PROOF
of Consistent Foreign Reception
THE really great creations of human endeavor reach their first recognition in demonstration by their own builders. Thus, there came roaring through the air, amidst the countless ordinary planes that daily ply the skies, the Red and White Monoplane piloted by its dauntless, able designer, Major James Doolittle at the dizzying speed of 302 miles per hour. A new record is made, a new challenge to advanced designing and precision engineering in a field already famous for its amazing accomplishments.

Likewise, Miss America IX piloted by its undefeated creator, Gar Wood, roars across the finish line ahead of all the world's previous best at 186.9 miles per hour to establish another new record in speed on the water. And, another mark for advanced designing and precision engineering is set up for others to follow.

So, it seemed entirely appropriate to me that it should fall to my lot the task of demonstrating a new radio receiver of exceptional power and excellence—the SCOTT ALLWAVE.

For many years my sole ambition has been—not to see how many thousands of receivers I could make per day—but to build one so advanced in design—to such a high standard of precision engineering—that its performance would be unequalled by any other radio receiver.

Just as Jimmy Doolittle has demonstrated to the airplane world by actual performance, the advanced design in the planes he builds, and Gar Wood has shown to the speed boat world for many years that the boats he designs and builds are the fastest that skim the waters, so in the following pages you will find a story of performance which proves to the world of radio that a SCOTT RECEIVER still holds the title it established nearly eight years ago—the WORLD'S FINEST RADIO RECEIVER!

[Signature]
'ROUND THE WORLD RECEPTION

A Sensational Test Proves Absolutely World-Wide Reception Is Possible Every Week in the Year—Regardless of Atmospheric Conditions

During the last three or four years such tremendous strides have been made in the efficiency of short wave transmitting stations, that today few people realize it is just as easy, with the right kind of receiver, to pick up foreign broadcasting stations on the other side of the world, as it is those in the United States.

While the transmitting engineers were at work improving the efficiency of their transmitters, my associate engineers and I were working night and day to perfect the design of a receiver to bring in the transmissions from these stations in far-off parts of the world. How successful we have been the following pages will show.

The tuning in of the stations in foreign countries is now just as easy—actually—as tuning in local stations, and I have built and sold many hundreds of receivers for customers in U. S. who wished to tune in broadcasting stations in other countries. I told them exactly where dozens of these foreign stations were to be found on the dial, and they too, were soon listening to them—Listening not merely with a pair of headphones, but with fine loud speaker volume.

The British Broadcasting Company operates a short wave transmitting Station—G3SW—and from there transmits programs especially for English subjects in the Dominions. Soon Scott Owners became as familiar with the programs from this station as they were with the programs from their local stations. I would not even venture a guess as to how many Scott Owners in the United States have rolled back the rugs and danced to music direct from the Hotel Mayfair Orchestra in London—and the voice of Big Ben striking the hour of Midnight soon became as familiar to them as it was to the Londoners themselves.

The French station at Pontoise can be tuned in practically every afternoon in the week, and broadcasts both in English and French.

Germany has one of the finest short wave stations in the world at Zeesen and nearly every morning you can listen to fine programs of classical selections played by wonderful Symphony Orchestras or world famous musicians.

Yet, strange to say, few people really believed me when I told them my receivers were actually bringing in, right here in Chicago, broadcast stations on the other side of the world, not just now and again, but consistently, day after day. When I told them I listened regularly to stations in Australia, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, South America and other foreign countries with loud speaker volume, they looked at me with the same skeptical look in their eye as the fisherman sees when he tells the story of his prodigious catch—No one believes him!

Most people seemed to think such reception was not possible, but just one more of the exaggerated claims of an over-enthusiastic radio manufacturer. But after these same people actually had had the pleasure of hearing this reception on a Scott Receiver direct from foreign countries, they expressed their complete amazement, and always ended up with the statement that unless they had actually heard it with their own ears, they would never have believed it possible.

Then most of them told me they were sure that if it were possible for the general public to hear what they heard, I would never be able to build enough receivers to meet the demand there would be for them.

As more and more Scott Receivers were shipped, and Scott Owners demonstrated them to their skeptical friends, their fame rapidly spread. Today, I
am proud to say they are in daily use in 75 different foreign countries.

For months I struggled with the problem of how I could prove—in an absolutely positive and conclusive way—to not just one or two people who could be given an actual demonstration—but to everyone—that world-wide reception with a Scott Receiver was something more than a mere advertising claim—that it was an actual fact.

I then began an investigation to find out just what was the most distant foreign station from Chicago that transmitted a regular program. I found it was Station VK3ME, Melbourne, Australia. Now then, I thought—‘How am I going to prove absolutely—without any question—that it is possible to bring in this station over 9,500 miles away regularly and with loud speaker volume?’

One morning I was listening to Melbourne, when Mrs. Scott, perhaps a trifle irritated at having her slumber interrupted, called down and asked me to turn down the volume a little so that she could go to sleep again. She said she couldn’t see why I wanted to listen to the price of wool, the local happenings in Melbourne and Australia and music from phonograph records, just because they were played from a station in Melbourne.

Then, like a bolt out of the blue, came the idea which has enabled me to prove, beyond any question of doubt, that Scott Receivers will actually bring in stations from all parts of the world, every week of every month of the year.

Here was the idea—A phonograph record—How was it made? Why, on a recorder—Then, why couldn’t I build a recorder and actually make records of the programs sent out from VK3ME, Melbourne, Australia, as well as making detailed logs of them? These speaking records would give the call letters together with the actual selections of the programs from the station and provide proof so positive and sensational that it would substantiate absolutely my claim that regular world-wide reception was not a mere advertising claim but an actual fact. The idea took hold of me, and I immediately got busy assembling the necessary equipment.

The photograph on the opposite page gives a very good idea of the first apparatus I built to record the Australian programs. The recorder itself is installed in the black case on the right. A special blank aluminum disc is used to record the programs. After the station is tuned in on the speaker, a switch is thrown which transfers the signal from the speaker to the recorder.

I wanted these records of the programs to be just as fine as possible. To insure this I used a power level indicator, which is shown directly in front of the black case, to check the volume of the signal as it was being recorded. This apparatus indicates the strength of the signal received. It may be a surprise to you to learn that a very large number of programs, not only from Australia but from other foreign stations are received with so much strength that if they were recorded at their full volume, the cutting head would dig in so deep, the record would be spoiled. Ample volume was generally secured with the volume control turned on only about half way.

Each of the records made has the number, time of the day, and the date the record was made scratched on it. In this way, my detailed written logs can be used to check against the aluminum records. At last, I was ready and the tests which were to extend over a full year commenced: 5:30 a.m.—June 6th, 1931—A flick of the switch—An adjustment of the tuning dial—and in came VK3ME—the test was on!

I tried to think of everything that would make the records of this test the most authentic possible, so I installed, above my radio, an electric clock which was accurate to within a few seconds. This can be noticed sitting on top of the speaker cabinet. This clock has enabled me to note with accuracy the time each of the announcements of the station were made, the time each selection was started, etc. When the logs were sent to station VK3ME later, they could be checked with exact accuracy. The logging and recording of that first program on June 6th, 1931 will probably go down in my memory as one of the most thrilling in all my radio experience, for it was the start of the severest reception test any radio receiver has ever been put through.

As I recorded that morning, I remember my mind kept racing ahead—‘How many programs could I log and record regularly during the next few months?’ At that time I had no thought of carrying on the test for a full year.

At last the program ended. I took the first record made, and prepared to play it back on the phonograph. A flip of the switch, and clear and loud, just as the program had come out of the ether a few minutes before,
the program was reproduced for me. I knew then that I had found the way to prove to the world that **Scott Receivers** were able to give their owners daily world-wide reception.

**VK2ME**, Sydney, Australia came in just as clearly every Sunday morning as did **VK3ME** in Melbourne with its Wednesday and Saturday programs. So I thought—

"Why not make the test doubly certain by tuning in and recording both of the stations in Australia?" So, on July 5th, 1931 I started to log and record the transmissions from **VK2ME**, and it is now a matter of history that during the whole Twelve months, I **Logged and Recorded Every Single Regular Program They Put on the Air**.

Sometimes, of course, there were minor disappointments. Occasionally, a program would not come through as loud or as clear as I felt it should have. Yet, every program always came through distinct and clear enough to log and record and prove every day's reception. The test was succeeding beyond my most optimistic dreams. Then came the day when I began to receive back from **VK3ME**, Melbourne, verifications of my logs. The first logs were received in Melbourne on the 10th of July, 1931 and Mr. Johnston, Chief Engineer of this station replied as follows:

"We have received your letters of the 1st and 6th of June respectively and wish to thank you for the interesting reports you have given us of our experimental station, **VK3ME**. Your report of the 6th of June in particular is an excellent one and we are very glad to think that **VK3ME** can be received so well in Chicago."

Then again on the 22nd of July, Mr. Johnston wrote:

"We are able from your reports to form a very good idea of how **VK3ME** is being received in your locality and are glad to observe you are able to log us with such detail. It is certainly an advertisement for your receiver as well as our transmitter."

At last a solid month's reception has been recorded on the aluminum disc records and I sent to Australia half of these records, in addition to the detailed logs of each program. The other half of the records of each transmission are being retained here at the Laboratory. Carefully packed the first parcel of records was sent to **VK3ME** and on August 6th, 1931 here's what they wrote after receiving them:

"We have just received the 21 records which you have so kindly forwarded. We would like to thank you particularly for the records and for the detailed logs with them.

"The records were certainly the most interesting data about 3ME's transmission we have ever received and are of the utmost value as proof of how **VK3ME** is being received by you.

"It is certainly surprising to us to learn first hand with what volume **VK3ME** reaches you and it is all the more surprising when it is remembered that the power of this station is not more than 2 kw.

"On going through our file of reports we find you have not missed a single transmission from June last and the majority of your reports contain so much detail that it is evident you have hardly missed a single item.

"The records of the Rotary Club proceedings were of special interest and we are quite sure that the members of the Rotary Club will be delighted when these records are played over to them at their next gathering."

The mention made of the records of the Rotary Club are especially interesting as evidence of some of the unusual programs you can hear from stations in other parts of the world. On June 25th, the Rotary Club of Melbourne gathered around a microphone in that city at 9:00 p.m. in the evening. In another room, 9,500 miles away, at Schenectady, New York, in the United States, another group of Rotarians were also gathered around a microphone, but it was just 6:00 a.m. in the morning of the same day, and this group was going to have their voices transmitted to Melbourne by station **W2XAF** at Schenectady. In Melbourne, night had fallen, but it was early morning of the same day in New York, for as perhaps many of you know, Australian time is 15 hours ahead of United States time.

News of this unique meeting between the two Rotary Clubs so many thousands of miles apart reached me a few days in advance, so I arranged to take out to my home a second receiver. My regular receiver connected to my recording outfit, I tuned to **VK3ME** which transmitted the voices of the Rotarians in Melbourne; the second receiver I tuned to **W2XAF** in Schenectady, New York. Between 5:15 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. I listened to the Engineers of **VK3ME** and **W2XAF** as they talked back and forth arranging details of the transmission. Here is the log I made as they arranged their program and got their transmitters lined up:

5:15 a.m. Picked up **W2XAF** calling **VK3ME**.

5:16 a.m. **VK3ME** replied and **W2XAF** wished Mr. Johnston good morning. **W2XAF** then went on the air with a record.

5:20 a.m. **VK3ME** is now playing a record.

5:24 a.m. This record is an Operatic selection and coming in very good.
5:32 a.m. VK3ME calling W2XAF.
5:34 a.m. W2XAF calling and informing VK3ME that they are getting a good signal from them.
5:37 a.m. VK3ME's and W2XAF's Engineers check the time—8:39 p.m.
      Melbourne time; 5:40 a.m. U. S. time. You then talked back and forth
      giving information on the details of the program.
5:50 a.m. VK3ME called—"Hello, W2XAF, Hello, W2XAF."
5:52 a.m. W2XAF replies and the Engineers are now talking back and forth.
      W2XAF is informing you that your signal is coming in good.
5:34 a.m. VK3ME and W2XAF check time again—Three minutes to 9:00.
      VK3ME informed W2XAF they were going to change to the microphone
      in the room above.
5:55 a.m. VK3ME informed Engineer of W2XAF that he was standing by
      now and that he had switched to the microphone upstairs.

Then, promptly at 6:00 a.m. the real meeting started.

I did not make any further written log, but commenced to record the entire reception as it came from Melbourne, and these records are the ones referred to in Mr. Johnston's letter.

To go on with the meeting:

A Rotarian in Melbourne came on the air and said a lot of nice things to the Rotarians in America. He remarked about the fact that this was the first combined meeting of Rotary Clubs in different countries and hoped that the next time they held such a meeting there would be television so that they would be able to see as well as hear each other.

After this talk was finished the Rotarians in Schenectady decided they would sing a typical American song to their brothers in Melbourne. The whole crowd gathered around the microphone and sang "Maryland, My Maryland," and it winged its way across air, sea and land to far away Melbourne. After this song was finished a speaker talked from Melbourne and told the Schenectady Rotarians that their song had been enjoyed very much and that they had an Australian song they would like to sing, whereupon, they sang "Mathilda."

These songs got across so well they decided they would like to sing a song together and the "Long, Long Trail" was suggested. As the suggestion for the combined song came from Melbourne, the pianist in Melbourne struck up the introduction on the piano, after which both Clubs began to sing the "Long, Long Trail," the Schenectady members getting their accompaniment out of a loud speaker from a piano played in Melbourne. After this, the speakers of both Clubs exchanged some personal messages, and the meeting was closed.

Just here I would like to tell you that the speakers before the microphones in Melbourne and Schenectady talked back and forth to each other just as freely and easily as you talk back and forth over an ordinary telephone. Instead of having two people at the end of the telephone line, however, the Rotarians were in front of the microphones of two great broadcasting stations located on opposite sides of the world.

Instead of having their words carried by wire, they were transmitted over the air. In a letter to me, Mr. W. Rose, Past President of the Melbourne Rotary Club, and incidentally one of the speakers on the program wrote:

"As one of the performers at our end, it was quite sufficiently terrifying to realize that my words were being listened to all over the world. The fact that they have been recorded permanently makes me wish that I had been a bit more careful in what I said."

Naturally, during the 12 long months this test was carried on, reception on some days was better than on others, but one of the most interesting and startling features was that no matter how bad atmospheric conditions were, I was always able to bring in each program with sufficient clarity to make a good log of the transmission. On the 17th of August, 1931, VK3ME's Engineer wrote:

"We are particularly pleased to notice that in your letter of July 4th you comment on the fact that VK3ME came through excellently in spite of the very bad static you were experiencing at the time."

Program followed program. Week after week, proof of the Scott Alinwave Receiver's unequalled distance-getting ability was piling up.

Chicago mornings were getting crisply chill. I shivered now and then as I would leap out of my cozy bed to tune in the Melbourne and Sydney programs.

Perhaps, you are saying that Winter reception ought to be good, and that I had picked the best time of the year to make such a test. But, let me tell you that this is not so. When the leaves wither and fall in
Chicago they are just beginning to peep forth in Australia. When it is Winter in America, it is Summer in Australia. Weather conditions throughout the year are very much the same taken over the entire distance excepting that half of the year it is cold in one country and warm in the other and vice-versa. The Scott Receiver wasn't spurning distance alone in this remarkable test, it was leap-frogging the seasons and reversing the calendar too.

By this time news of the test began to get around and a number of people came up to the Laboratory and asked to hear some of the records I was making of my reception of the Australian stations. It takes all kinds of people to make a world. One day one of the men who heard some of the records, made the suggestion that it would be very easy to make a number of records on a good morning and spread them over a number of transmissions. This had not occurred to me before, but I thought that perhaps if it had occurred to this man, it might occur to others, so I immediately wrote Mr. Johnston, Chief Engineer of VK3ME and asked him, when he gave the station call letters, to also give the time of the day, the day of the week and the date.

On October 28th he replied as follows:

"We particularly note the suggestion contained in your letter regarding giving the date as well as the day when we are announcing the time. We thank you for this suggestion which will be put into effect forthwith."

From that date on every second or third announcement contained not merely the call letters, but also the time of the day, the day of the week and the date.

So that you may get an idea of the way the announcements were made from then on, and also the detail with which each program was logged, I am giving below a part of the log for the 25th of November, just shortly after Mr. Johnston included the date in his announcements.

4:30 a.m. Coming in with local volume. It is a vocal selection—"Rocked in The Cradle Of The Deep"—I am recording this on No. 1 record.

4:32 a.m. VK3ME—Time is 32 minutes past 8:00 Wednesday, 25th of November. You then read some news from Canberra—Something about an unemployment relief fund. You then announce your next gramaphone record—a Fox Trot. Recording Fox Trot on No. 2 record.

4:39 1/2 a.m. VK3ME—You are talking about the alteration in the schedule of VK3ME and asking listeners if they have heard about the alteration. You then made quite a little talk and gave the new time schedule. I recorded this complete announcement. At the end of this you announced a violin solo — "Souvenir."

4:45 a.m. Your signal is coming through fine. The violin solo is now coming in perfectly—You can get every shade of tone.

4:46 a.m. VK3ME—The time is 14 minutes to 9:00 p.m. Wednesday, 25th of November. You then read some more news about providing for the unemployed in December. Announced your next selection—an Orchestral one from the Opera "Rigoletto."

You will note from the above how clearly these programs were received. They came in with more volume than could be used in an ordinary room.

Just let me say here, that during the whole 12 months of the test I failed to log and record only three transmissions. This was not caused by any failure of the receiver, but by a code station on the East Coast that got slightly off its wave length for three mornings and so interfered, making reception from Melbourne impossible. I complained to the radio supervisor in Chicago but it took a few days before the interference could be eliminated.

My pile of logs began to grow taller and taller, and instead of one album in which to keep my aluminum records, I now had four. Snow now mantled the ground, and it began to be no joke to get out from under the bed covers for these early morning tests, but the letters that came from Australia verifying each of the logs and records provided some compensation.

Batch after batch of aluminum records were shipped to Melbourne and Sydney, and the letters from the Engineers of VK3ME and VK2ME became more enthusiastic as time went on.

By now it was December and the test became doubly interesting. On the 8th of December in verifying some of the November logs Mr. Johnston wrote as follows:

"It is gratifying to think that you have now completed the 5th consecutive month of reception from VK3ME and we think that this is a record that will take some beating."

By now this sensational demonstration of the ability of a Scott Receiver was something that was firing the enthusiasm of every member of my organization. I began to think of other ways in which I could prove to even the most skeptical that here at last was a receiver that could back up every single claim made
for it. During the latter part of 1931 a commercial long distance telephone circuit was opened to Australia. I had been writing these Australian stations and they were becoming as enthusiastic as I over the results secured. The thought occurred to me that it would be a nice thing to call up Melbourne by phone, wish them a Merry Christmas and at the same time let them hear their program as I was receiving it in Chicago. No sooner said than done. I put in a call, but unfortunately the telephone circuit to Australia did not appear to be quite as consistent as my direct reception. It was Saturday, January 23rd, before a connection was finally made. The following is in part the conversation that ensued:

“Hello, Mr. Johnson . . . . .”

Faint and far away sounding came the voice of the Australian Engineer in reply:

“Hello, Mr. Scott . . . . .”

After I had congratulated him on the efficiency of his transmitter, I told him I would like him to hear how his signal sounded in Chicago. Mr. Johnston got what he said was one of the greatest thrills in his experience. At the time I called him he was just getting ready to transmit his regular program, so he put a selection on the air and I went to the receiver and tuned in VK3ME. Then I placed the telephone mouth piece in front of the speaker, turned up the volume and Mr. Johnston had the unique experience of listening to music from his station after it had travelled to Chicago and back again to Melbourne, a distance of approximately 24,000 miles—Time taken—one-eighth of a second.

The photograph shows how the signal from Melbourne was sent back to Mr. Johnston, by holding the telephone mouthpiece in front of the speaker. You will note in this photograph the special console I had built to hold two receivers. The idea for its design came to me after the Rotary Club experience mentioned before in which I used one receiver to tune in Schenectady and the other receiver to tune in Melbourne. You will also note in the center of this console, my new recorder which I had built into the cabinet, and the electric clock which is built into the center panel. To make the results secured from the test interesting, not only from the reception point of view, but from a scientific point of view as well, I took barometer and temperature readings each morning and the instrument used will be noted just above the recorder. About 15 minutes after I had hung up the telephone receiver and was listening to the regular program from VK3ME, the following announcement came over the air from Melbourne:

4:41 ½ a.m.—“VK3ME, Experimental Station of the Amalgamated Wireless, Australasia, Ltd. Melbourne. The Melbourne time is 42 minutes past 8:00 p.m. Saturday night, 23rd of January. Between 7:00 and 7:30 tonight, VK3ME took part in an event of great wireless importance.

“One of our most enthusiastic listeners, Mr. Scott of Chicago, rang us up on the International Radio Phone Service, then tuned in and sent back to us via the International Radio Phone Service, the signal from VK3ME so that we could actually hear for ourselves how strongly our signal was being received in Chicago.

“We played a record here—’Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.’ Mr Scott tuned us in, then placed the mouth piece of his telephone in front of his speaker and we had the interesting and rather surprising experience of hearing the clearness and remarkable volume with which our signal was being received by him in Chicago. This was a unique event in that it was possible to hear a selection from our own transmitter, after it had gone around the world.

“It is interesting to follow the path of the signal. The selection was first sent out from the transmitter of VK3ME in Melbourne, and was received direct by Mr. