Cincinnati, Ohio

Crosley manufactures receiving sets which are licensed under Armstrong U. S. patent No. 1,113,149 and are priced from \$9.75 to \$60.00 without accessories.

**Finer Selectivity**

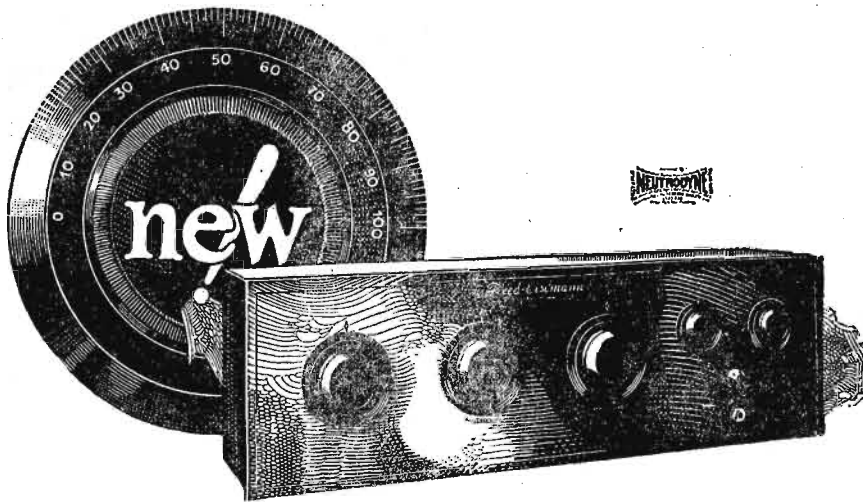
Equip your receiving set with Apex Vernier Dials. They will greatly increase the efficiency of any set. Make tuning positive—bring in distant stations. Your dealer has them. If not, send \$2.00 for Royal Brass Finish—\$2.50 for Satin Silver Finish, or \$3.50 for DeLuxe Gold Plated (24k).

**APEX SUPER 5**

This highly efficient tuned radio frequency receiver is most advanced in design and construction. An instrument that meets every critical expectation of the radio enthusiast.

Housed in a highly finished walnut cabinet, complete with Jones Multi-plug Battery Cable. All settings highly gold plated. Sells for \$95 complete excepting accessories.

At All Good Dealers  
APEX ELEC. MFG. CO.  
1410 W. 59th St. Chicago  
Dept. 935



## A real fan's set!

LAST YEAR the general public followed in the footsteps of the fans and gave Freed-Eisemann their preference—so overwhelmingly, in fact, that Freed-Eisemann became the largest and most successful Neutrodyne manufacturer in the world.

THIS YEAR the new Freed-Eisemann line reaches new heights in radio development. It is bound again to win the fans' enthusiastic approval.

Here, for instance, is one of the five new Freed-Eisemann models:

### MODEL NR-7—A New 6-Tube Neutrodyne

FREED-EISEMANN engineers have done a real job on this receiver. In order to get absolutely true reproduction of received signals, the second audio stage uses two tubes connected in parallel with 135 volts in the plate circuit of these tubes. Greatly increased selectivity is

obtained by using a coupled primary coil in the antenna circuit. The detector socket is mounted on a shock proof support preventing all microphonic noises. Battery connections are made quickly and neatly with a cable furnished with the set.

Get this set, and be a jump ahead of the rest!

# Freed-Eisemann

FREED-EISEMANN RADIO CORP., MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

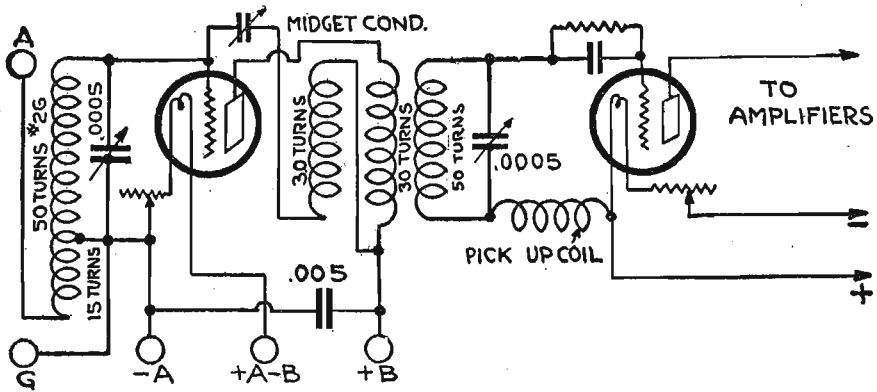


Figure 10

**OBTAINING SELECTIVITY**

(Continued from page 17)

two inches away from the coupler and condenser. This is, of course, impossible at the front of the condenser, as a shield behind the panel will come very close, but if the grounded rotor type of condenser is used this fact will not hurt. The oscillator coupler and condenser should be treated the same way and, if possible, the oscillator tube socket should be included in the copper box thus formed.

**Stopping Reradiation**

An excellent unit can be added in front of a super as shown by the diagram in figure 10. This will accomplish the two-fold use of increasing your own selectivity and range remarkably and preventing your super from radiating into the aerial and disturbing all the neighbors. A super is the most powerful receiving radiator known when not handled correctly.

The unit of figure 10 will give another control but it is not hard to use and its

the radio frequency tube with a piece of paper over one prong of the filament contacts in the socket. Tune in a moderately strong signal and adjust the neutralizing condenser until the signal disappears or becomes a minimum. This is Mr. Thatcher's unit for single circuit sets, revised for use on the super.

