

# The Scott News

Vol. 9

MAY, 1936

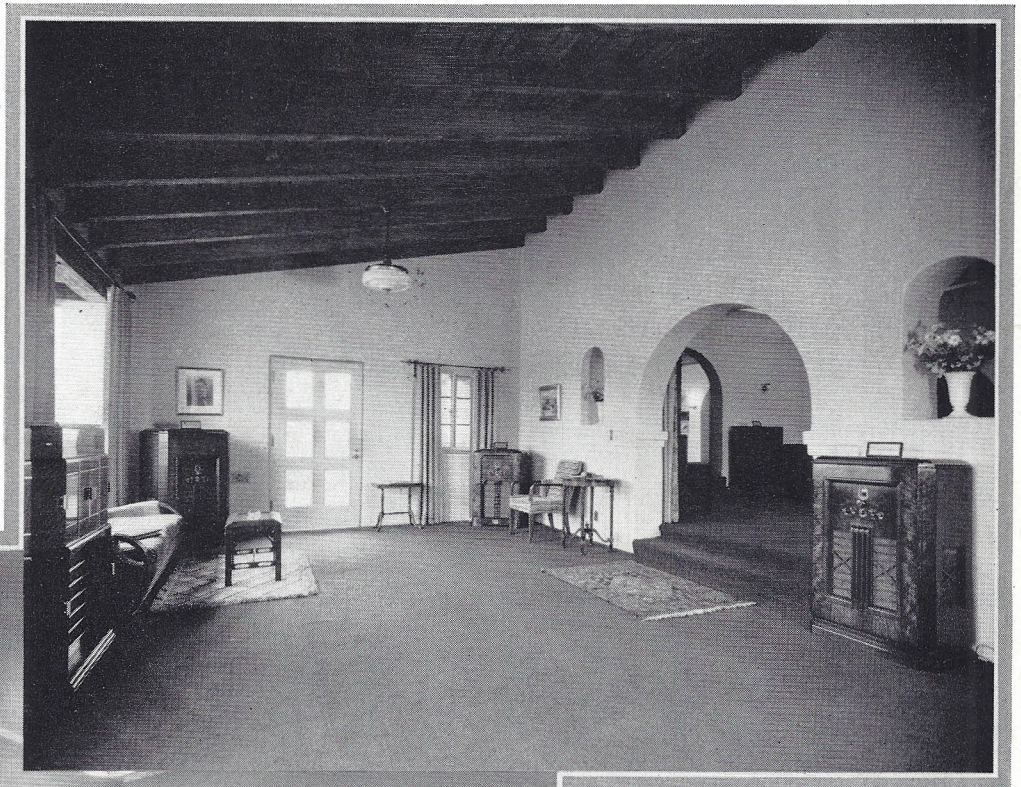
No. 4

## SOME INTERIOR VIEWS OF OUR LOS ANGELES STUDIO

**T**HE new Studios opened last month in Los Angeles at 115 North Robertson Boulevard (just 1½ blocks north of Third Street) are as different to the ordinary radio display room, as the custom built Scott Receiver is different to the ordinary production type of radio.

Instead of the various consoles being grouped side by side around the walls of a store, they are arranged in five different rooms, which duplicate very closely, with their carpets, rugs, settees, chairs, tables, etc., the living rooms of fine homes.

As you approach the Studios you immediately feel that you are not visiting the regular type of radio



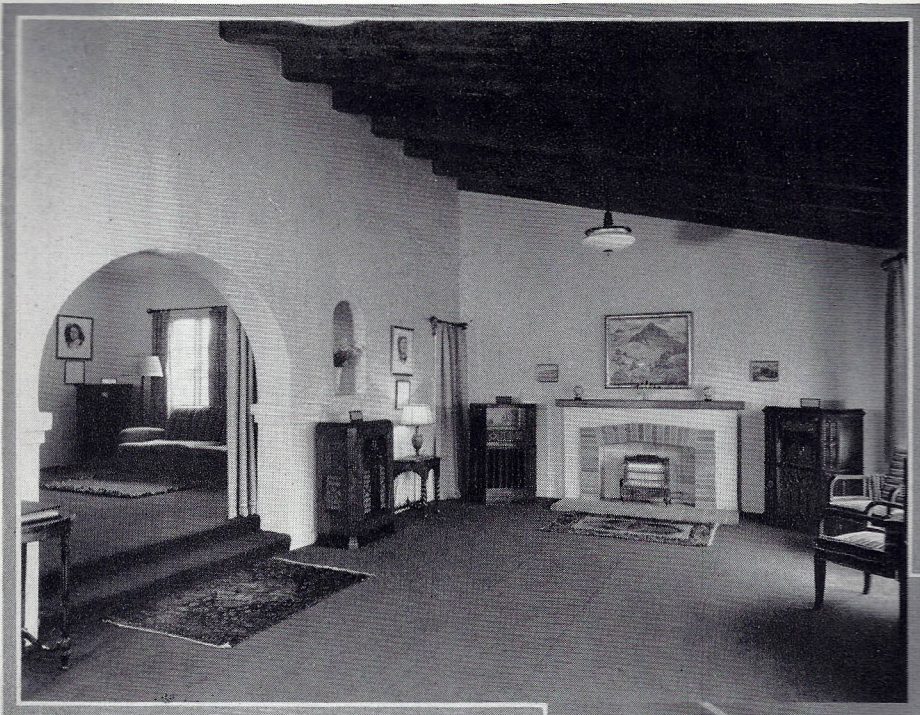
display rooms, for when you step out of your car and walk toward the Studio you find smoothly cropped lawns and shrubbery, and as you enter the patio, another green lawn and flower beds greet you.

Stepping from the patio into the first Studio, you find yourself in a long room with rough beamed ceiling, and a large open fireplace. The floors of this room, and all of the other Studios, are completely covered with a rich deep blue carpet, oriental scatter rugs, while a number of comfortable chairs and an extremely comfortable settee completes the room.

