D. X. FROM COAST TO COAST ::: SELECTIVE :::
Motorists have found that it pays to
HOOK UP WITH THE
GENERAL CORD TIRE
FOR REAL D. X. (LONG MILEAGE)

'They Go a Long Way to Make Friends'

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GENERAL CORDS

The Tires That Run on Less Air
Let Us Tell You About the New Balloon Tires

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One-Half Block East H. & M. Park Place Tube Station
"Home of Good Radio"

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General Radio Slepper  
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Magnavox Weston  
Western Electric DeForest  
Paragon Brandes  
Grebe Baldwin  
Eveready Amertran  
Cardwell Amrad  
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"Home of Good Hardware"  
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Phone 1651 Market
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Our aim is to give the Radio Fan the best merchandise procurable at lowest prices and offer for your approval the wares of the following nationally known and leading manufacturers of Wireless Equipment. A call will substantiate our statement.

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VARIABLE CONDENSERS As perfect and accurate as human ingenuity can make it! Reinforced Bakelite molded plates, top and bottom and Bakelite dials.
Ruggedly constructed, coupled with splendid capacity. Each instrument backed by the PAUSIN GUARANTEE.

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RADIO EXPERIMENTERS' GUIDE
AND LIST OF
RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS OF THE WORLD

BY
Wm. F. B. McNEARY
ALBERT E. SONN
FRED H. CANFIELD

ISSUED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY THE
RADIO DEPARTMENT
of the
NEWARK SUNDAY CALL

NOVEMBER, 1923

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204 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
RADIO SETS

PARTS, SUPPLIES

We sell only the reliable, better grade equipment. In the wake of the enormously increased demand, radio equipment—good, bad and indifferent—has flooded the market. We carefully choose and offer to our customers only the goods of high-grade, dependable manufacturers. Note list below:

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R. C. A. Westinghouse, Neutrodyne, Grebe, Kennedy, Crosley, Tusca, Moon.
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PHONES
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INTRODUCTION

This little book is intended to be of practical help to the amateur experimenter. Circuits which require complicated diagrams and explanations have been omitted, but a number of excellent receiving systems which will give splendid results on all the new broadcasting wavelengths have been included, thus offering the experimenter a wide choice.

The information compiled in these pages is based upon material already published in the Radio Section of the Newark Sunday Call, which has gained a wide reputation among amateur experimenters for the accuracy of its data on radio construction. The hook-ups presented herein are therefore reliable. Each one has been constructed and tested in the Sunday Call's Radio Laboratory. This is a policy which the Call has followed for two years in order to protect its readers from the waste of time, material and money on "trick circuits."

In this booklet will also be found a complete list of the broadcasting stations of the world corrected to November, 1923, a complete operating schedule of the broadcasting stations in the Metropolitan District, and a list of slogans used by broadcasters.

The data on radio parts and accessories will be of assistance to the builder of home-made sets and the hints on wiring and aerials which have been gathered from practical experience will also be helpful.

A brief history of broadcasting is included for the information of those who wish to be well grounded in the fundamental story of broadcasting.
GRID RETURNS FOR DETECTORS AND AMPLIFIERS

The three circuit tuner with a two stage audio audio frequency amplifier has for years been considered the ideal tuner for short wave modulated reception. The tuning elements used in this receiver include the following: Two variometers, one variocoupler and a series aerial condenser if single and ten turn taps are not used on the primary of the coupler. These instruments should be mounted a considerable distance apart to prevent howling. Experience has shown that the best arrangement is to mount the two variometers about 12 inches apart with the variocoupler mid-way between them. The series aerial condenser may be a table mounted type and may be outside the receiver proper. The diagram shows the set mounted in two panels. This is the usual arrangement and the accepted dimensions for the units are 7x20 inches for the tuner, and 7x12 inches for the detector and two stage amplifier. If the complete receiver is to be mounted in one cabinet it should be at least 30 inches long.

If a receiver of this type fails to tune up to the new broadcasting wave lengths it is because either the variometers or the variocoupler have an insufficient number of turns of wire. In cases where such a condition exists it may be rectified by connecting a .0001 mfd mica fixed condenser between the grid of the detector tube and the secondary side of the grid condenser.
For the fan who wants to hear distant stations, the circuit shown here is suggested. Essentially it consists of a variocoupler, using the rotar coil as a tickler in the plate circuit, and a 23-plate variable condenser in the aerial circuit. About six taps are necessary on the coupler primary. A fixed grid condenser of about .00025 mfd., and a grid leak of 2 megohms are required in the grid circuit. The wiring is correct for any standard tube. Tuning is simple. The wavelength is controlled by the taps and the variable condenser. Regeneration is controlled by the rotation of the tickler coil. It is important that the rotar coil leads be connected in the right direction.

Having the rotar leads connected in the wrong direction will prevent this circuit from regenerating. It is not necessary to use the single taps on the primary of the variocoupler in this circuit. Best results are obtained when using the 180 degree type of variocoupler. A good mica phone condenser, .002 mfd., will sometimes improve this circuit.

RADIO HEADPHONES

The principle upon which radio headphones are built is one of such simplicity that the superiority of one over another is almost entirely a matter of material and workmanship. First of all, a headset should be light in weight and should set comfortably upon the head of the wearer. Otherwise, its use will be little short of a torture, harking back to the days of the Iron Maiden. The phones should be responsive to delicate signals, but should not blast on overtones. On this score, the purchaser should not expect a pair of headphones to stand up and give satisfactory service when employed constantly at a volume sufficient to wake the neighbors next door. For loud speaker work, use a more ruggedly designed reproducing unit.
A simple, yet efficient, and very selective one tube regenerative receiver is shown above. It is known as the Colpits oscillator, and when applied to broadcasting reception it is very sensitive. The regeneration is controlled by means of the variometer and rheostat. The variometer should be of a good make that will take care of all the wave-lengths up to about 600 meters. The circuit will not work well without a reliable grid leak which should be about 2 megoohms for the average tube. Aerial ground and receiver terminals are shown so that the apparatus can be mounted on a panel.

The common error made by amateurs experimenting with this circuit is to neglect careful adjustment of the detector rheostat in tuning in each station. With each change in wavelength, a slightly different tuning is required on both the variometer and the rheostat. The grid leak requires rather careful adjustment with certain tubes and may need attention when changing from one tube to another. Variable grid leaks are unnecessary. A phone condenser is not required and its use will considerably decrease the efficiency of the set.

CONDENSERS

Condensers used in radio receiving sets are of two general types: (1) fixed and (2) variable. The most satisfactory fixed condenser is the one constructed of alternate layers of copper or tin foil and mica compressed in a manner which will insure positively fixed capacity. Fixed condensers resembling a piece of chewing gum are worthless. Fixed condensers compressed between pieces of metal are not as popular as those compressed between pieces of insulating material. Until recently, the only type of variable condenser was the rotary plate type but recently there has been introduced new types of variable air condensers employing a roll lever and corkscrew motion. Because of the straight-line curve characteristics claimed for these condensers, their appearance on the market is being observed with considerable interest. Here are a few simple rules to observe in the purchase of variable plate condensers: (1) Give preference to condensers having hard rubber insulation; (2) Select a condenser capable of being provided with flexible wire connections from the rotary plates; (3) Best condensers are those having the fewest number of contacts to the insulation material; (4) wide space between the connections from the rotar and stator plates on the insulation material; (5) Adjustable tension governing alignment of plates should be locked.
NEWARK AND BROADCASTING

Although much propaganda has been circulated in favor of two other cities, Newark is entitled to full credit for having started the broadcasting boom which began in the fall of 1921, and from this city spread throughout the world.