Another type of unit for this purpose is shown in figures 11 and 12. This is a comparatively little known method of compensation of the plate to grid capacity with a radio frequency amplifier tube but it is effective and easily controlled. The diagram of figure 11 shows it applied to the writer's simplest super after regeneration had been added to the first detector. The construction of the antenna coupling arrangement is shown in figure 12 but some suggestions on the coupler between radio frequency tube and detector may help. This can be a neutroformer of the usual type with about 56 turns on a 2 3/4-inch tube with a primary of 5 to 9 turns. It can be any of the low loss wound type couplers on the market. If one does not

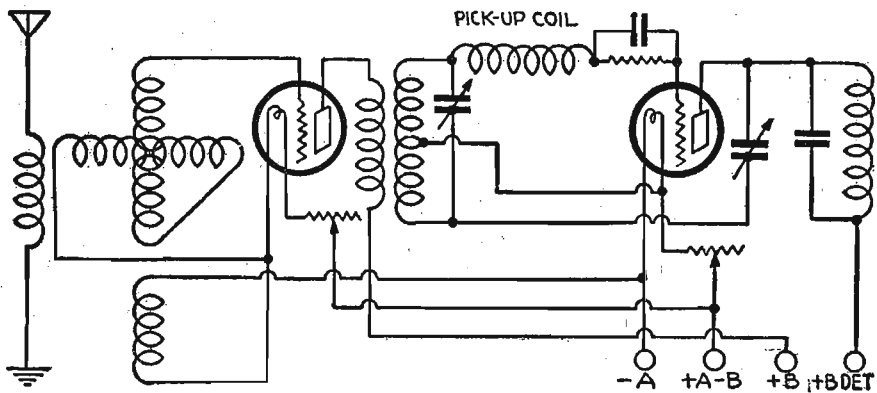


Figure 11

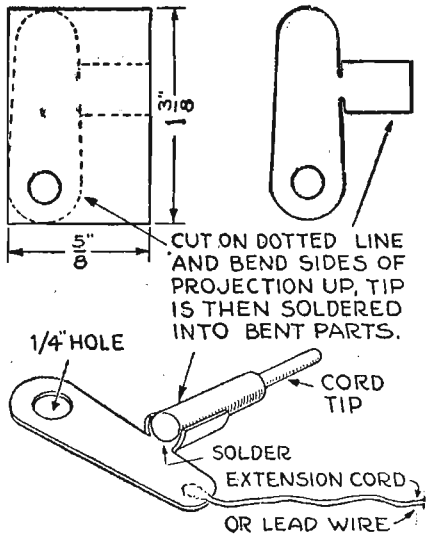
dial settings will run practically identical throughout the range of the input tuning condenser on the super, the condenser to the right in the drawing. Use number 26 dsc. wire for winding the coils. On a 3-inch tube 2 3/4 inches long, wind 65 turns with a tap at the 15th turn, starting the winding 1/2 inch from the end. On another 3-inch tube 5 inches long, wind 30 double turns by using two lengths of wire and winding both at the same time as a single wire. 30 turns of this double wire will make a coil of 60 turns with four ends. The beginning of one coil is connected to the end of the other, forming the B positive connection. Now wind 1/2 inch from the double coil, a grid coil for the first detector consisting of 50 turns.

The 65-turn coil is mounted horizontally and the double-turn coil vertically, both the same distance from the panel and as far apart as possible. The 65-turn coil is centered on the 30-turn double coil. The small neutralizing condenser is mounted on the baseboard, unless the builder prefers to have it on the panel, although there is no need for it there. The rheostat is in the A negative lead and the 15-turn tap is connected to the rotor plates of the .0005 mfd. variable condenser and

care for the type of regeneration shown, a three-circuit tuner can be used, with the tickler between plate of detector and the primary of the filter. In this case the center tap would be omitted and the rotor plates of grid tuning condenser would connect to filament. There would be no midget condenser, but a tickler control would become necessary.

**Tip and Lug Combined**

A combination tip and binding post lug for use on loud speaker extension cords, battery wires, etc., can be easily made in the following fashion. A piece of metal about 1 3/8 inches long and 5/8 inches wide



copper, tin or brass, is cut with a pair of tin shears as shown in the accompanying illustration. Cut on dotted line, fold sides together, and then solder to folded tin.—Arthur DeFrain, Harbor Beach, Mich.

It pays to have one or two more tubes than are needed. When the set is finished and you are trying it out, one "dead" or inefficient tube will cause the entire outfit to be inoperative or very weak. Having spares, one can switch tubes around and the poor one will be identified when replaced.

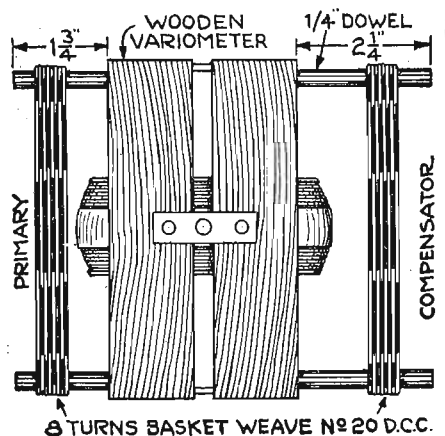


Figure 12

to the A negative and ground binding posts. The aerial binding post is connected to the outside of the 15-turn coil with the other end of the 50-turn coil going to the stator plates of the condenser and to the grid. To adjust, darken

**ECONOMY**

No ONE size or type of battery can be economical on every type of receiving set. That's why Eveready Radio Batteries are made in different sizes and types—so that every radio user can enjoy the economy that is to be had by fitting exactly the right Eveready Battery to his receiver. For owners of sets with five, six, eight or more tubes, and power amplifiers, there is the extra-large, powerful and unusually long-lasting Eveready "B" Battery No. 770. There is an Eveready dealer nearby.

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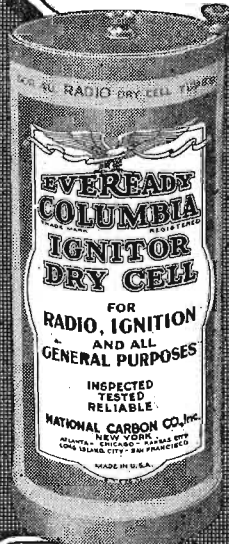
For real radio enjoyment, tune in the "Eveready Group."

Broadcast through stations—

- |                  |                 |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| WEAF New York    | WGR Buffalo     | WCCO Minneapolis |
| WJAR Providence  | WCAE Pittsburgh | WOC St. Paul     |
| WEEL Boston      | WSAI Cincinnati | WOC Davenport    |
| WFI Philadelphia | WWJ Detroit     | WCTS Worcester   |

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—they last longer



Eveready Columbia Ignitor "A" Battery, the proven dry cell for all radio dry cell tubes 1 1/2 volts

No. 770 45-volt Extra-Large Vertical Price \$4.75



No. 766 22 1/2-volt Large Horizontal Price \$2.00



# Construction of an Edison Storage B Battery

## Part I—Rack, Panel and Elements

By John De Quedville Briggs

### LIST OF PARTS

120 pairs Edison elements*	\$ 4.80
60 ft. soft iron stovepipe wire**	.25
120 six inch test or culture tubes, 3/4 inch	3.60
18 inches soft rubber 1/4-inch tubing	.30
Bakelite or hard rubber panel 6 by 7 inches	1.00
6 binding posts	.60
2 baby switches DPDT	1.50
2 nine point switches	1.00
1 piece oak 8x24x1/2	
2 pieces oak 7 1/2 x 7 x 1/2	
2 pieces oak 7 1/2 x 24 x 1/2	
3 pieces oak 7 x 23 x 1/2	
4 pieces oak 1 x 1 x 4	
2 hinges, 2 drawer pulls, some 1-inch iron wood screws	1.50
2 pounds c.p. potassium hydroxide	.30
3 quarts distilled water	.15
8 ounces paraffin oil	
<b>Cost, minus lumber and hardware</b>	<b>\$15.00</b>
*120 pairs of drilled Edison elements	6.00
**120 pairs of welded connected elements	9.60
** 60 feet of pure nickel wire	.60
<b>PARTS FOR RECTIFIER</b>	
1 Switch DPST	.25
3 Porcelain cleat lamp sockets	.45
2 Fuses 5 ampere	.10
1 Lamp 100 watt size	.75
1 Mason jar	.20
1 Aluminum rod	.25
1 Lead rod	.50
1 Package 20 Mule Team Borax	.25
	<b>\$2.55</b>

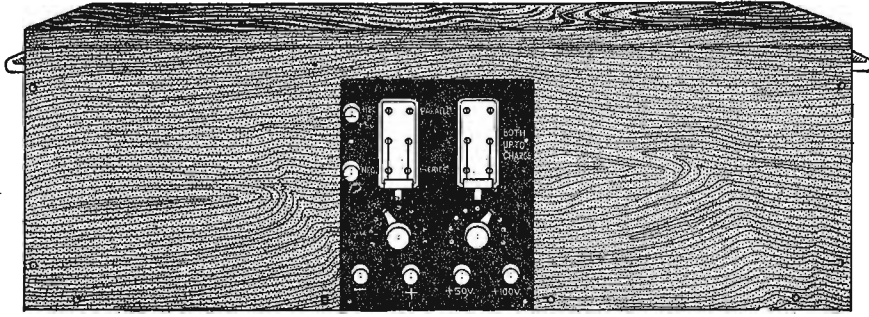


Figure 1

eighty dollars a year, I decided that they were no plaything for an impecunious schoolmaster. The B eliminator I built worked perfectly with the super-heterodyne, but elicited the most horrible hum from my pet inverse duplex, so that was out of the question. I seriously considered pawning my Ford and buying a set of lead storage B units but 150 volts of this is pretty costly. I am away three months in the summer and never yet have I found a responsible person who would keep my lead cells charged as if they were his own. The new Edison B units looked good but I should have had to mortgage more than the Ford to get those. So, I solved the problem by building a 150-volt battery from salvaged Edison elements, 120 cells at 1.2 volts per cell.

### Battery Not Radical or New

There is nothing new or spectacular about this battery. Amateurs have made them before. So have some dealers. All I claim for mine is that it is really good looking, delivers all the high voltage I want any time I want it at almost no cost, may be shorted, neglected or charged the wrong way around, and still, like Truth crushed to earth, will rise again. One night, when a thunderstorm put out every light in St. Paul, it ran a 25-watt, 110-volt lamp for four hours and I was the envy of all the neighbors. After a year of the hardest kind of constant serv-

ice it is just as good as the day I built it. The cabinet is oak, 24 inches long, and is about the size of a standard neutrodyne. The wiring diagram, to be shown next week with Part II, is drawn to scale and shows how one may get from 12 to 40.8 volts in steps of 1.2 volts for the detector,

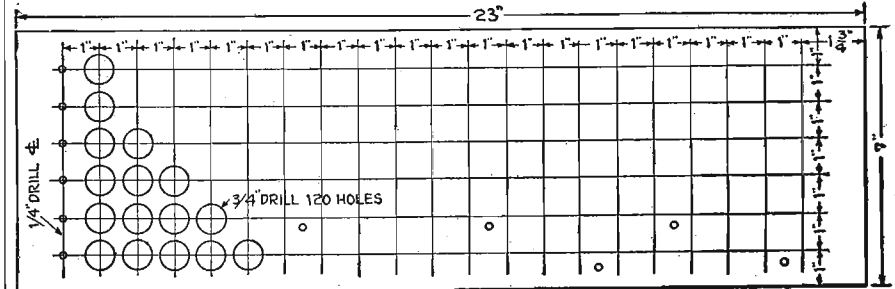


Figure 2

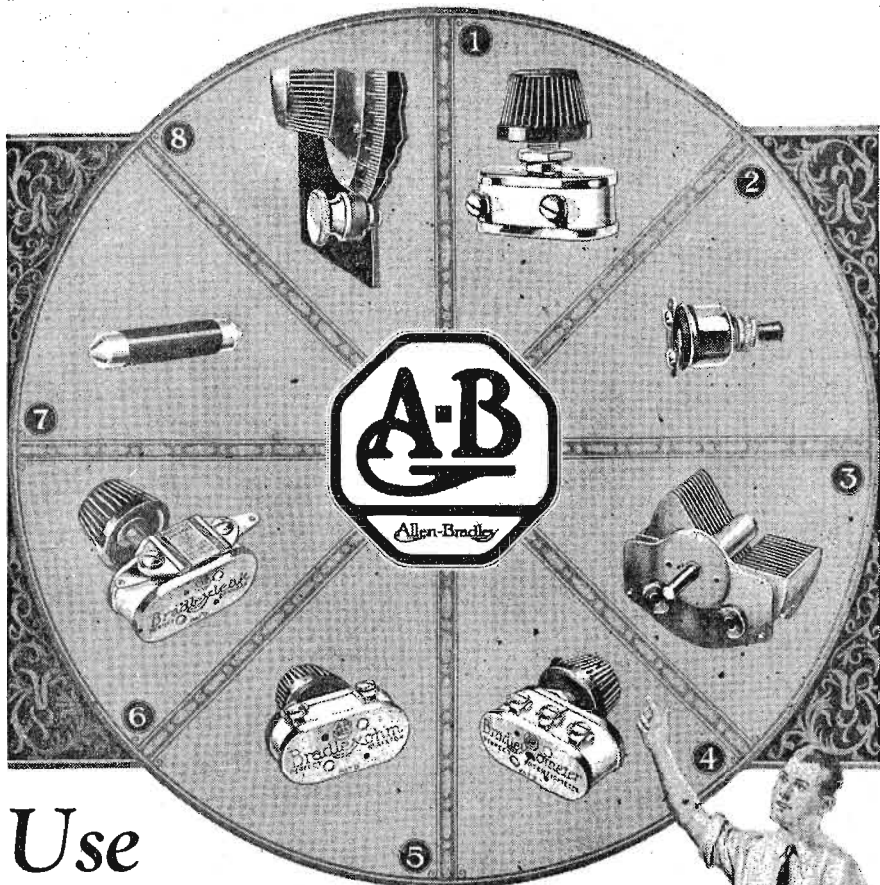
and 50, 100 or 150 volts for the amplifier; sufficient variety for any experimenter. It is quiet, does not give off objectionable fumes and will run anything up to and including the aforementioned super-heterodyne.

Now to assemble the affair. Take the two 7 x 23-inch pieces of wood and, on one of them, lay out, with pencil and ruler as shown in the diagram (figure 2), six rows of dots exactly one inch apart, twenty in a row. Note that at one end, there is a space of 1 1/4 inches from the last dots to the end of the board and, at the other, a space of 2 1/4 inches. The rows are 1 inch apart with an inch to the front edge and an inch to the back edge. Nail or clamp the boards together. Tap lightly with hammer and center punch at each of these dots to guide the drill. Do this carefully as the final assembly will be easier and the appearance better.

Drill a small pilot hole through both boards at each dot; then with a sharp 13/16 inch bit and brace, cut the 120 volts. Yes, it is an awful job; I admit it. However, I have made two of these batteries, so I know it can be done. Incidentally, this work is a great muscle developer. Sandpaper both boards and give them a coat of stain. Then, if you feel like it, dip them in melted paraffin, the

kind they use to put over jellies. This is a good stunt which I should have done (Continued on page 21)

WHEN a man's workshop is tenanted by some four or five inverse duplexes, a nine tube super-heterodyne and various other multi-tube monstrosities, the B battery supply is a serious problem. Dry cells are all right for one who possesses one set for drawing room use but when I figured out, a year ago, that they were costing me about



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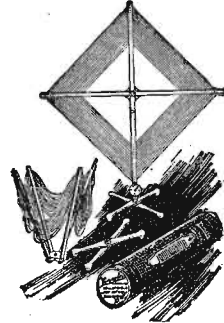
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**Lincoln Center-Tapped Loop, \$6.50**  
For any set employing radio frequency amplification. For certain Superheterodynes requiring a center tap.

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Number of plates	23
Maximum capacity mfd.	.0005
Minimum capacity mfd.	.000011
Series Resistance at 600 k.c. (500 meters)	0.75 ohm
Height—rotor out	3 1/4 inches
Width	4 1/4 inches
Depth—panel to end	3 1/4 inches
Shaft diameter	1/4 inch
Insulating material	High-grade rubber
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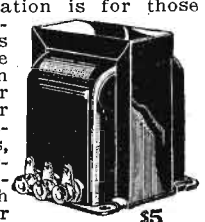
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# A. B. C. Course in Radio Fundamentals

## Chapter XXV—Amplification Circuits Used in Radio (Continued)

By David Penn Moreton

THE arrangement of variable condensers and inductance coils shown in figure 105, give what is called tuned amplification, which greatly helps in eliminating, or reducing to a minimum, any interfering signals. The tuned amplification is used to amplify the received signal, which is of radio frequency, before detection rather than after. Any detector operates best when the signals are of comparatively large amplitude, and may even fail to function where the signal amplitude is very small. The amplifying action of the tube is made use of in amplifying the radio frequency signals until their amplitude is sufficient to produce the desired results in the detector tube.

The operation of the circuit shown in figure 105 is as follows: the Radio signals picked up by the antenna, set up oscillations in the antenna circuit, which may be tuned to the frequency of these particular oscillations by means of the inductance  $L_1$  and the capacity  $C_1$ . A tuned oscillatory circuit composed of the inductance  $L_2$  and the condenser  $C_2$  is inductively coupled to the antenna circuit. The voltage between the terminals of the condenser  $C_2$  is applied between the filament and grid of the three electrode tube I.

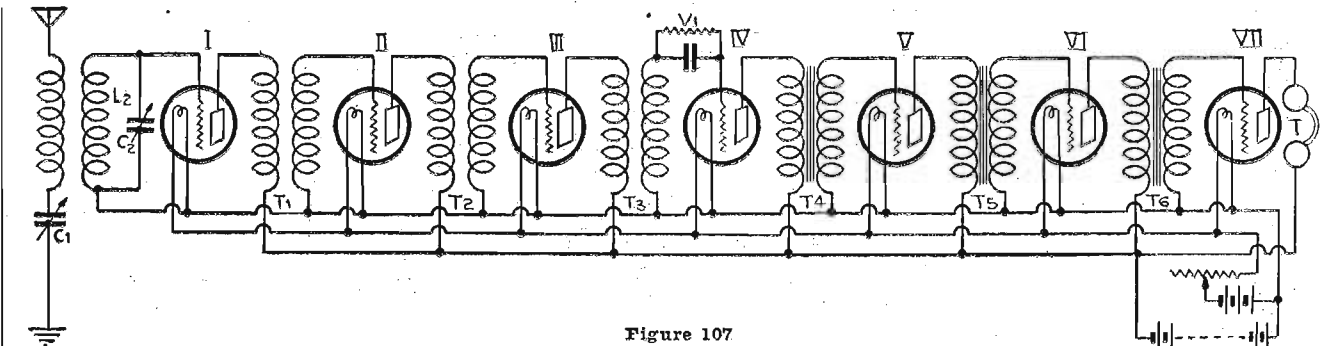


Figure 107

of the inductance  $L_4$  may be impressed upon a third amplifying tube, and so on, or the third tube may be connected to operate as a detector as shown in figure 105. The operation of the grid condenser C and grid leak r have been explained in the previous chapters.

From the above brief description, it is seen that the function of the intermediate tuned circuits  $L_3, C_3$  and  $L_4, C_4$  is twofold; first, by means of them, a maximum voltage amplification is obtained, and second,

between the grid and filament of the tube T. As previously explained, this alternating electrical pressure on the grid of the tube will result in there being a pulsating current in the plate circuit of the tube. This pulsating current in the primary winding of the transformer  $T_1$  will produce an alternating electrical pressure in the secondary winding. The electrical pressure produced in the secondary winding of the transformer is an amplified reproduction of the electrical pressure impressed upon the grid of the tube; the amount of the amplification depending upon the combined amplifications taking place in the tube and the transformer. The amplification taking place in the transformer is, of course, dependent upon the design of the transformer and its adaptability to the particular tube that it is being used with.

The second tube amplifies the alternating electrical pressure connected between its grid and filament and passes it on to the grid of a third tube III through a second transformer  $T_2$ . A telephone receiver T is connected in the plate circuit of the last tube.

This particular method of amplification is quite widely used, and is satisfactory for both radio and audio frequency amplification. For radio frequency amplification, the transformers used for coupling several tubes, as explained above, are built without iron cores, while for the

amplification of audio frequencies the cores are built up from thin sheets of iron or in some cases small iron cores are used.

As stated above, the design of the transformer for best results, depends upon the characteristics of the tube being used. The plate circuit of each tube, which includes the primary winding of a transformer should be adjusted for maximum power amplification and at the same time the ratio of the transformer should be such that it will deliver a maximum potential variation to the grid of the second tube. The conditions are practically fulfilled when the transformer is given a step up ratio M, such that the impedance of the plate circuit  $Z_p$  and the grid filament impedance of the next tube  $Z_g$  will satisfy the following relation:

$$M \times M = Z_g + Z_p$$

With properly designed transformers, used with the proper tubes, amplifiers may be constructed which will amplify signals that otherwise would be entirely inaudible.

### An All Transformer Set

A Radio receiving set using vacuum tubes and transformers for both radio and audio frequency amplification is shown diagrammatically in figure 107. The antenna circuit is tuned by means of the inductance  $L_1$  and the capacity  $C_1$ .

(Continued on page 22)

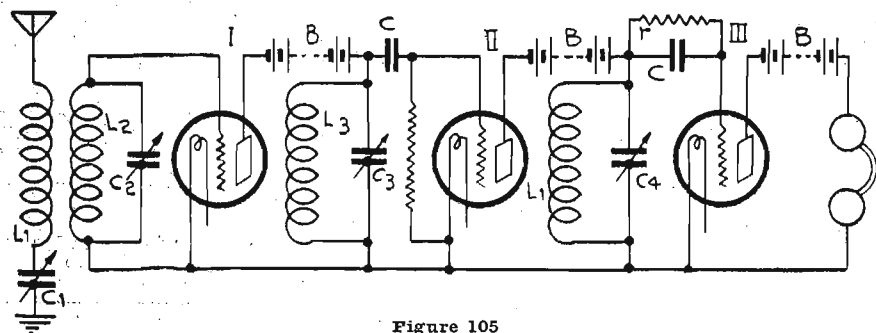


Figure 105

The plate circuit of the tube I is adjusted for maximum voltage amplification by connecting an inductance  $L_3$  in circuit, with a variable condenser  $C_3$  connected across the terminals of the inductance. The reactance of the external plate circuit of tube I may be made to approach an infinite value, by means of the condenser  $C_3$  for the particular frequency of signal being amplified. When an alternating electrical pressure is applied to the grid of tube I an amplified alternating electrical pressure will appear

they serve to eliminate signals of slightly different frequency.

The condensers  $C_3$  and  $C_4$  in figure 105 are not essential to the operation of the circuit provided the inductance  $L_3$  and  $L_4$  are large. The inductances should, of course, be air-core coils, as any magnetic material present would result in large iron losses at radio frequencies. There is a certain amount of capacity between the plate and the filament of the tube, and the coils themselves possess a certain amount of distributed capacity, which will

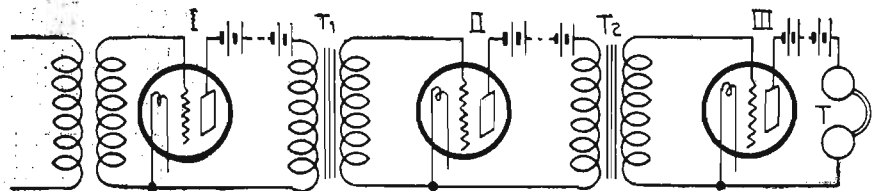


Figure 106

between the terminals of the inductance  $L_3$ . The electrical pressure between the terminals of the inductance  $L_3$  is applied to the grid of a second tube II through a condenser C. This second amplifier tube has its plate circuit adjusted for maximum voltage amplification by means of the inductance  $L_4$  and condenser  $C_4$ , which are tuned to the frequency of the signal being amplified. The alternating electrical pressure between the terminals

result in the plate circuit being automatically tuned for certain frequencies and, as a result, there will be a greater amplification for these frequencies than there is for others.

### Transformer Coupled R.F.

Another type of cascade amplifier is shown diagrammatically in figure 106 and is known as the transformer coupled amplifier. The alternating electrical pressure which is to be amplified is impressed



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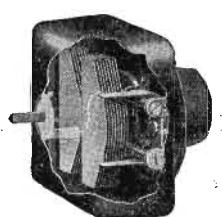
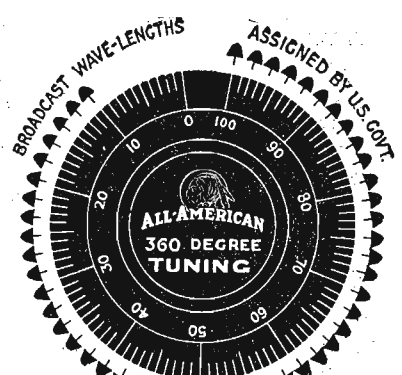
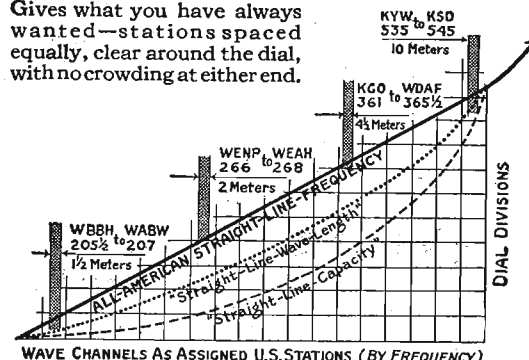
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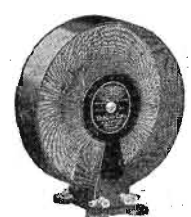
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# Variable Coupling on Tuned R.F.

## Rotor Primary Geared to Shaft of Condenser

The objection has often been raised that tuned radio frequency circuits do not afford a uniform amplification over the entire broadcast wave length range. Few manufactured receivers do give this uni-

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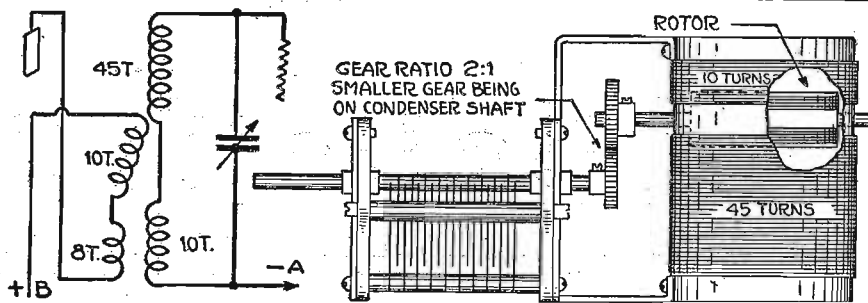
form amplification. However, most receivers of the tuned radio frequency type are either very effective on the low wave lengths and weak on the high, or, if the process is reversed, they are very unstable on the low end of the scale.

After I made a receiver of the tuned radio frequency type I did a considerable bit of experimenting. First I tried that method employing a variable coupling between primary and secondary in all three neutroformers. This worked very well but had this disadvantage, that there were now three more tuning controls, which were, however, not so critical.

The variable coupling by separate control was discarded in favor of the method illustrated herewith. The primary in the aerial circuit is varied by means of taps and switch. The primaries in the first and second step are equipped with the mechanism here shown. Part of the primary is wound on a short strip of tube which fits snugly in the filament end of the secondary coil (this is the way most neutroformers are made.) The fixed part of the primary of both units consists of eight turns each. One end of the fixed primary goes to the plate; the other end goes to one end of the wire wound on rotor; the other end of the wire wound on rotor goes to the B battery. The secondary winding is split to allow a passage for the rotor shaft; ten turns on one side, forty-five turns on the other.

As the dial which tunes the secondary circuit is turned, the rotor also turns but only half as fast due to the 2 to 1 gear arrangement; the gear on the condenser shaft having half as many teeth as the

## DETAILS OF CLEVER GEAR SCHEME



gear on the rotor shaft. The reason for this is that one-half turn of the condenser dial is required to tune the circuit from maximum to minimum whereas only a quarter turn is required of rotor to go from maximum to minimum coupling.

The rotor is so set that when the condenser reads zero, the coupling of the rotor is zero (i.e., at right angles to the secondary winding), and gradually the

coupling is increased to maximum as the condenser dial is turned through 180 degrees. It is best to put about ten turns on the rotor and try it. If, upon trial, this is found to be too many, remove one turn and try again; repeat this until the correct number of turns is reached. I find that on the first stage 5 turns, and on the second stage 6 turns, work admirably.—George A. Zelzo, Worcester, Mass.

## EDISON PLATE BATTERY

(Continued from page 19)

and didn't. Put the four 1x1x4-inch posts at the four corners of one of the pieces, set the other piece on top of these, and fasten together with 1-inch screws. Set this rack on top of the remaining 7x23-inch board and screw down. Then slip in a few test tubes and see how good looking it is going to be.

### Laying Out Panel

The bakelite or hard rubber panel, measuring 6x7 inches, should be laid out

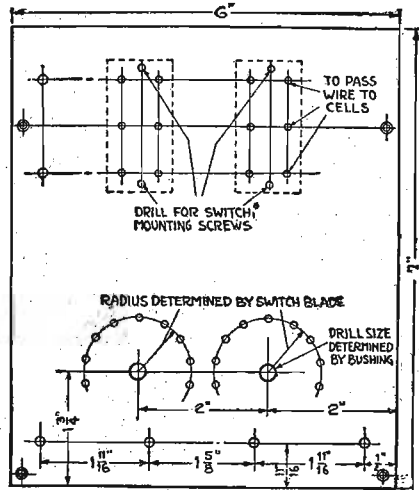
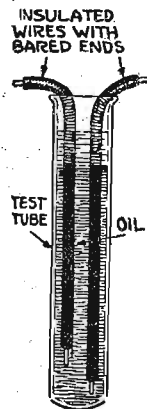


Figure 3

according to figure 3. No dimensions for the location of many of the holes can be

## Static Eliminator (?) or Aid

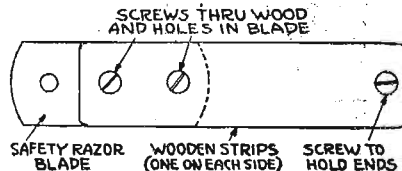
A static eliminator, or reducer, quite as efficient as the popular priced ones on the market, and far superior to some tried by the writer, may be made at a cost of from five to ten cents. In a small glass test tube put two separate pieces of rubber insulated wire such as the ordinary electric fixture wire. From each of these the cotton cover has been removed and each is long enough to reach the bottom of the tube and extend far enough from the top to be connected to the aerial and the set. Place wires on opposite sides of tube, having the lower end of each bared for 1/4 to 1/2 inch, one slightly higher than the other at bottom so that they cannot possibly come in contact. Close top of tube with notched cork after adding enough liquid paraffin or other medium light oil to cover lower ends of wires; or the tube may be nearly filled if desired.



After placing cork in top, seal with wax. One terminal is connected to the aerial and the other to a wire leading to the aerial post of set. This accessory will cut down the volume slightly, but much less in proportion to the static, and is the best thing yet tried by the writer.—C. S. Culp, Salineville, Ohio.

## Homemade Wire Scraper

The sketch shows how a handy wire scraper can be made from an old Gillette blade. The screws through the hole in



blade should be as tight as possible so that the blade will be rigidly clamped between the two strips of wood. When one blade becomes dull, it can be easily replaced by another.—C. W. Cannon, High Point, N. C.

The listener should always turn off the set's tubes when through listening.

given as these will vary with the parts used. The radius of the circle on which the switch points are placed, for example, will depend upon the length of the switch blade used. It will be noticed that only alternate switch points are connected but this is so that cells cannot be shorted due to the blade resting on two "live" points at once. The baby switches will be about the proportion to the panel shown in the drawing which is drawn to scale. The locations of the holes in the bases of the switches will, of course, determine the locations of the holes in the panel through which wires pass to the cells behind.

Fasten the panel, when laid out and assembled as shown, on the front of the rack, setting it out 1/2 inch so that the front of the cabinet may be slipped down behind it. Four 1 1/2-inch screws and a few old dry cell binding post nuts will do this nicely.

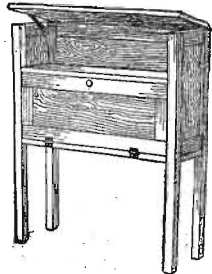
### Assembly of Cells

Now for the battery proper, the parts that actually supply the "juice." You can get the Edison elements, wired in pairs, from any of the many dealers advertising them but you can get them a lot cheaper by scouting around a little. I got mine from a large size Edison cell I picked up for one dollar at an electric garage; it came out of some one's car and was supposed to be dead. This piece

(Continued on page 22)



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# Questions and Answers

### Edelman's Heteroflex

(14303) DHS, Aida, Nebr.  
A few questions regarding the Heteroflex. Have built several of your sets among them being the Hetduogen, but about as soon as I get them going I dispose of same. Now I would like to make the Heteroflex.

With regard to coils 9 and 10, is 10 wound over 9 or simply side by side on a tube as it were? Does the tap on 10 come off at end next to 9 or at far end? What make is resistance number 5 and where do I get it? What make transformers 13, 14 and 15 and where can I secure them? What make crystal and where secured? Radio equipment is extremely hard to procure here, making it necessary to write to Kansas City or Chicago.

A.—The coils 9 and 10 may very well be flat of the spiderweb or Pfanstiel types secured on a rod so they can be varied in their proximity. The tap comes off near the outside end. Resistance number 5 may be a CRL unit of about 1,800 ohms, or a Federal potentiometer of that resistance. Transformers 13, 14 and 15 may be the filter and two intermediates of any super kit. In the laboratory we used a Radio receptor with the filter as 14 and two intermediates as 13 and 15. Practically any good adjustable crystal detector may be employed. We happened to have a Freshman that worked well.

### Bridges and Supers

(14299) WBW, Akron, Ohio.

Milo Gurney, in his articles on the balanced bridge for radio frequency, gives illustrations of two stages of radio frequency in figure 37 of his series of articles. Figure 37 shows only two variable condensers there being none shown across the third radio frequency transformer secondary. If this diagram is correct on that hook-up there would be only two controls for wave length on a two-stage radio frequency hook-up. This interests me because all other two-stage radio frequency hook-ups require three dials to control the wave length. Was that diagram correct?

I built a four-filter super-het by Fournier's instructions and would like to put radio frequency ahead of it but do not want any additional controls for wave length than I have at present; there being but two dials. I have read these articles with interest and thought I saw in figure 37, a chance to omit the second tube of that diagram and its units, thereby gaining a stage of radio frequency ahead of my super-het without additional variable controls for wave length.

I am using Rauland-Lyric transformers, two stages on my super-het. Everything is satisfactorily reproduced on the first stage but I must reduce my potentiometer by adding in the second stage. Is it at all practical to use two transformers and two tubes in parallel to handle the tremendous volume obtained from the second detector? I do not care for push-pull amplification and have thought that paralleling two transformers and two tubes might give the advantages claimed for push-pull.

The figure 36, of Mr. Gurney's articles shows a small variable condenser leading from the plate to the coil L2. Also a dotted fixed condenser marked, Ca. Is this dotted Ca an illustrated capacity of the condenser C7 or is it the additional small vernier condenser described by him in the following issue balancing the plate and grid of the tube? Or is the condenser C7 the one to be constructed and the only variable control between the plate and grid capacities?

A.—There was an omission in the drawing of figure 37 which we, of course, sincerely regret. There should have been three condensers. This has been reproduced correctly on page 19 of the September 5 issue. We have shown two types of radio frequency amplifier which can

be added to a super, one in Mr. Thatcher's article, in the August 15 issue and one on the Kinks page of the August 22 issue. The phenomena you notice of having to reduce the potentiometer on the second stage of a super is quite customary when all are in one cabinet. The transformers you have are among the very best made. It would help if the two audio stages were placed in a separate cabinet. The dotted line fixed capacity to which you refer in figure 36 of Gurney's articles is that between the plate and the grid in the tube, always present and that which we are trying to balance out.

### Four Tube Dry Cell Receiver

(14188) VFF, Berger, Mo.

I am looking for a good hook-up using 199 tubes. I can not use a storage battery because I have no way to recharge it. You need not send a panel layout; all I need is the diagram (by symbols) and the constants such as number of turns, value of resistance, etc. If you have a diagram covering these requirements in a back issue let me know which one it is. Here are some important points; not more than three tuning dials, not more than four tubes, suitable for 199s, one stage of tuned radio frequency, tube detector with regeneration, two stages of audio amplification. I would like to reflex the stage of radio frequency if this can be done without impairing the efficiency.

A.—We wish to advise that the complete specifications for a receiver that perfectly meets your requirements were given in an article by Mr. Goodrich contained in our issue of May 23rd. Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of that issue and you will find that the receiver mentioned uses four 199 tubes with one stage of turned R.F. regenerative and two audio. Reflexing would impair the selectivity.

### Charger Interference

(14318) RC, Racine, Wis.

Next door to me there lives a Radio fan who has a vibrating type of charger. He has storage B batteries, as well as the storage A. Consequently, he is charging batteries a greater part of the time. Four families are prevented from listening, even for locals, because of it. Is it possible for the owner to stop this noise? Or, if he refuses, can the other fans do anything on their own sets?

A.—We would suggest your reading the articles in Radio Digest August 1 and 8, furnished through the courtesy of the Radio branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Ottawa, Can. This pair of articles contain information for remedying your trouble. If you cannot get satisfaction from your neighbor, write to E. A. Beane, Federal Radio supervisor, ninth district, Federal building, Chicago.

### Journal Filter Coils

(14208) CCA, South Bend, Ind.

Will you kindly send me at once the specifications in full detail on the N. Y. Journal filter coils? I would appreciate an early reply.

A.—We must advise that we are unable to furnish you with the specifications for the N. Y. Journal filter coils. We suggest that you write to the Radio editor of the New York Journal, New York city, and he will probably be very glad to forward a copy of the issue of that paper containing this information.

Men to build radio sets in spare time. Leon Lambert, Wichita, Kansas.

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## A. B. C. RADIO COURSE

(Continued from page 20)

This antenna circuit is coupled to a tuned secondary circuit composed of the inductance L<sub>2</sub> and capacity C<sub>2</sub>. The secondary circuit is connected between the filament and grid of tube I. The incoming signals are successively amplified by the three tubes I, II and III, coupled to each other by air-core transformers, or by means of special radio frequency iron core transformers. The amplified Radio signals are then impressed, through a transformer T<sub>3</sub>, between the grid and filament of a tube IV which is made to operate as a detector by means of the grid condenser C<sub>3</sub> shunted by a high resistance r<sub>1</sub>. The audio frequency pulsations in the plate current of tube IV are amplified in succession by tubes V, VI and VII, and are finally sent through the telephone receivers T.

Tubes I, II, III, V, VI and VII should be operated at the central part of their static characteristic curve so that symmetrical variations of grid potential will produce symmetrical variations in plate current. The detector tube should be operated at the upper or lower bend of its static characteristic curve in order to get the maximum amount of detector action.

(The three electrode vacuum tube is most flexible with respect to the uses to which it may be put. Professor Moreton, having discussed its use as detector and amplifier, will, next week, take it up as a regenerative amplifier and oscillator.—Editor's Note.)

## EDISON PLATE BATTERY

(Continued from page 21)

of luck made it possible for me to build the complete outfit, including cabinet and rectifier, for somewhat less than \$12.00. It will cost you closer to \$18.00 if you get the elements from a dealer, but even at that it is a good bargain. If you get an old cell, completely discharge it, open it with a can opener, and pour out the electrolyte; with great caution. Potassium hydroxide is wicked stuff—quite as vicious as sulphuric acid. More on that subject later.

Take the plates apart, with due admiration for the beautiful workmanship, and wash them. The little rectangles are the negative elements and the long, pencil shaped things are the positive elements. You now have to bore a small hole through each element near the top; and it is easier to do this boring before you take the little individual elements from

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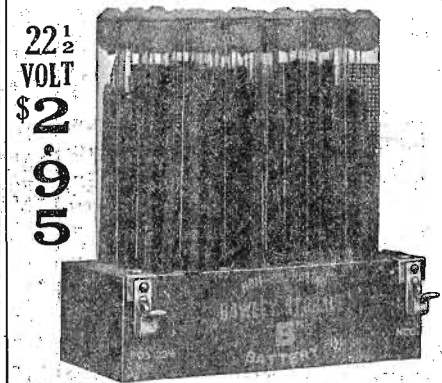
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the frames in which they are clamped. Use a sharp blow with a prick punch to start each hole, and do not be surprised if you discover that the steel shells are horribly hard to bore through. I broke three drills in the process; charged to cost of battery. The holes should not be much larger than the iron wire, or you will lose much of the nickel and iron powder.

Now cut up the iron wire into pieces about 6 inches long and fasten the elements together in pairs, a negative and a positive. You can determine the exact length of the wire by figuring that neither element should touch the bottom of the glass tube, and the negative should be about half way up. The wire should go through the hole in one and be twisted tightly upon itself, should go over the edge of the tube, horizontally to the edge of the next tube and down to the other element of the pair. Thus both will be suspended in the solution and, even if the wires are not twisted absolutely tight, there will be no noise. Where a tap is to be taken off between cells, use a slightly longer wire and make a loop. Also make loops on the ends of the wires from the single elements at the beginning and end of each 50-volt block. To make connection with the copper wiring to the switchboard, solder a lug on the end of the copper wire, slip a short machine bolt through the lug, slip on a small washer, poke the bolt through the loop in the iron wire, put on the nut and tighten with a screw driver.

(The finishing touches on cell, assembly, the mixing of the electrolyte and the construction of the charger, together with a complete wiring diagram of the whole assembly ready for operation, will be given by Mr. Briggs in the second and concluding article next week.—Editor's Note).

The British Broadcasting company is to celebrate its third anniversary Friday, November 13 (hoodoo day) with a great Radio revel all over Great Britain. The chief event will be at the Royal Albert Hall, London, which accommodates over 10,000 people.



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