Here you can sit and listen to the

MAY-7'36

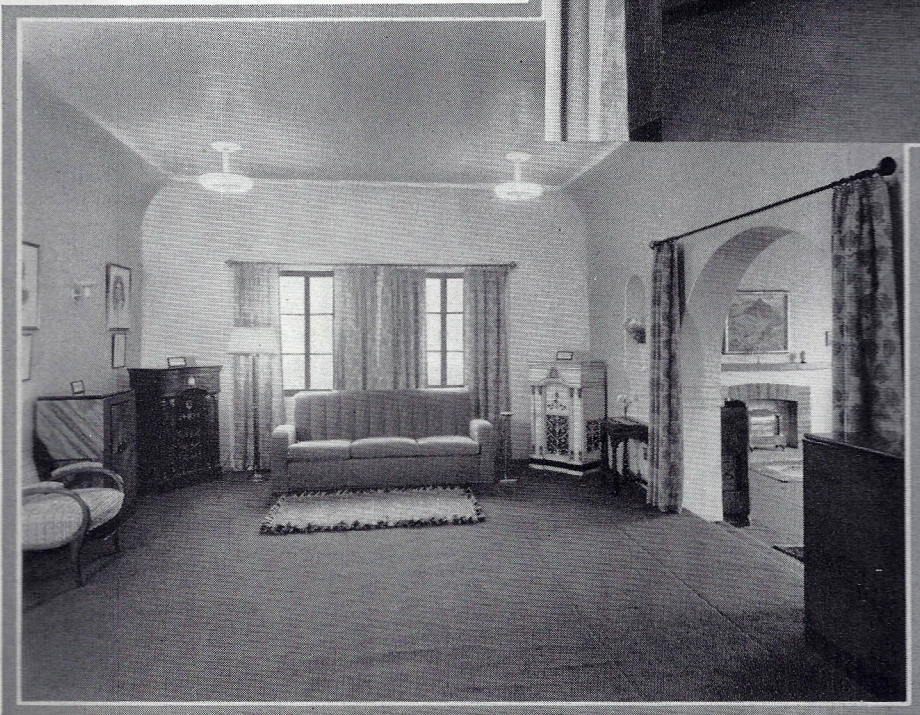




Passing thru a broad arch we enter a slightly smaller Studio with high ceilings, with the latest modern indirect lighting. Here you can listen to the 23-tube Scot Receiver in the Valencia, both in Bone White Enamel and its natural wood, the Roslyn, or the Tasman consoles, and also inspect the Dover Automatic Phonograph Console.

Thru the arch on the opposite side of the room, we find the office, and leading from this we enter into another smaller room in which you can listen to the 23-tube receiver in the Westminster console.

23-Tube SCOTT FULL RANGE HIGH FIDELITY RECEIVER in either the Laureate, Waverly, Warrington, Imperial, or New Wellington consoles. However, as the room is so spacious, there is no crowding, each console being separate and distinct. The acoustics of this room will duplicate that found in the Spanish type of architecture.



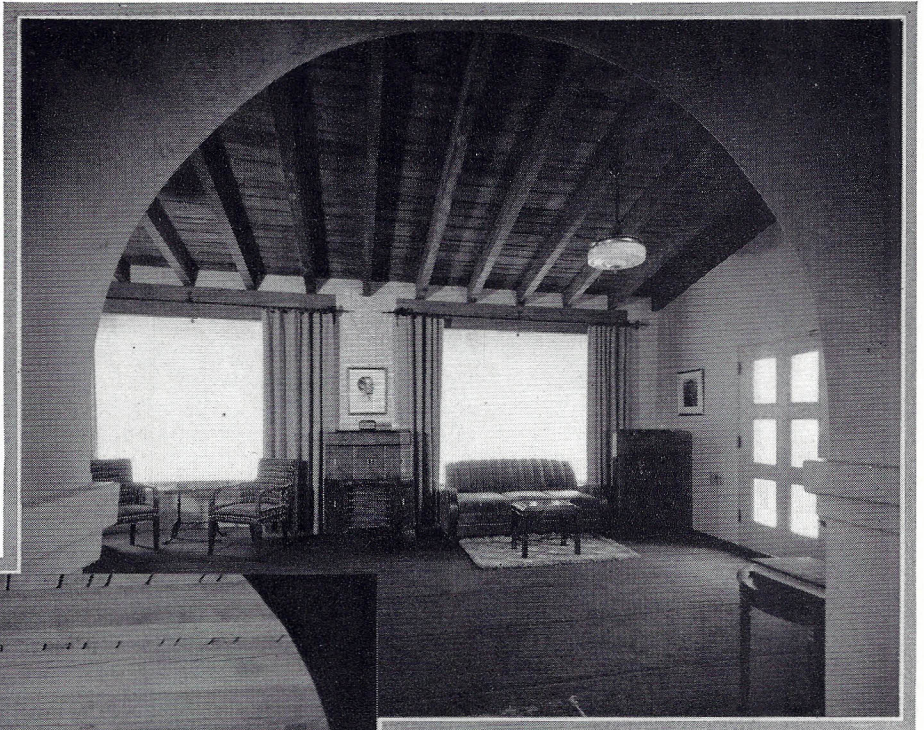
Retracing our steps, we enter a small vestibule and pass into the largest studio of all, and here we find another large open fireplace. At one end of the room is a large settee, and directly opposite, as you relax in it, is the beautiful console containing the Quaranta chassis. In a corner, underneath the stairs, you find the Westerly Grande equipped with an Automatic Phonograph Combination. Passing from this large Studio, we enter another small Studio where we find the Waverly Grande, the small Westerly, the Regent, and the Stamford Consoles.



On the walls of each room you will find a number of beautiful landscapes in oil by the well known Belgian artist, Eugene Franquinet, now a resident of Los Angeles. To see these very lovely paintings is alone worth a visit to the Studio.

At the rear of the Studios is a completely equipped Service Department supervised by a service engineer who has had over seven years' training in the building and servicing of Scott Receivers at my Laboratory in Chicago.

Practically everyone who has visited the Studios during the past few weeks have

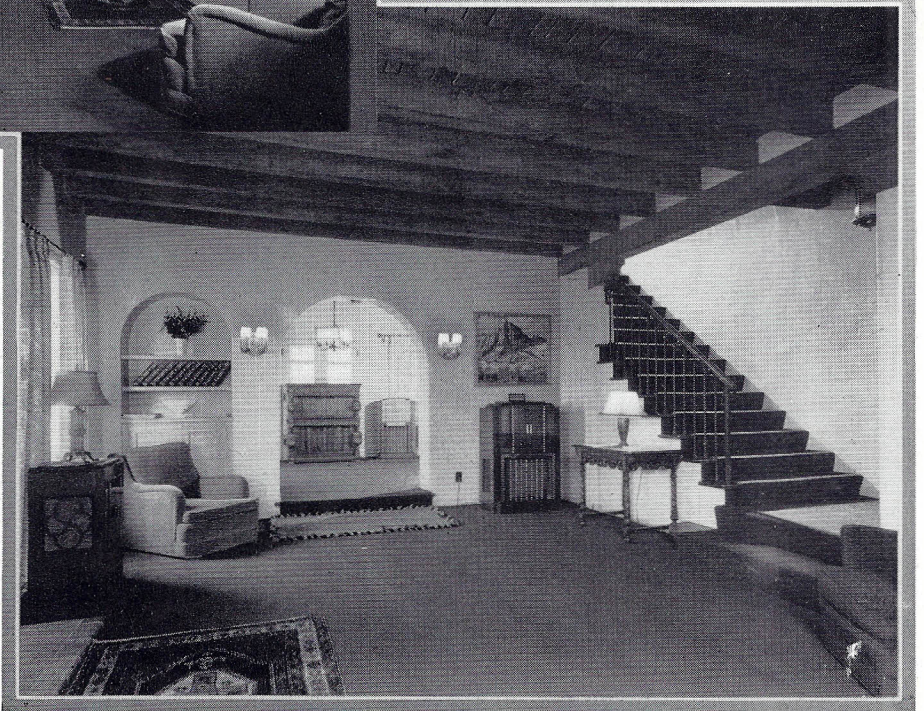


Boulevard, just 1½ blocks North of Third Street, and ½ block South of Beverly Boulevard. The Studios are open daily from 9:00 A.M. until 9:00 P.M., except Sunday. If, however, you would prefer a demonstration of any Scott Receiver in your own home, we will be glad to arrange this if you will write us, or simply telephone Crestview 5158.

expressed the opinion that they do not believe a radio receiver can be selected under more ideal conditions in any show room or radio display room in any part of the world.

Needless to say, it will be a pleasure to have you visit us to see and hear what we feel sure you will agree, after you listen to its incomparable tone, is the finest custom built radio receiver in the world today.

Owing to the fact that there is a slight confusion of numbers on Robertson Boulevard, to Los Angeles residents, I am repeating the address—115 North Robertson





# 40 Tube Quaranta Center of Attraction at Studio Opening

ONE of the centers of attraction at the opening of the Los Angeles Studio is probably the world's finest radio-phonograph combination, the 40 tube Quaranta, which was specially built for Mr. John J. Mitchell of Santa Barbara, California. Mr. Mitchell kindly allowed us to display it during the first week of our opening, and the receiver is now installed at his home in Santa Barbara, as shown in the photograph on the opposite page.

Among the very large number of visitors to the Studio at our opening was the charming MGM star, Mary Carlisle, who will be remembered as the little bride in "Grand Hotel." The photographer who is responsible for the photographs of the Studio was busy with his camera at the time of Miss Carlisle's visit, and the picture you see below was snapped while she was keenly enjoying the supreme reproduction of the Quaranta.

Another prominent visitor was Mr. John Arnold, President of the American Society of Cinematographers and one of the Directors at the great MGM Studios, and also Miss Eleanore Stewart, former Chicago Northwestern Co-ed, now under contract to MGM.

An idea of Mr. Arnold's enthusiasm can be gained from the fact that after a series of listening and tuning tests, he placed his order for a duplicate of this instrument. As this is being written, the receiver is nearing completion, and I am hoping Mr. Arnold will allow us to display it in the Los Angeles Studio for a short period before final installation in his home.

Some idea of this remarkable instrument's completeness may be gained by its weight of 615 pounds, as compared to the average receiver weight of 50 pounds. Two large separate consoles are required, one to house the chassis, amplifiers and phonograph automatic record changer, the other to house the five speakers.

The "Quaranta" (Spanish for "forty") receives programs from every continent on the globe. Where listener in North

America wants satisfactory reception from foreign or distant domestic stations, noise has been a problem of first importance. While in tropical climates static is so invariably bad that the listener has been forced usually to confine his entertainment to the short waves because of their greater signal strength for the transmission power used. The Scott Research Laboratories developed for the "Quaranta" a revolutionary double automatic volume control which allows the R.F. Tube to operate at maximum efficiency, thereby cutting noise to such a minimum that the receiver achieves, we believe, the highest known signal-to-noise ratio with unmodulated carrier. The solving of this problem made it practical to incorporate a sensitivity so great that the receiver had picked up signals from far away corners of the world, as weak as 1,000,000th part of a volt.

In addition, the sensitivity is continu-

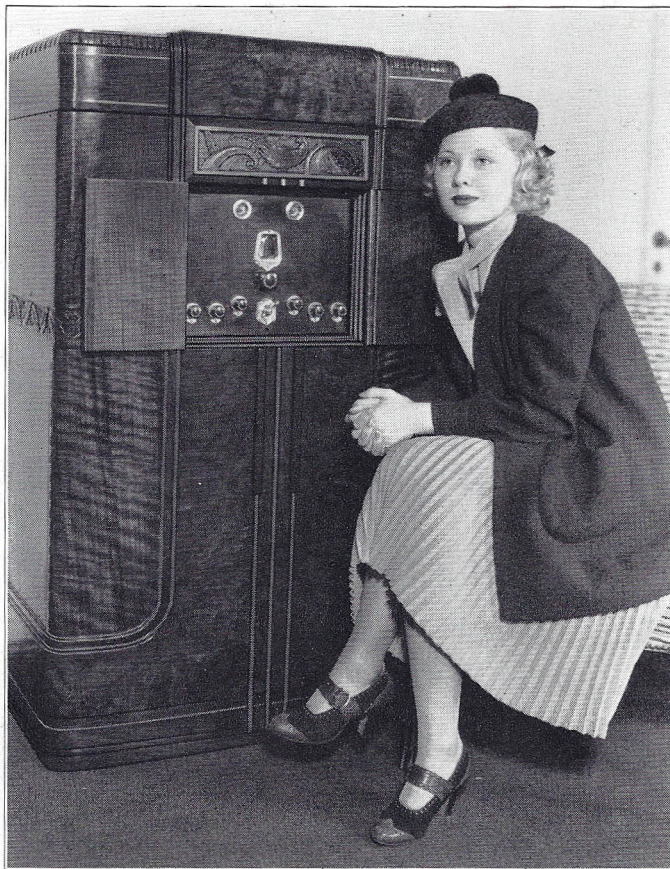
ously variable. By means of a panel control the listener is always able to operate the receiver at maximum sensitivity in relation to whatever noise level prevails at the time.

A receiver with efficiency equal on all wave bands has always been difficult to attain where the circuit calls for varying length lead-ins to a gang switch. These lead-ins are eliminated in the "Quaranta" by a rotary coil change system, in which all the coils are mounted on a revolving disc. Perfect contacts are maintained by use of solid german silver switch points automatically cleaned at each rotation of the coil disc.

Another problem of distance reception has been the interference of powerful locals broadcasting on wave lengths adjacent to the distant stations for which the listener has been tuning. In answer to this we have developed a panel controlled selectivity which is continuously variable from 2 to 16 kc. and which separates stations allocated but 10 kc. apart, even where their field strength at the listening post varies as much as 5,000 to 1.

Reproduction of the completely true tones of voice and musical instruments had been hindered in a number of ways. The fundamental tone vibrations which constitute any given note played on each of all the musical instruments, are all the same in their essential nature and number. But that which enables the ear to distinguish one instrument from another when the same note is played, is the different combination of the overtones (or secondary, tertiary, and higher vibrations) set up by the original tone vibration as it passes thru each particular instrument. When these overtones escape the receiver, or are not broadcast, then the characteristics which distinguish the instrument from one another disappears, and all instruments tend to sound alike.

All distinguishing tones and overtones audible to the human ear can be transmitted on a broadcast of from 30 to 16,000 cycles, so that this range may be called full range high fidelity.

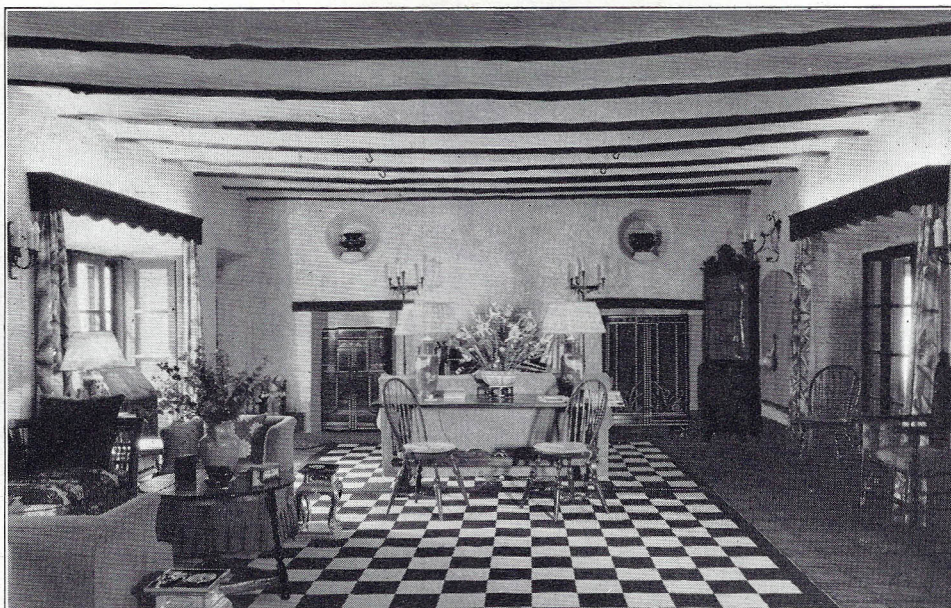


Mary Carlisle Enjoys a Programme Coming from the Quaranta



But the average receiver is incapable of reproducing more than about 4,000 cycles. While the prohibitive cost of telephoning high fidelity chain programs to the local transmitting station has limited chain program fidelity to the 5,500 cycle range, a few of the better local stations now broadcast up to 8,500 cycles, but this is the upper limit possible because of the 10 kc. differential in present broadcast band allocations. There is, however, a growing sentiment for real-

location of a number of channels with a 20 kc. differential, which will allow for transmission of the full 16,000 cycle fidelity. With an eye to future reception, several stations have been designed for, and are now broadcasting full range high fidelity programs. With the same goal of perfect tonal reception from broadcasts and high fidelity records, we have incorporated full 30 to 16,000 cycle Full Range High Fidelity in the "Quaranta" and also in our 23 Tube Model. At a recent impartial reception test by one of the high fidelity stations, *our receiver was the only one out of nearly 150 receivers tested which proved itself capable of capturing the complete*



*The 40 Tube Quaranta Installed in the John J. Mitchell Home, Santa Barbara, Calif.*

*range this station transmits.* A copy of this report will gladly be sent to anyone interested.

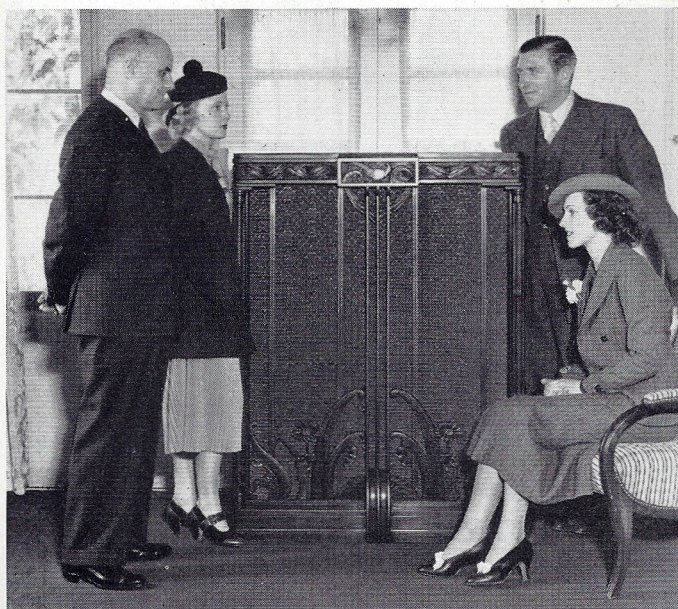
The complete tonal range of the "Quaranta" is amplified thru five speakers, operating on three separate audio channels: The first reproducing the bass frequencies from 30 to 125 cycles; the middle having a flat frequency range from 100 to 6,000 cycles; and the third embodying the same principles reproducing the high frequencies from 3,000 to 16,000 cycles. True tone control is at the disposal of the listeners by means of separate Bass and Treble panel controls.

Another limitation to perfect recep-

tion is eliminated with the panel operated Scott Program Volume Range Expander. Pianissimos of many musical selections are not picked up by many receivers when the average volume is at a listenable level: At this same level, fortissimos as played into the microphone and transmitted, have "blasted" or "cracked up" upon passing thru the amplifier. The same is relatively true of phonograph records. Passages intended as pianissimos failed to register on the wax.

Fortissimos made so deep an impression in the groove that they undercut it. To accommodate these limitations the recording and station monitoring engineers make soft passages louder and loud passages softer. This, of course, narrows the natural range of volume intended by the composer. The Scott Volume Range Expander incorporated in the "Quaranta" restores this intended volume by reversing the monitoring and putting back into the musical expression, all of that which was taken out.

We sincerely believe there is ample room for the claim that this receiver is the finest in the world today.



*Mary Carlisle, Eleanor Stewart John Arnold and E. H. Scott with Quaranta Speaker Console*



*The 40 Tube Chassis, 18-in. Bass Speaker, Two 12-in. Mid Frequency, and Two High Frequency Speakers.*



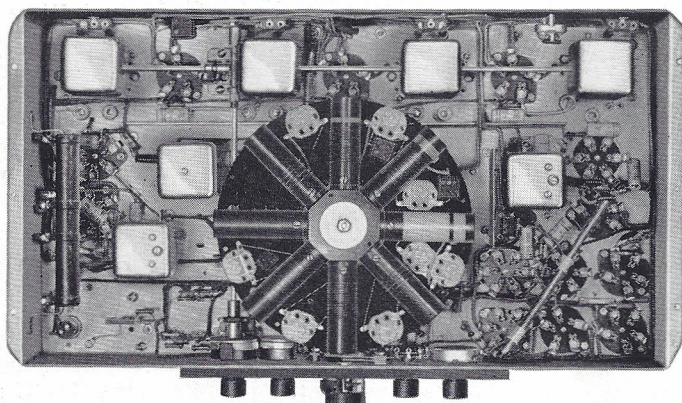
## 23-TUBE RECEIVER ENABLES OBSERVERS TO

# LISTEN-IN On The WORLD

(Scott All-Wave  
High-Fidelity Receiver)

By S. Gordon Taylor  
and

Laurence M. Cockaday



### PRECISION WORKMANSHIP

This beneath-chassis view of the receiver shows the high-standard workmanship applied to even the hidden parts of this well-engineered and manufactured all-wave receiving set. This view is taken with the bottom shield removed.

THE purpose of this series of two articles is to give our readers first-hand information on the technical design and the reception results on this receiver obtained in our Listening Posts by unbiased observers. Continual requests for this information have been received at the editorial offices and the authors paid a visit to the Scott Radio Salon at Rockefeller Center, interviewed Mr. Scott and obtained a standard chassis for the tests. The first article describes the receiver after a full perusal of the manufacturer's technical data and a second article will advise our readers of results obtained during intensive reception tests at our various locations.

ANYONE who is interested in real high-fidelity reception on both the broadcast and short-wave bands and who needs maximum sensitivity for DX work as well as variable selectivity, ranging continuously from wide-band characteristics all the way down to hair-splitting sharpness, will be more than interested in the Scott full-range high-quality receiver. This job, which is a 23-tube superheterodyne, is really made with a watchmaker's skill and care. We have taken it apart and examined every detail, and there is not even a remote corner of the chassis where this is not evident.

The set covers the wavelength range from 13 to 555 meters. It is completely shielded from the pick-up of external signals and also the circuits of the receiver are isolated from each other, an added precaution for eliminating instability and guar-

anteeing maximum sensitivity.

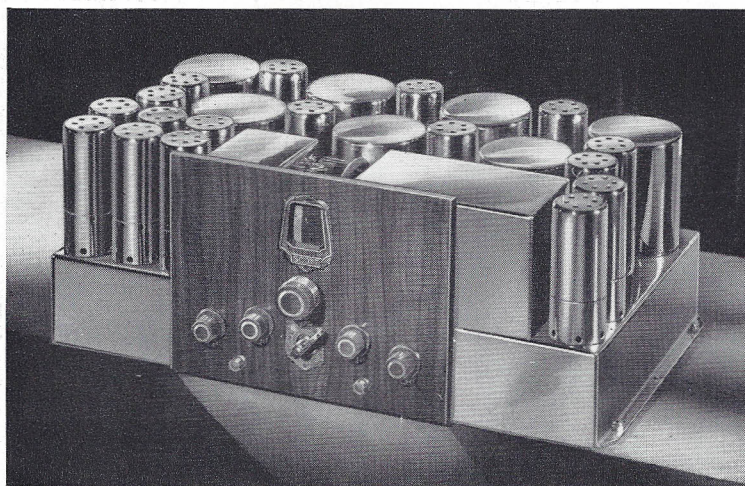
### Design Fundamentals

The wave-bands are divided into four groups. The first wave-band covers the frequencies from 1530 to 540 kc. for receiving regular broadcast stations. The second wave-band covers the frequencies from 1530 to 4000 kc., covering the wavelengths employed by police, airports and the 160- and 80-meter amateur bands. The third wave-band covers the frequencies from 4000 to 10,000 kc. for bringing in all the foreign short-wave broadcast stations of the world operating on frequencies lower than 10,000 kc. (but including EAQ), as well as the 40-meter amateur band. The fourth wave-band covers the frequencies from 9.5 megacycles to 22.6 megacycles, which includes the high-frequency foreign short wave broadcasting stations and the

20-meter amateur band. The frequencies of these four bands are accurately calibrated directly on the dial.

The receiver proper is mounted on a chromium finished chassis of extra heavy material of great rigidity to prevent sagging and circuit misalignment. The rigid control panel contains the following controls: at top the tuning window with its four differently colored calibrations, on which the moving shadow of the tuning meter needle appears. The center upper control is for tuning and it contains a very smooth high-speed-low-speed knob. Below this is the wave-change switch for selecting the desired bands. At the extreme left is the knob for the volume control. The knob next to this is the bass control. At the extreme right is the selectivity-high-fidelity control. The knob next to this controls sensitivity. Located directly below the wave-band switch is a tiny push-button switch for energizing the beat oscillator.

The receiver, under tests in our Listening Posts, was equipped with a Scott auditorium model speaker which has good response up to about 8500 cycles and two high-frequency speakers, which make it possible to extend the range out to approximately 16,000 cycles. During the tests the complete receiver, with the speakers mounted on a large baffle, as shown in the photograph, reproduced full orchestras with



23 Tube Scott Full Range Fidelity Receiver Chassis



amazing power and naturalness without any trace of noticeable distortion. It was a pleasure to sit back and listen to the violins coming through on the very highest notes and really sounding like violins rather than the squeaks that are usually heard on reproduction from receivers of lesser fidelity. It certainly was enjoyable to hear the rich, full tones of the individual instruments, standing out pure and clear, with all their harmonics present. Speech itself takes on a new meaning over the radio when listened to so that every shade and intonation is reproduced perfectly. We understand that the manufacturers are bringing out a new program volume range expander unit that can be attached readily to this set to delimit reproduction still further.

The usable sensitivity for this receiver runs an average of about six-tenths of a microvolt, which indicates a very high signal-to-noise ratio and allows the receiver's great sensitivity to be instantly available on those weak signals that are usually "hashed up" by noise in the receiver itself.

The Selectivity, as mentioned before, is continuously variable and runs between the limits of 2 kilocycles and 16 kilocycles. It is also interesting to know that this maximum sensitivity is obtained with the receiver in its most selective condition, which allows the operator to bring in distant stations with maximum volume and selectivity.

During our tests a careful check was made on the automatic volume control system which really incorporates 2 separate a.v.c. controls, one on the first r.f. tube and converter and the second one operating on the intermediate-frequency amplifier. This gives the set what we consider to be the finest a.v.c. action that we have tested.

During the "on the air" tests that we have conducted to date at various locations in our Listening Posts, in the city, in the suburbs and in the country, we have found that there was virtually no station on the short waves that we went after that could not be picked up satisfactorily, receiving conditions being average. We have listened to even low-powered short wave stations from all points of the globe and on days and nights when receiving conditions were good even the weak stations came in with tremendous volume and the volume control had to be turned way down for normal reception. We have never noticed a single case of reception where interference could not be cleaned up and eliminated if the two stations in question were not operating on exactly the

same frequency. We also might mention that this receiver was used exclusively for this month for logging the stations for our World Short Wave Time Table.

**T**HIS second of a series of two articles describes the results obtained during intense reception tests on this receiver in our Listening Posts under "suburban" and also under "city" conditions. The article last month told of the technical details of construction

**R**ECEPTION tests on the Scott all-wave-fidelity receiver, made at the Westchester Listening Post, at North Pelham, Westchester County, New York and at the Bronx Listening Post, University Heights, New York City, have been conducted during the period of the last two months in which time there have been all kinds of radio weather—good, bad and indifferent. The receiver has been taken back and forth between these two points during alternate weeks in order to check its reception under these varying conditions in different places. The results obtained were so far above standard that we do not hesitate to recommend the job to anyone who is interested in either high-quality broadcast reception or in long-distance listening on either the broadcast or short-wave bands. Of course broadcast band DX can only be done with real satisfaction on any receiver during the winter months, but short-wave DX reception can be accomplished at almost any time of the year with the exception of an occasional day or two when atmospheric and general magnetic conditions are not conducive to really good results. Even at such times the receiver picked up some short-wave distance programs at any time it was tuned.

### Operating Features

Some of the operating features of the set are the following: High gain with low noise-level; accurate calibration in kilocycles; stable operation with no tendency to "spill over" even at maximum gain; a smooth-operating double-speed dial which operates without back-lash; variable selectivity increasing with sensitivity; and an adequate audio tone-control. With these things, really well worked out in a receiver, one is bound to get good reception on DX.

The receiver was first set up at the suburban Listening Post and the loud-speakers installed in a well-designed cabinet of an earlier model Scott receiver. This included the low-frequency speaker and the two high-frequency speakers. The tone quality on broadcast reception was commended by all who heard it as reproducing programs just as if the listener were in the studio.

From the standpoint of the broadcast band DX fan the tests at the Bronx listening post demonstrated that this receiver offers a really remarkable degree of selectivity. For instance, it was possible a good deal of the time to tune in the Cuban station understandably on 715 kc. while WOR, the strongest local station, was going full blast on 710 kc. In numerous other instances, stations operating on "split" frequencies were tuned in, but this case was especially noteworthy because of the tremendous signal received from WOR.

Before leaving the subject of broadcast band reception it is interesting to note that Edward Goss, one

of the RADIO NEWS Official Broadcast Band Listening Post Observers, located in Brooklyn, New York City, has attained the "World-Wide" degree offered by the International DX'ers Alliance with a duplicate of the receiver used in these tests. To qualify for this degree it is necessary to tune in and verify 540-1500 kc. broadcast reception from all continents of the world. R. H. Tomlinson, another Official Observer located at Portchester, New York, who has been operating one of these receivers during the winter has likewise heard and verified reception from an amazing number of transatlantic and transpacific broadcast stations.

On the short waves the receiver certainly shines for its ability to pull in distance and produces strong signals with a minimum amount of noise.

In order to show world coverage of short-wave stations from the New York area on this receiver, an examination was made of the logs of both the Westchester and Bronx listening posts. The list that follows gives only those stations that were positively identified during the two-months' period. There were hundreds of other stations logged but either due to difficulties of language or possibly due to the fact that a large number of them were special transmissions their location and identity were not confirmed so we are not listing them here.

| Kc.   | Call Letters | City, Country            |
|-------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 21540 | W8XK         | Pittsburgh, Pa.          |
| 21530 | GSI          | Daventry, England        |
| 21520 | W2XE         | New York, N. Y.          |
| 17790 | GSG          | Daventry, England        |
| 17780 | W3XAL        | Bound Brook, N. J.       |
| 17760 | DJE          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 15370 | HAS3         | Budapest, Hungary        |
| 15340 | DJR          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 15330 | W2XAD        | Schenectady, N. Y.       |
| 15290 | LRU          | Buenos Aires, Argentina  |
| 15280 | DJO          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 15270 | W2XE         | New York, N. Y.          |
| 15260 | GSI          | Daventry, England        |
| 15244 | FYA          | Pontoise, France         |
| 15220 | PJC          | Huizen, Holland          |
| 15210 | W8XK         | Pittsburgh, Pa.          |
| 15200 | DJB          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 15180 | GSO          | Daventry, England        |
| 14150 | GSF          | Daventry, England        |
| 15110 | DJL          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 15041 | RKI          | Moscow, U. S. S. R.      |
| 14600 | JVH          | Nazaki, Japan            |
| 13635 | SPW          | Warsaw, Poland           |
| 13200 | ORK          | Ruyselede, Belgium       |
| 13075 | VPD          | Suva, Fiji Islands       |
| 12235 | TFT          | Reykjavik, Iceland       |
| 12000 | RV59 (RNE)   | Moscow, U. S. S. R.      |
| 11900 | CT1GO        | Paredo, Portugal         |
| 11880 | FYA          | Pontoise, France         |
| 11870 | W8XK         | Pittsburgh, Pa.          |
| 11860 | GSE          | Daventry, England        |
| 11830 | W3XE         | New York, N. Y.          |
| 11830 | W9XAA        | Chicago, Ill.            |
| 11820 | GSN          | Daventry, England        |
| 11810 | I2RO         | Rome, Italy              |
| 11795 | DJO          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 11770 | DJD          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 11750 | GSD          | Daventry, England        |
| 11730 | PHI          | Huizen, Holland          |
| 11720 | CJRX         | Winnipeg, Canada         |
| 11720 | FYA          | Pontoise, France         |
| 11720 | HJ4ABA       | Medellin, Colombia       |
| 10740 | JVM          | Nazaki, Japan            |
| 10670 | CEC          | Santiago, Chile          |
| 10660 | JVN          | Nazaki, Japan            |
| 10260 | PMN          | Bandoeng, Java           |
| 10042 | DZB          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 9860  | EAQ          | Madrid, Spain            |
| 9660  | CT1AA        | Lisbon, Portugal         |
| 9635  | I2RO         | Rome, Italy              |
| 9595  | HH3W         | Port-au-Prince, Haiti    |
| 9595  | HBL          | Geneva, Switzerland      |
| 9590  | W3XAU        | Philadelphia, Pa.        |
| 9590  | VK2ME        | Sydney, Australia        |
| 9590  | PCJ          | Huizen, Holland          |
| 9590  | HP5J         | Panama City, Panama      |
| 9580  | VK3LR        | Lyndhurst, Australia     |
| 9580  | GSC          | Daventry, England        |
| 9570  | W1XK         | Millis, Mass.            |
| 9560  | DJA          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 9540  | DJN          | Zeesen, Germany          |
| 9530  | W2XAF        | Schenectady, N. Y.       |
| 9510  | GSB          | Daventry, England        |
| 9500  | HJU          | Buenaventura, Colombia   |
| 9490  | VK3ME        | Melbourne, Australia     |
| 9428  | COCH         | Havana, Cuba             |
| 8775  | HCJB         | Quito, Ecuador           |
| 8750  | ZCK (ZBW)    | Hongkong, China          |
| 7854  | HC2JSB       | Guayaquil, Ecuador       |
| 7797  | HBP          | Geneva, Switzerland      |
| 7281  | HJ1ABD       | Cartagena, Colombia      |
| 7118  | HB9B         | Basle, Switzerland       |
| 7080  | VP3MR        | Georgetown, Brit. Guiana |
| 6900  | HJ3C         | La Romana, D. R.         |
| 6796  | HIH          | San Pedro, D. R.         |
| 6750  | JVT          | Nazaki, Japan            |
| 6710  | TIEP         | San Jose, Costa Rica     |
| 6667  | HC2RL        | Guayaquil, Ecuador       |



## The Scott News

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E. H. SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES  
4450 Ravenswood Avenue  
Chicago.

E. H. SCOTT, Editor

### Scott Receivers Play Dramatic Part in Lives of Owners

The mail received at the Scott Laboratory comes from every part of the world and is always interesting. However,



E. H. SCOTT

during the past month, a number of particularly interesting letters have been received showing the vital part radio, and particularly Scott Receivers, are playing in world events, and in the lives of many of their owners. I know they will appeal to my readers the same as they did to me, and I am reproducing them without further comment.

April 26, 1936.

Sewickley, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Scott:

"I know you will be interested in the use and performance of my Scott 23 Tube High Fidelity Receiver under emergency work at the time Pittsburgh had the greatest flood in history.

"The National Broadcasting Company in New York sent a 25-watt transmitter by airplane to Pittsburgh to be installed on a U. S. Naval reserve cabin boat, to go down the terribly swollen Ohio River, view the dams and broken gates, transmit a report to the National Broadcasting Studio (KDKA), and from there to their main transmitter at Saxonberg, Pennsylvania, as well as to put this broadcast for 30 minutes on the regular KDKA Broadcast (980Kc.) for public information.

"This Naval reserve boat was the first and only boat that day to get thru. However, at the N.B.C. Studio (KDKA) a temporary lighting plant and apparatus for charging their batteries was installed—as all buildings had no light, no heat and no elevator service.

"But this temporary plant at the Studio simply 'killed' any reception from the transmitter on the Naval reserve boat. My house is wired direct to the main transmitter at Saxonberg, Pennsylvania—due to the week-

ly radio organ programs which originate at the organ installed in my home. The officials thought of this, and sent a couple of engineers who, in no time, hooked the transmission—on 2760 Kc. from the boat—to the back of my Scott 23 and sent it out to the transmitter at 6140 Kc.—and thereafter, Saxonberg transferred it again to 980 Kc., the regular KDKA wave. Meanwhile, we were talking to the boat continuously, 2760 Kc. 'in'—6140 Kc. 'out'—a very interesting thing under the terrible flood conditions.

"The reception all thru was wonderful. It came thru 100 per cent. I thought you would be interested in knowing about this interesting experience as another situation like this may never happen again."

THOMAS M. MCGINLEY.

April 15, 1936

London, England

Dear Mr. Scott,

"You may be interested to know that last night I was telephoned by the Editor of the London 'Daily Telegraph' and asked for the loan of a set to listen to a special broadcast to this country from the Empress of Abyssinia from the Addis Ababa Station. I arranged, thru the courtesy of Mr. Carroll Gibbons, to use the 23-tube receiver he has installed in his apartment in the West End of London.

"I had never before endeavored to obtain Addis Ababa, and was secretly a little bit doubtful as to whether we would be able to receive this station in such a very difficult location. However, we were successful in tuning in the station with very great strength and with 100 per cent intelligibility within a few moments of switching on and were able to hear the Empress broadcast her speech in Amharic perfectly and clearly.

"But as soon as the English translation of this started, the whole transmission was severely jammed by Morse, presumably by Italian stations. Three stations appeared to be doing the jamming, and all using a wavering frequency which then made it impossible, except for one or two practically incoherent sentences to even listen to the transmission on a side band.

"It was, however, in spite of this, quite a dramatic broadcast, and we understood that the Empress in her talk appealed to England and America in the hour of our country's greatest need, for assistance against an enemy who was bent on totally annihilating the Abyssinian soldiers by every means and she deplored quite pathetically the uses of modern war machinery against an almost totally defenseless people.

J. A. MASON.

April 6, 1936

Katalla, Alaska

Dear Mr. Scott,

"Katalla is a very isolated spot, and has no communication with other parts of Alaska, except by radio or by airplane, and

sometimes when the weather is bad, even the planes do not get thru for six weeks or more at a time. I have had fine reception from my battery operated Scott Receiver, and this certainly was a good thing about a week ago.

"On the 21st of March, my partner was visiting the house of a friend, when a coward called him to the door, and without saying a word, shot him twice in the head, and he only lived eight hours.

"This friend jumped the murderer and tied him up, and we later found he intended to kill three more, but the quick action of my partner's friend saved them. The only way to get word to the officer was a 20-mile trip by boat to Cape St. Elios Light House. Owing to the stormy weather the boatmen were delayed 24 hours getting the wireless station, and it was 44 hours before the officer got here, and all that time we had to guard the murderer.

"Now here is where the Scott came in—When we sent out word for the officer in Cordova, we told him to broadcast as soon as he got word from the wireless station on short waves when he could come. Well, the message was broadcast and the Scott got it, but if we had not got the news we would have hung the damn cuss. But we got instructions just 40 hours after the shooting, thanks to the Scott, and it saved us from what might have been a lot of trouble."

T. G. WHELE.

March 1, 1936

Prov. de Santa Clara, Cuba

Dear Mr. Scott,

"My reason for not writing you before this is due to the cyclone we had recently which did considerable damage. As the storm was approaching, my office from Havana called to find out if my radio was working. I was glad to tell them I was getting complete information from the States, so the storm did not catch us by surprise, and we were well prepared when it hit us. This is another good reason for having an Allwave set in the tropics at this time of the year.

"We have listened to some marvelous concerts in the States and in Europe. Everybody comments on its lovely tone. If you have any prospective customers in Cuba, you may refer them to me for any information they may wish. It will be a pleasure to demonstrate the quality of my Scott to anyone who is anxious to buy a Receiver that will reflect every shade and tone that is broadcast."

B. GARNHAM.

I am sorry that space does not permit me to reproduce a number of other letters which are, in their way, quite as interesting, but I will do so in some coming issues of the "News."

**THE E. H. SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES, INC.**

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