The Sunday Call's broadcasting plan was put into operation in Newark in October, 1921, with a play-by-play story of the world series. This was the first time in history that the world series had been broadcast. Following this, the Sunday Call sent out from W J Z a detailed description of each play in all the principal college football games played in the east. This was the first time in the history of radio that a big college football game was described play by play.

With the first of these broadcasts the Sunday Call originated the idea of telling a children's story by radio and "The Man in the Moon" yarns, which are widely known. Here again the Sunday Call was the pioneer. These features were supplemented by musical programs, talks, lectures and church services.

These were the features to be found "in the air." Of great importance in its effect upon the success of broadcasting as "the national indoor sport" was the Radio Section of the Sunday Call, the first of its kind in the United States. This section became a part of the Sunday Call on October 9, 1921, and has developed into one of this newspaper's institutions. It was alone in the field for several months, after which the metropolis dailies, the Globe, Mail, Tribune, World, Journal and Times took up radio in their columns.

Newspapers in other cities fell into line and now there is hardly a newspaper in the country which does not supply radio information to its readers.

As far back as 1908 radio broadcasting was known in Newark and Newark was known as the center of radiotelephony experiments. In that year, A. Frederick Collins, in the course of his research of the oscillating arc as a means of generating high frequency waves sent out experimental concerts from his station on Clinton street. By means of his system, Collins talked from Newark to Philadelphia. These "broadcasts," however, were spasmodic and resulted to a comparatively few people.

Shortly after this, Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the three element tube, came to Newark, establishing his laboratory on Snyder place, where the single steel tower, 125 feet high, supporting his antenna was visible from the windows of Lackawanna trains and from many points in the city. DeForest conducted a number of experimental broadcasts in 1909 and 1910. Amateur wireless operators of those days were his only auditors and they recall now how poor was the quality compared with that of W E A F today.

In the fall of 1919, radiophone broadcasting experiments were conducted from the Western Electric station 2 X J at Deal, N. J., and later radiophone communication between 2 X J and 2 X B in New York, another Western Electric station. A little over a year later, the Westinghouse Company began experiments with a station in Pittsburgh (K D K A) from which the first church services were sent out.

GRID BATTERY VOLTAGE.

The following table gives an approximation of the grid biasing potential necessary when various plate voltages are used. This table is approximately correct for all standard tubes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate Volts</th>
<th>Grid Volts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>.5 to 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.0 to 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>3.0 to 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.5 to 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>6.0 to 9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>9.0 to 12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>12.0 to 20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>20.0 to 25.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here is a power amplifier which may be used in the third stage of any receiver. The loud speaker is not connected in the usual place but a 30 henry choke coil is used instead. The primary of any standard bell-ringing transformer will serve as a choke. A power tube must be used in this circuit. The Western Electric V. T. 2 or the Radiotron 202 will answer this purpose. The amplifying transformer should have a low turn ratio (about 4:1) and should be of the shell type. The resistance across the secondary is for the purpose of cutting down the excess voltage amplification and should have a resistance of about one megohm. The value of this resistance should be varied until the signals have maximum intensity with least distortion. A two mfd. condenser is called for in the diagram but the .002 mfd. condenser, which is shunt across the loud speaker terminals, and the one mfd. condenser, across the B battery, are not essential but often improve the quality of reproduction.

In cases where a power amplifier of this type fails to give the expected increase in volume, there are two probable causes for trouble. The first is insufficient plate voltage. An amplifier which uses a power tube is of little use unless at least 120 volts of B battery are used. A second cause for poor operation is the use of improper grid potential. The adjustment of the grid battery (C battery) is rather critical and it should be arranged so that it could be varied in steps of $1\frac{1}{2}$ volts.

**CONCERNING THE COLPITS**

In the Colpits circuit, certain precautions must be taken to insure proper regeneration. In the first place this receiver will usually operate best with single wire aerial about 50 to 70 feet long. If the aerial is greatly in excess of this length, a fixed condenser (about .00025 mfd.), connected in series with the aerial, will often improve the results. If the receiver does not tune down to the lowest wavelengths the rotor and stator windings of the variometer should be connected in parallel. The amplifying transformer should be of the shell type.

**VARIABLE R. F. TRANSFORMERS.**

Variable radio frequency transformers have recently been placed on the market and on the new wavelengths these transformers seem to be very much more satisfactory than the older type.
A standard two step amplifier circuit is shown above. This may be used with any detector tube circuit. Three jacks are included in the circuit for plugging in any stage. Filament and plate battery binding posts are shown as well as the input terminals for the first transformer. The two input connections always link up with the output or phone circuit of the detector tube circuit. This will allow the amplification of any type of receiver, whether it be a vacuum tube set or a simple crystal detector receiver.

In cases where the amplifier apparently passes the current without increasing it, it will usually be found that the "F" terminal of the amplifying transformer is connected to the positive side of the filament battery instead of to the negative as shown. Poor phone jacks and sloppy soldering commonly cause trouble in this circuit.

AUDIO FREQUENCY TRANSFORMERS

Very little can be told about the working qualities of an audio frequency amplifying transformer from its outward appearances and therefore the purchaser must rely largely upon the data supplied by the manufacturer. This data will usually be found in the instruction sheet accompanying the transformer and if the transformer is to be used in connection with the standard R. C. A. or Cunningham tubes the measurements should be approximately the same as are advised below. Greatest amplification without distortion will be had if the transformer used in the first stage has a ratio between the secondary and primary windings of not greater than 5:1 and not less than 4:1. In the second and third stages the ratio should not be greater than 4:1 nor less than 3.5:1. The allowable current on each winding should not be less than 10 milliamperes and the voltage breakdown tests should show the transformer capable of standing a potential of at least 300 volts. The useful frequency range of the transformer should be from 60 to 2000 cycles and if an amplification curve is supplied with the transformer it should indicate that there were no sharp resonant peaks between the frequencies already mentioned. The impedance of the primary winding of an amplifying transformer should be in the neighborhood of 11,000 ohms at 1,000 cycles.

TELEPHONE JACKS

Telephone jacks are a constant source of trouble if poor or cheap ones are used in the set. Weak springs and dirty, corroded contacts cause nine-tenths of the failures. These jacks fail to properly pass the amplified currents along to the next stage. The springs on a jack should be strong, so that when the plug is removed, a good electrical contact is made. Jacks insulated by means of fiber washers should never be used. The fiber allows the current to leak through to the other leaves of the jack. These washers should be of hard rubber, bakelite or micarta insulation. Fans should never solder their jacks with soldering paste. In nine cases out of ten, a very sloppy job is made by using too much paste. Solder should be applied with rosin which is a good insulator and does not run or melt, causing short circuits and corroded contacts.
TUNED RADIO FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER

Tuned radio frequency has come to stay and has proven itself extremely valuable in application to three circuit regenerative tuners. It is a consistent DX getter when properly tuned and helps to make the three circuit receiver far more selective. In building this unit, make sure that the instruments are not bunched together. A panel 7x12 is large enough. The potentiometer must be of the best and not of the small rheostat type. The 80 turns of wire on the tuning inductance should be wound on a 3½-inch bakelite tube. Use No. 20 or No. 22 double cotton covered wire, tapping about every twenty turns. Mount the tube in a glazed porcelain based socket if possible. Keep the wiring rather far apart and try not to run grid and plate wires parallel. The variable condenser must be of a low loss type, and not one using fiber or moulded end plates. The binding posts at the extreme right of the diagram connect to the aerial and ground posts of the tuner.

Cramming the parts of this circuit into too small a space will decrease its efficiency greatly. Do not try to build this unit in the same cabinet with the tuning apparatus. Make sure that the movable plates of the variable condenser are connected to the aerial and not to the grid circuit.

RADIO FREQUENCY TRANSFORMERS

The utility of a radio frequency amplifying transformer is entirely dependent upon the characteristics of the curve in which amplification is plotted against wavelength and buying a transformer without first examining this curve is just like buying a cat in a bag. The fact that a radio frequency transformer is rated as useful from 200 to 500 meters does not necessarily mean that maximum amplification will be obtained between these wavelengths and the curve from some so rated transformers has shown that almost 75 per cent of the amplification was confined between the narrow band of wavelengths from 360 to 400 meters. The curve of a radio frequency transformer should show that the transformer gives fairly uniform amplification through the range of desired wavelengths and also that there exist no pronounced resonant points at which very much greater amplification takes place. Some manufacturers have designed three transformers, each with a different curve so that when all three are used in the same receiver, the amplification is practically uniform on all the desired wavelengths.
Here is the Colpits circuit with a one-step amplifier. It is noted for its ability to tune sharply and is a good DX getter when properly operated. An ordinary variometer and a 23-plate variable condenser are the tuning elements. The circuit is used with any type of tube, but is drawn for the U. V. 199 or the U. V. 201-A. The rheostat must be of the best with an extremely smooth adjustment because considerable regulation is necessary when tuning. The .00025 fixed condenser shown connected by dotted lines around the variometer is necessary only where the wavelength of the variometer is too short. The variable condenser must be of the best make obtainable as it controls the regeneration and is also across the high voltage B battery. The grid leak will vary depending upon the type of tube used. About 2 or 3 megohms will take care of most tubes.

Having a variometer with too high a minimum wavelength will prevent this circuit from responding to the lower wavelengths. If stations below 360 meters cannot be heard, a .00025 mica type grid condenser may be placed in series with the aerial and the aerial post on the variometer. Never use a phone condenser across the primary of the amplifying transformer in this circuit.

COUPLERS

The old style loose coupler with its sliding secondary is no longer considered an efficient piece of radio apparatus, nor is the old type variocoupler with its 90-degree wooden ball rotator. A much more efficient coupler is made today with light bakelite tubes, a secondary coil rotating at a 180-degree angle. With this type coupler tuning is sharper; there are no dead end losses and a greater degree of regeneration is possible.

A properly designed variocoupler should have at least 65 to 70 turns on the primary, with about 50 turns on the secondary. The flexible leads to the rotator coil should be fairly heavy so as to withstand much turning and twisting. The terminals to which the leads of the rotator are fastened should in no way touch the primary wires. In choosing a coupler look for a good mechanical job throughout, and see that the rotator coil is mounted on a true running shaft.
GRID RETURNS FOR DETECTORS AND AMPLIFIERS

Proper grid returns for detector or amplifier circuits are illustrated above. In the detector circuit shown at the left, the grid return is positive and is used with either the U. V. 199 or U. V. 201-A. The right hand diagram shows the negative grid return for the amplifier tube. The negative filament battery or the negative side of the grid battery always connects to the filament terminals of the amplifying transformer. The voltage of the flashlight cells will vary with the amount of plate battery in the phone circuit.

Fans should be careful not to use the flashlight 4½ volt unit as a grid battery in the amplifier circuit. Individual flashlight cells of 1½ volts each should be used. A combination 4½ volt battery with taps for 1½, 3 and 4½ volts is now on the market, and may be used as a grid battery.

SOCKETS

It was once said by a well-known radio engineer that the only kind of socket to use in a radio set, especially one using radio frequency amplifiers was one with a glazed porcelain base. This type socket has the lowest losses of any kind known. Unfortunately, there are few such sockets available to the public. Hard rubber, bakelite and micarta bases have low losses, but are not as good as the porcelain type. Moulded "mud" compositions are often worthless, because the minute energy of the detector circuit finds its way between the terminals of these sockets and is partly lost. Hard rubber based sockets are considered best; next comes those of bakelite. The shell of the socket should be of metal with a good even key slot. Composition sockets have a tendency to break at the key slot. The spring contacts in the base should be of phosphor bronze or hard springy copper. Nickel plated springs have an unnecessarily high resistance, although hundreds of such sockets are sold. Nickel has a higher resistance than most other metals. There are a few good sockets with copper collared springs.

RHEOSTATS

To control the filament current of a vacuum tube, a variable resistance is required in series with the negative lead from the A battery. This resistance unit is called a rheostat and comes in various designs and values of resistance. Rheostats with vernier adjustment are valuable only when used in connection with a critical or "soft" detector tube. They are not necessary, however, when the following detector-amplifier tubes are used: U. V. 199, U. V. 201-A, W. D.-11 and W. D.-12. When using the first two tubes mentioned, the rheostat must be of either 20 or 30 ohms resistance. This allows the accurate adjustment required in these tubes. A 6-ohm rheostat will satisfactorily control the filament of the W. D.-11 and W. D.-12 tubes when using A battery voltage not exceeding 1½ volts. Rheostats should be selected for their mechanical perfection because this instrument is being constantly adjusted and it must be put together to stay. The material upon which the resistance wire is wound should be of a composition which will not absorb moisture.
A two circuit tickler feedback set employing honeycomb coils is shown above. Separate variable condensers tune the primary and secondary circuits to the wavelength desired. It is a simple circuit, easy to wire and very efficient. For broadcast reception honeycomb coils known as L 50, L 50 and L 75 may be used in the primary, secondary and tickler circuits respectively. By substituting larger coils, any wavelength up to 25,000 meters may be received. The circuit as shown has a negative grid return and is designed for the U. V. 200 detector tube, but if the grid return is made positive by connecting the lower wire of the coil marked “S” to the positive side of the filament battery instead of to the negative of the filament battery, tubes such as the U. V. 201-A, U. V. 199, W. D. 12 and the Cunningham C. 301-A, C. 299 and C. 12 may be used.

A mistake sometimes made by amateurs in wiring this circuit is to have the leads from the tickler coil (marked “T”) in the wrong direction. When this mistake is made the circuit will not regenerate. To obtain the right combination experiment by reversing the tickler leads. No harm will be done to the tube by changing the tickler coil leads.

AERIALS

Experiments with different types of receiving aerials resulted in the selection of a single wire aerial about 75-foot long with a 25-foot leadin wire, for all around good reception. This type of aerial should be made up of enamel covered wire of about No. 12 gauge. If this kind of wire is not obtained use No. 12 bare copper wire. The leadin should be included in the same piece as the aerial without soldered joints. The lead will come from one end nearest the house or the receiving apparatus. At each end of the antenna, put two glazed porcelain insulators in series. This will be ample insulation for the receiving aerial in all kinds of wet weather. The height of the aerial should be about 35 feet, and should be erected over a free space and not over a tin roof or trees and bushes.

PLATE BATTERIES

Radio fans gain nothing by buying poor B batteries, now properly known as plate batteries. About the only way to tell a good plate battery is by its reputation. Plate batteries are now available in two types: Storage and dry cell, the former having recently gained wide popularity. When purchasing dry cell batteries, select the standard size 22½ volt unit. Midget 22½ volt units should be used only in portable sets. Where higher voltages are required, buy additional 22½ volt units instead of the 45 volt block. In general the latter is not economical. Be sure that a proper voltmeter test is given by the dealer. When a 22½ volt battery registers less than 17 volts, it should be discarded. Storage batteries are advantageous because they may be charged from the electric light line using a rectifier.
Very often a one step amplifier added to a detector tube circuit will bring up the volume of distant stations which are barely heard on the first tube. The circuit above calls for a U. V. 159 amplifier tube but will work just as well as any other type of amplifier tube. Any type of audio amplifying transformer can be used. The input or primary side of the transformer connects to the output posts of the detector. The proper place for the grid battery is shown. The strength of this battery will depend upon the amount of the plate battery used. When 45 volts of plate battery are used the grid battery should be approximately 1 1/2 volts.

The error most commonly made in wiring this unit is to select a poor audio transformer. No amplification is any better than its transformer and care must be taken to choose wisely. Bus-bar wiring makes the best job here as in all other radio circuits.

LOUD SPEAKERS

It may safely be said that the best rule to follow in the purchase of a loud speaker is to let the instrument speak for itself. Here the market affords a very wide variety and choice is determined largely by the purchaser's ear and his pocketbook. Loud speakers fall into two main classes: (1) The complete unit consisting of reproducer and horn, and (2) the reproducer alone. In the latter class, a popular instrument is the reproducer designed in such a way that it may be connected to the tone arm of the phonograph, thus utilizing the viotrola horn. There are so many different systems of reproduction that a complete analysis would require all the pages in this booklet. Since the operation of this instrument tells the whole story, purchase should be made only after a satisfactory demonstration.

BATTERY CHARGERS

Fans having 110 volt A. C. lighting service in their homes who use a storage battery on their set, should own a battery charger. The chargers come in two different styles, the mechanical vibrator and the bulb rectifier types. Both are safe to use in the home and charge the battery equally well. The rectifier using the bulb is more silent in its operation than the mechanical vibrator type. The bulb type also is less apt to get out of order. The bulb rectifier may take a little longer to charge a battery than the vibrator type due to the fact that it rectifies only one side of the 60 cycle current. Bulb rectifiers come in two sizes, one giving 2 amperes at 6 volts and the other 6 amperes at 6 to 8 volts. The larger size charges the battery three times as fast as the smaller type. With either charger, about 10 cents' worth of current is required to charge a storage battery.
A combination crystal detector and single circuit regenerative receiver often proves advantageous. The crystal can be used on local stations, and the tube for distant stations. This set requires a variocoupler and two variable condensers. When the crystal is in use the rheostat must be turned off and when the bulb is used the catwisker should be taken off the crystal and the tube turned on. The phones stay in their place. When the tube is used, the regeneration is controlled by the rotor of the variocoupler.

Getting rotor leads in the wrong direction will prevent this circuit from oscillating. The right direction can be determined by trial. The catwisker wire touching the crystal when the tube is in use will prevent the reception of any stations.

POTENTIOMETERS

A properly designed potentiometer should have a great many turns of resistance wire and should be much larger than a rheostat. The slider should move freely without undue pressure to avoid cutting the fine resistance wire. The wire may be enamel covered or bare, but the turns should be close together. The potentiometer should have a resistance of at least 400 ohms from end to end. A 400 ohm potentiometer will not exhaust a 6-volt, 60 ampere hour storage battery within 5,000 hours. The potentiometer is used to regulate the grid potential of the detector tube or to permit an additional increase of the plate battery voltage.

METERS

Every radio experimenter should aspire to have an accurate voltmeter and ammeter. The voltmeter should have two scales, one reading from 0 to 8 or 10 volts, and the other scale from 0 to 50 volts. The ammeter should read from 0 to 5 amperes. The voltmeter may be used for measuring the voltage of filament and plate batteries. The ammeter may be used for measuring the current consumed by the filament of the tube. An example of how useful a voltmeter is can be appreciated by the following: A 22 volt plate battery measuring less than 17 volts is no longer fit for use in the receiving set; a 45 volt plate battery measuring less than 35 volts is about exhausted and should be discarded. The only way to determine this condition is by means of a voltmeter.
AN EFFICIENT WAVE TRAP.

When a receiver is operated very near a powerful broadcasting station the interference problem is often very great and sometimes when using the most selective receivers it is difficult to entirely eliminate the offending station. When such a condition exists a wave trap will prove very helpful and the type illustrated in the accompanying diagram has been found the most satisfactory. The variable condenser, connected, across coil "S," may be either a 23 or 43-plate condenser. Coil "S" consists of 50 turns of No. 24 D. C. C. wire on a three-inch tube and if it is desired to cut out very short wave stations a switch should be connected, as illustrated, and the switch points should be connected to the 35th and 50th turns. A few turns of tire tape of wrapping paper are wound over coil "S" to insulate it from coil "P," which is wound directly over it and in the same direction. Coil "P" consists of eight turns of No. 18 D. C. C. wire and connections from the switch points are made to the third, fifth and eight turns of this coil.

KILOCYCLES—WAVELENGTH TABLE.

For the convenience of the Broadcast Listener, there is given below a list of all broadcast wavelengths together with the corresponding figures in kilocycles. This latter designation is coming into more general use in station announcements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key.</th>
<th>W. L.</th>
<th>Key.</th>
<th>W. L.</th>
<th>Key.</th>
<th>W. L.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>222</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>370</td>
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<td>550</td>
<td>500</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

18
INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE

The space between two words is equal in length to five dots. 
The space between two letters is equal in length to three dots.

For the convenience of those who may desire to master the reading 
of radio telegraph messages the International Morse Code is here given. 
This is the code used by all radio telegraph stations and is entirely dis- 
tinct from that used on the wire telegraph. The latter is called the Ameri- 
can Morse Code.

The space between parts of the same letter is equal to one dot. 
A dash is equal in length to three dots.

A .- Period
B --- Semicolon
C -- Comma
D .- Colon
E . Interrogation
F --- Exclamation Point
G . Apostrophe
H --- Hyphen
I . Bar Indicating Fraction
J . Parenthesis
K . Inverted Commas
L . Underline
M . Double Dash
N . Distress Call
O . Attention call to precede every 
   transmission
P . General Inquiry Call
Q . From (de)
R . Invitation to transmit (go ahead)
S . Warning—high power
T . Question (please repeat after )—interrupting long messages
U E (French) 
V N (Spanish) 
W O (German) 
X U (German) 
Y A or A (Spanish- 
   Scandinavian) 
Z CH (German-Spanish) 
A (German) 
B A or A (Spanish- 
   Scandinavian) 
C CH (German-Spanish) 
D E (French) 
E N (Spanish) 
F O (German) 
G U (German) 
H 1 Received (O. K.) 
I 2 Position report (to precede all 
   position messages)
J 3 End of each message (cross)
K 4 Transmission finished (end of work)
L 5
M 6
N 7
O 8
P 9
Q 0 (Conclusion of Correspondence)

10
RADIO
SETS
RADIO
SUPPLIES

The Reliable Kind Only
Advice Free

New Jersey's
Oldest and Largest
Electrical House
For Everything
Electrical or
Radio—Go to

Newark Electrical Supply Co.

223 Market Street
Newark, N. J.
Phone Market 9240
BROADCASTING STATIONS
UNITED STATES

K—THREE-LETTER CALLS
KAO—390—Denver, Colo., Y. M. C. A.
KJN—360—San Francisco, Cal., L. J. Myerberg.
KFI—149—Los Angeles, Cal., E. C. Anthony.
KFW—380—Yakima, Wash., Foster-Bradbury.
KGQ—360—Portland, Ore., Hallock and Watson.
KGU—492—Honolulu, Hawaii, M. A. Mulroy.
KGW—392—Portland, Ore., The Oregonian.
KGY—258—Lacey, Wash., St. Martin's College.
KHJ—395—Los Angeles, Cal., Times-Mirror.
KJR—270—Seattle, Wash., Vincent I. Kraft.
KJN—360—Los Angeles, Cal., Bible Institute.
KLN—261—Monterey, Cal., Congel Electric Co.
KIS—300—Oakland, Cal., Warner Brothers.
KILX—360—Oakland, Cal., Tribune Pub. Co.
KIZ—360—Denver, Colo., Reynolds Radio Co.
KMF—320—Bakersfield, Cal., Lindsay-Weatherill.
KMP—380—Fresno, Cal., San Joaquin L & P.
KNJ—258—Roswell, New Mexico, Public Service.
KNT—263—Aberdeen, Wash., Grays Harbor Co.
KNU—265—Los Angeles, Cal., Radio Supply Co.
KNX—360—Los Angeles, Cal., Electric L. S. Co.
KOB—360—State College, New Mexico, N. M. College of Agriculture.
KOP—236—Detroit, Mich., Detroit Police Dept.
KOQ—360—Modesto, Cal., Evening News.
KPO—423—San Francisco, Cal., Hale Bros.
KQI—360—Berkeley, Cal., California University.
KQP—380—Hood River, Ore., Apple City Radio Co.
KQV—360—Pittsburgh, Pa., Doubleday-Hill.
KQW—360—San Jose, Cal., Charles D. Herrold.
KQY—360—Salt Lake City, Utah, Stubbs Electric Co.
KRE—278—Berkeley, Cal., Daily Gazette.
KSD—546—St. Louis, Mo., Post Dispatch.
KSH—360—Long Beach, Cal., Prest & Dean.
KUO—360—San Francisco, Cal., The Examiner.
KUS—360—Los Angeles, Cal., City Dye Works.
KUY—258—El Monte, Cal., Congel Radio Co.
KVG—360—Stockton, Cal., Portable W. Tel. Co.
KWH—360—Los Angeles, Cal., The Examiner.
KXJ—360—Modesto, Cal., The Herald.
KYI—360—Bakersfield, Cal., Alfred Harrell.
KYJ—360—Los Angeles, Cal., L. J. Myerberg.
KYQ—360—Honolulu, T. H., Electric Shop.
KRY—360—Chicago, Ill., Westinghouse.
KZM—360—Oakland, Cal., P. D. Allen.
KZN—360—Salt Lake City, Utah, Desert News.
KZV—360—Wenatchee, Wash., Wenatchee Co.

K—FOUR-LETTER CALLS
KDKA—326—East Pittsburgh, Pa., Westinghouse.
KDPM—270—Cleveland, 3, Westinghouse.
KDPT—344—San Diego, Cal., 80, Elect. Co.
KDYL—360—Salt Lake City, Utah, Telegram.
KDYM—252—San Diego, Cal., Savoy Theater.
KDYO—360—Portland, Ore., Ore. Inst. of Tech.
KDV—360—Great Falls, Mont., The Tribune.
KDXI—360—Honolulu, Hawaii, Star-Bulletin.
KDZB—360—Bakersfield, Cal., Frank E. Siefert.
KDZE—455—Seattle, Wash., The Rhodes Co.
KDFZ—275—Los Angeles, Cal., Auto Club S. C.
KDZJ—360—Fresno, Cal., Fresno Evening Herald.
KZF—360—Denver, Colo., Western Radio Corp.
KZV—360—Salt Lake City, Utah, Cope-Cornwall.
KFA—360—Pullman, Wash., State Col. of Wash.
KFA—360—Denver, Colo., West. Radio Corp.
KFA—360—Denver, Colo., University of Colorado.

21
W—THREE-LETTER CALLS

WBS—360—Newark, N. J., D. W. May, Inc.
WBT—366—Charlottetown, N. C., Southern Radio Co.
WBU—286—Chicago, Ill., City of Chicago.
WCE—360—Minneapolis, Minn., Findley Elec. Co.
WCK—360—St. Louis, Mo., Stix-Baer-Fuller.
WCM—360—Austin, Tex., University of Texas.
WDM—360—Washington, D. C., Church of the Covenant.
WDZ—278—Tuscola, Ill., James L. Bush.
WEB—360—St. Louis, Mo., Benwood Co.
WEW—291—St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis University.
WFF—360—Wichita, Kans., Conrado Co.
WGF—360—Des Moines, la., The Reg. & Trib.
WGI—360—Medford Hillside, Mass., Amrad Corp.
WGR—360—Buffalo, N. Y., Fed. Tel. & Tel. Co.
WGV—360—New Orleans, La., Inter. Elec. Co.
WGY—380—Schneadly, N. Y., G. E. Co.
WHA—506—Madison, Wis., University of Wis.
WHB—411—Kansas City, Mo., Sweeney School.
WHD—360—Cleveland, O., Warren R. Cox.
WHK—360—Cleveland, O., Radiovox Co.
WHN—New York City, Loew's Theater.
WHX—360—Des Moines, Iowa., Iowa Radio Corp.
WIP—506—Philadelphia, Pa., Gimbel Bros.
WIZ—360—Cincinnati, O., Cino Radio Co.
WJK—360—Toledo, O., Service Equip. Co.
WJX—360—New York, N. Y., DeForest Co.
WJY—405—New York, N. Y., Radio Corp of America.
WJZ—455—New York, N. Y. Radio Corp. of America.

WKA—560—Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Landhaus Co.

WKE—399—Baltimore, Md., Zamecki Co.


WLB—360—Minneapolis, Minn., Uni. of Minn.

WLI—360—Indianapolis, Ind., Hamilton Mfg. Co.

WLV—309—Cincinnati, O., Cresley Mfg. Co.

WMA—560—Anderson, Ind., Arrow Radio Lab.

WNC—500—Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal.

WMH—248—Cincinnati, O., Precision Equip. Co.


WOC—184—Dayton, Ohio, Pal. School of Chiro.

WOE—Akr—Oak X, Buckeye Radio Service Co.

WOJ—360—Ames, Ia., Iowa State College.

WOK—360—Fen Bluff, Ark. , Pine Bluff Co.


WOQ—360—Kansas City, Mo., Western Radio Co.

WOI—105—Newark, N. J., L. Bamberger & Co.


WPA—360—Fort Worth, Tex., The Record.

WPG—374—New Lebanon, O., Nushaw Farm.

WPI—360—Clearfield, Pa., Elec. Supply Co.

WPM—360—Washington, D. C., T. J. Williams.


WRC—360—Washington, D. C., Radio Corp. of America.


WRJ—360—Schenectady, N. Y., Union College.

WRM—360—Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois.

WRX—360—Dallas, Tex., City of Dallas.


WSB—129—Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta Journal.


WTO—360—Toledo, O., Marshall-Gerken Co.


WTP—360—Bay City, Mich., G. M. McBride.


WWJ—280—New Orleans, La., Loyola University.

W—FOUR-LETTER CALLS

WAAB—268—New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune.

WAAC—360—New Orleans, La., Tulane University.

WAAD—360—Cincinatti, O., Ohio Mech. Inc.

WAAF—286—Chicago, Ill., Union Stock Yards.


WAAS—360—Boston, Mass., Eastern Radio, Inc.

WAAC—280—Milwaukee, Wis., Gimbel Bros.

WAAM—263—Newark, N. J., L. R. Nelson Co.

WAAN—254—Columbia, Mo., University of Mo.


WAAS—360—Decatur, Ga., Georgia Rad. Co.

WAAW—360—Omaha, Neb., Omaha Grain Ex.

WAZ—360—Emporia, Kans., Hollister-Miller Co.

WABB—266—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. B. Lawrence.

WABC—229—Anderson, Ind., Fulwider-Grimes Battery Co.

WAHD—286—Dayton, O., Parker High School.

WAHE—266—Washington, D. C., Y. M. C. A.

WABA—266—Lake Forest, Ill., L. F. College.

WABF—274—Mt. Vernon, Ill., Mt. Vernon Register News Co.


WABH—240—Sandusky, O., Lake Shore Tire Co.

WABI—240—Bangor, Me., Bangor Ry. & Elec. Co.

WABJ—240—South end, Ind., Radio Laboratories.


WABN—254—La Cross, Wis., Waldo C. Grover.

WABO—262—Rochester, N. Y., Lake View Baptist Church.

WAJJ—360—Princeton, Ind., Indian Pipe Line Co.

WBAI—360—West Lafayette, Ind., Purdue Univ.

WBAD—360—Minneapolis, Minn., The Journal.

WBAP—360—Moorestown, N. J., F. M. Middleton

WBAG—360—Bridgeport, Pa., Din. St. Fiber Co.

WBAH—360—Minneapolis, Minn., Dayton Co.

WBAN—244—Paterson, N. J., Wireless Phone Corp.

WBAO—360—Decatur, Ill., James Millkin Univ.
WPAT—360—El Paso, Tex., St. Patrick's Cathedral
WPAN—360—Moorehead, Minn., Concordia College
WPAY—360—Lauria, Mich., Timetti & Son.
WPAY—360—Wilmington, Del., Radio Instal Co.
WPAX—360—Thomasville, Ga., S-W Radio Co.
WPAY—360—Bangor, Me., Bangor Radio Lab.
WPAY—273—Charlestown, W. Va., Dr. J. E. Koch
WQAC—360—Parksburg, Pa., H. A. Beale Jr.
WQAB—236—Springfield, Mo., State Teachers' Col.
WQAC—360—Amarillo, Tex., E. B. Gish
WQAE—275—Springfield, Vt., Moore Ind. Station
WQAF—240—Sandusky, 0., The Register
WQAK—360—Dubuque, Iowa, Appel-Higley Co.
WQAL—258—Matton, Ill., Cole Tel. & Tel. Co.
WQAN—250—Scranton, Pa., The Times
WQAO—360—New York, N. Y., Calvary Baptist Church.
WQAQ—360—Abilene, Tex., West Texas Radio.
WQAR—360—Muncie, Ind., The Press
WQAM—360—Richmond, Va., Radio Equip. Corp.
WQAV—258—Greenville, S. C., Huntingtons & Gaucy
WQAW—236—Washington, D. C., Catholic Univ.
WRAA—360—Houston, Tex., Rice Institute.
WRAH—360—Savannah, Ga., Board of Public Ed.
WRAH—248—Marion, Iowa, Taylor Radio Shop.
WRAK—242—Laporte, Ind., Radio Club, Inc.
WRAH—360—Providence, R. I., S. N. Read.
WRAL—248—St. Croix Falls, Wis., No. Power Co.
WRAN—229—Waterloo, Ia., Black Hawk Co.
WRAD—360—St. Louis, Mo., Radio Service Co.
WRAR—226—David City, Jacob Cari.
WRAH—360—McLeanboro, Ill., Radio Supply Co.
WRAY—360—Yellow Springs, La., Antioch Coll.
WRAY—238—Reading, Pa., Horace D. Good.
WRAY—248—Gloucester City, N. J., Flexon's Garage
WRAY—248—Scranton, Pa., Radio Sales Corp.
WRAY—253—Newark, N. J., Radio Shop of Newark
WSRA—360—Marietta, O., P. S. Sprague Co.
WSAD—360—Cape Girardeau, Mo., S. E. Mo. State Teachers' College.
WSAC—360—Clemson College, S. C., Clemson Agri.
WSAD—291—Providence, R. I., J. A. Foster Co.
WSAH—244—St. Petersburg, Fla., Loren V. Davis
WSAH—249—Cincinnati, O., U. S. Playing Card Co.
WSAH—248—Cove City, Pa., City College.
WSAH—246—Brookville, Ind., Franklin Electric.
WSAH—253—N. Y. C., 7th Day Adventist Church
WSAH—254—Fall River, Mass., Doughty & Welch
WSAH—360—Lincoln, Neb., State of Nebraska.
WSAH—229—Chesnham, N. H., Camp Marenfield.
WSAH—275—Canandaigua, N. Y., Curtice & McElwee.
WSAH—248—Chicago, Ill., Chicago Radio Lab.
WTAB—248—Fall River, Mass., Daily Herald.
WTAC—360—Johnstown, Pa., Penn Traffic Co.
WTAD—259—Carthage, Ill., R. E. Compton.
WTAF—292—New Orleans, La., Gallo, L. J.
WTAG—258—Providence, R. I., Kearn Music Co.
WTAK—258—Stebenville, O., Swan-Bower Co.
WTAL—212—Toledo, O., Toledo Radio and Elect.
WTAN—240—Maton, Ill., Orndorff Radio Shon.
WTAM—360—Cleveland, O., Willard Storage Battery Co.
WTAQ—226—Osseo, Wis., S. H. Van Gorden.
WTAS—275—Elgin, Ill., G. D. Carpenter.
WTAU—360—Tecumseh, Neb., Rugby B. & E. Co.
WTAW—284—College Station, Tex., A. & M. Col.
WTAW—360—Waco, Tex., Sanger Bros.
WTAW—360—Philadelphia, Pa., Wright & Wright
WTBA—360—Lincoln, Neb., General Supply Co.
WTWJ—360—Columbus, O., Columbus Radio Club
WYW—360—Laredo, Tex., Warman Bros.
RADIO
SETS
RADIO
SUPPLIES

The Reliable Kind Only Advice Free

New Jersey's Oldest and Largest Electrical House For Everything Electrical or Radio—Go to

Newark Electrical Supply Co.

223 Market Street Newark, N. J. Phone Market 9240
ESSEX RADIO ESSEX

WHEN YOU BUY DIRECT YOU SAVE

ESSEX SPECIAL AUDIO TRANSFORMER

MORE VOLUME WITH ANY TUBE. RATIO 5 TO 1
PRIMARY RESISTANCE 900 OHMS AT 500 CYCLES
SECONDARY RESISTANCE, 6150 OHMS AT 500 CYCLES
PRIMARY IMPEDANCE, 5300 OHMS AT 500 CYCLES
PRIMARY LEAKAGE IMPEDANCE, 1080 OHMS at 500 Cycles

ESSEX STANDARD RADIO PHONES
2300 OHMS

The phones with the giant grip magnets. Guaranteed in writing for 1 year.

"25% BETTER"

Than you say," writes L. G. Barnes of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. We have hundreds of letters on file.

MALL

PALL

Complimenting us on the PALL MALL 180 degree variocoupler. That is why we say that the PALL MALL is the coupler that makes a good set better.

DONT SAY B BATTERY OR DRY CELL, SAY RAY-O-VAC

There is a difference. The Ray-O-Vacs are noiseless, have long life, individual cells coated, shock absorber under all cells, water and moisture proof cells rigidly held in place, and the price about the same as an ordinary battery.

MILLIMETER JACK

Have 5 Points of Superiority
1. Pure coin silver contacts.
2. Solid heavy brass base.
3. Phosphor bronze springs.
4. Triple tested insulation.
5. Handsome in appearance.
The millimeter jacks are the result of years of experience in the manufacture of precision instruments.

We Also Carry a Complete Line of Standard Sets and Parts

EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT

When in trouble with your radio set consult our experimental department. The advice of five radio experts is always available and is free. Testing and hook ups also free.

ESSEX MFG. CO.

TWO STORES

117 MULBERRY ST. 867 BROAD ST.
2ND FLOOR, ENT ESSEX COURT, OPPOSITE LAFAYETTE ST.
FRANCE
FR—2600—Paris, Eiffel Tower—French Govt station
SEP—1789 and 450—Paris, Campagne Francaise de Radiophonic Emissions “Radiola.”
YM—3100—Lyon, Ecole Superieure des Postes et Telegraphes.

HOLLAND
PCUC—1950—The Hague, Hoxton Laboratory.
PA-8—1060—Amsterdam, Dutch Government.

BELGIUM
BAY—1100—Brussels, Belgium Government.

GERMANY
LP—4000—Berlin, Koenigsruherhausen.

DENMARK
OXE—2400—Lynby, Commercial Broadcasting Society.

CZCHO-SLOVAKIA
PRG—1890—Prague, Minister of Postes and Telegraphs.
KBL—1000—Kbel, Minister of Postes and Telegraphs.

SWITZERLAND
HB-2—1350—Lausanne, Swiss Government.

CUBA
6DW—380—Cienfuegos, Cuba, Eduardo Terry.
6KW—315—Trinidad, Cuba, Frank H. Jones.
2CX—260—Havana, Cuba, F. W. Berton.
2AZ—260—Havana, Cuba, Diario de la Marinera.
2TW—490—Havana, Cuba, R. E. Ramirez.
PWX—490—Havana, Cuba, Radio Corp. of Cuba.

HAwAII
KFIS—375—Lihue, Hawaii, Clifford J. Dow.
KYQ—360—Honolulu, T. H., The Electric Shop.
KGU—492—Honolulu, T. H., M. A. Mulroy.

BROADCASTERS’ SLOGANS
CFUN—Calgary, Canada, “Voice of the Prairies.”
WSB—Atlanta, Ga., “Voice of the South.”
KVO—San Francisco, Cal., “Voice of the West.”
WOS—Jefferson City, Mo., “Watch Our State.”
WJAX—Cleveland, Ohio, “Wave From Lake Erie.”
WBAY—Columbus, Ohio, “We Broadcast a Variety.”
WICD—Zion City, Ill., “When God Rules, ManProsperst.”
WEAY—Houston, Tex., “Where All the Oceans Meet All the Railroads.”
WCAK—Houston, Tex., “Where Eighteen Railroads Meet the Sea.”
WGV—New Orleans, La., “Where the Mighty Mississippi Makes a Crescent Near the Gulf.”
KFHA—Gunnison, Col., “Where the Sun Shines Every Day.”
WOC—Davenport, Ia., “Where the West Begins.”
WJAK—Stockdale, Ohio, “Buckeye State.”
BROADCASTERS' SLOGANS

WQAE—Springfield, Vt., "Among the Green Hills of Vermont."

WDAY—Fargo, N. D., "Biggest Little City in the World."

WQAL—Mattoon, Ill., "Buckle on the Corn Belt."

WIAS—Burlington, Ia., "Burlington on the Mississippi."

WMAH—Lincoln, Neb., "Call From the Western Plains."

WCX—Detroit, Mich., "Call of the Motor City."

WLAB—Minneapolis, Minn., "Call of the North."

WQAQ—Abilene, Tex., "Capital of West Texas."

KZL—Salt Lake City, Utah, "Center of Scenic America."

WJAM—Cedar Rapids, Ia., "Cereals City of the World."

WGR—Buffalo, N. Y., "City of Opportunity."

WGE—Des Moines, Ia., "Convention City."

WMC—Memphis, Tenn., "Down in Dixie."

WCAI—Minneapolis, Minn., "From the Flower City of the World."

WAAH—St. Paul, Minn., "From the Land of Ten Thousand Lakes."

WMAE—Dartmouth, Mass., "From the Land of the Pilgrim Fathers."

WGAI—Lancaster, Pa., "Garden Spot of the U. S. A."

WHAB—Galveston, Tex., "Gateway to the Southwest and Treasure Island of America."

WFAM—Hutchinson, Minn., "Gateway to the Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota."

WJAR—Providence, R. I., "Gateway of Southern New England."

WOAA—Omaha, Neb., "Gateway to the East and West."

WDAR—Philadelphia, Pa., "Good Morning, Glory."

KFFP—Moberly, Mo., "Gospel Messenger of the Air."

WJAN—Peoria, Ill., "Grand View City of Illinois."

WHIB—Kansas City, Mo., "Heart of America."

KEBK—Sacramento, Cal., "Heart of California."

WEAU—Sioux City, Ia., "Heart of the Corn Belt."

WCAH—Columbus, Ohio, "Heart of Ohio."

WMAI—Trenton, N. J., "Home of Good Music."

WEAV—Lincoln, Neb., "Home of the Corn Huskers."

WGAA—Altoona, Pa., "Home of the World's Largest Railroad Shops."

6KU—Tuincu, Cuba, "If You Hear the Koo of the Cuckoo, You Are in Tune With Tuincu."

KEZ—Spokane, Wash., "In the Heart of the Inland Empire."

WQAM—Miami, Fla., "It's Always June in Miami."

KGW—Portland, Ore., "Keep Growing Wiser."

WIAO—Milwaukee, Wis., "Land of the Sky Blue Water."

WMM—St. Louis, Mo., "May Every Byway Hear King's Highway."

WOR—Newark, N. J., "One of America's Great Stores."

KGY—Lacey, Wash., "Out Where the Cedars Meet the Sea."

KFCA—Richmond, Cal., "Out Where the West Ends."

WPG—New Lebanon, O., "Pulse of Miami Valley."

WRA—Springfield, Mo., "Queen City of the Ozarks."

WOAJ—Parson, Kan., "Queen City of the Plains."

WDT—Charlotte, N. C., "Queen City of the South."

KJGD—Chickasaw, Okla., "Queen of the Washita."

WLW—Cincinnati, Ohio, "Queen City of the West."

Portland, Ore., "Rose City."

WJZ—New York, "Radio Central."

KOP—Detroit, Mich., "Safety First."

KFR—Sparks, Nev., "Sagebrush Canaries."

WBAM—Paterson, N. J., "Silk City of America."

KEDV—Fayetteville, Ark., "Southern Gateway to the Ozarks."

WQAV—Edmonton, Canada, "Sunniest Spot in Sunny Alberta."

WQAV—Greenfield, S. C., "Textile Center of the South."

WHAZ—Troy, N. Y., Transcontinental and International Broadcasting Station Located at the Oldest School of Engineering.

WEAA—Plnt, Michg, "Vehicle City."

WMD—Medford Hillsdale, Mass., "Voice of the Air."

KFAE—Denver, Col., "Voice From the Rockies."

WMAF—Dartmouth, Mass., "Voice From Way Down East."

WQAN—Scranton, Pa., "Voice of the Anthracite."

WEAP—New York city, "Voice of the Millions."

WCAP—Washington, D. C., "Voice of the Nation."
Broadcasting Time Schedule

Class "A" Stations—233 Meters

This Wavelength Has Been Assigned to W R A Z, the Radio Shop of Newark, 76 Springfield Avenue. For operating hours see programs in the Sunday Call.

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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Class "A" Stations—244 Meters

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Class "A" Stations—263 Meters

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Class "A" Stations—273 Meters

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## Class "B" Stations—405 Meters

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Class "C" Stations—360 Meters

In this wavelength, for operating hours specified in the Sunday column, W.E.V.F., American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and W. V. W. Aeriation, will operate jointly.

Class "B" Stations—492 Meters

 Weekend  Monday  Tuesday  Wednesday  Thursday  Friday  Saturday  Sunday

Class "B" Stations—492 Meters
THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK IS TO HELP YOU
‘Radioize Your Home’

L. Funke & Co., Inc., specialize in this work and will give you dependable equipment and service at all times. Whether for a dry cell or a complete radio installation in the home, our patrons are assured of continued service and complete and lasting satisfaction.

Let Funke "Radioize Your Home"

L. FUNKE & CO., INC.
110 BRANFORD PLACE
Formerly on Washington Street
TELEPHONE MARKET 0518
OPEN EVENINGS
OPEN SUNDAYS
Selectivity, range, volume and simplicity have been most wonderfully combined in the new Bassett circuit. Best materials and workmanship. Fully guaranteed. Sold complete or separately by units.

the "Ranger" Variocoupler

The "Ranger" Variocoupler is the result of years of radio engineering.

Built upon correct principles to insure maximum range and selectivity. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Our Service Department is fully equipped to handle the most technical work. Special sets built to order. Plans and advice free to those building their own sets.

Authorized Dealer for All Standard Sets and Parts

OUR REFUND POLICY IS YOUR PROTECTION

BASSETT RADIO SERVICE
514 ORANGE ST. 286 GLENWOOD AVE.
NEAR ROSEVILLE AVE. BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
NEWARK, N. J. PHONE BRANCH BROOK 3452
Accuratune

Micrometer Control

80 to 1 Ratio

For Tuning Satisfaction

At All Good Dealers

Accuratune

Loud Speaker

$18.00

The Test Tells
You Can Thoroughly Enjoy

Yourself---When You

Have a Radio

After a nerve-racking day at business how you do enjoy the evenings in the big, soft, easy chair, smoking and "listening in" to the finest music. Dance to it if you wish, or hear a fine lecture, or get the current news. Follow the sporting events, the market quotations, or perhaps the shipping news. You can entertain friends and simultaneously be entertained yourself.

RADIO BARGAIN SHOP, INC.

Make certain you select a Radiophone of lasting merit. The instruments we sell stand your most critical inspection.

50 CLINTON STREET
NEWARK, N. J.
The service we render our customers is based primarily on their needs. We help solve their difficulties whether it be the construction or installation of their set or other radio problem. In short we give all—intelligent, personal service.

AUTHORIZED DEALER FOR ALL
STANDARD RADIO EQUIPMENT
AND ACCESSORIES.

Known From Coast to Coast—
For Superior Workmanship
in Phone Repairing—

Hundreds of radio fans from North, South, East
and West entrust the repairing of their phones to
this old reliable house. Why? Because our work-
manship cannot be surpassed, and our prices are
right.

Repaired As Good As New

PHONES

of All Makes
Repaired and
Rewound

Phones Magnetized
While You Wait

Mail Orders Solicited—Prompt Deliveries

WE CHEERFULLY GIVE A DEMONSTRATION OF ANY STANDARD SET IN YOUR HOME WITHOUT OBLIGATION.

A Complete Line of All Standard Parts and Equipment in Stock,
Including Hazeltine's Neutrodyne Circuit Sets, Parts
and Expert Service for Same.

Elkay Radio Co.
14 BRANFORD PLACE
Opp. Branford Theater. Phone Mulberry 1264

Branch Store--Elkay Hardware Co.--40 Belleville Ave.
A Word to the Public

THE D. X. RADIO SUPPLY, INC., is one of the most completely outfitted stores in Newark, N. J., the city that gave wireless its original "send off."

Since that time, Radio Merchandising has met with tremendous approval all over the civilized world, growing with leaps and bounds to proportions never dreamed of.

New and finer apparatus is being made and marketed daily, constantly—and right there lies a difficulty—the dealer must keep abreast of the times.

In order to do so, we must at all times carry the very best wireless equipment obtainable at actually low prices. WE WILL DO THAT! and—

Each wireless unit bought at The D. X. Radio Supply, Inc., is fully guaranteed. If faulty or in any way unsatisfactory, your money will be refunded, or another article in exchange—as desired.

Our experimental department, a workshop for our customers who are given expert assistance on technique and practical construction, without charge, has proved a popular innovation. You, too, are cordially invited to make use of it.

—The D. X. Radio Supply, Inc.
LAMINATED-CONDENSITE-CELORON END-PLATES

Moisture need not be absorbed but only retained on the surface of insulating material to allow the escape of radio frequency currents. Moisture vanishes from the surface of Condensite-Celeron ends of U. S. Tool Condensers like "water off a duck's back." Also has the highest dielectric and tensile strength.

THE bearings, where continued use first tests the quality of a condenser, in U. S. Tool Condensers are machined as carefully as the parts of the finest precision instruments. The main rotor shaft fits its bearings with just a micrometer determined space between to give smooth, frictionless turning, but without enough space to allow side or end play. Consequently wear is reduced to insignificance. Another reason why all U. S. Tool Condensers are so unconditionally guaranteed.

U. S. TOOL CO., Inc.

117-119
Mechanic St.
Newark, N. J.
SAVE MONEY!

Have Your Burned-Out Tubes Repaired

Do you realize that burnt-out tubes can be repaired and guaranteed to function as good as new for only half the price?

Send in your burnt-out tube today and we will return it fully repaired within a week.

Our work is reliable and our customers’ satisfaction speaks for itself.

**We Repair the Following**


Mail Orders Solicited and Promptly Attended to. Dealers’ Special Account. Address P. O. Box 22-O, Clinton Hill Station.

H. & H. RADIO CO.

512 CLINTON AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
Storage "B" Batteries

IMPROVE ANY SET

THEY CUT OUT NOISES
Due to electrical leakage, internal action or too low voltage

THEY REDUCE EXPENSE BECAUSE

THEY DON'T HAVE TO BE REPLACED, ONLY RECHARGED

Something New!

SINGLE CELL STORAGE "A" BATTERY

TO REPLACE DRY CELLS. COST LITTLE MORE ORIGINALLY AND LASTS INDEFINITELY ELIMINATING CONSTANT EXPENSE OF REPLACEMENT.

Willard Colloid Rectifier Recharges
Both of These................................. $2.00

STARTER & BATTERY SERVICE
240 CENTRAL AVE.
NEWARK, N. J.
A half million
in two years!

A Sales Record That Tells Its Own Story!

The radio fan is a wary buyer, and he has good cause to be. He has been presumed on too often in the past by high sounding promises that never materialized. "You can't fool all the people all the time."

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The entire plant is given over to the manufacture of only these two instruments. As a result they are as nearly perfect as human being can make them. The material and workmanship going into their production is the best that money can obtain.

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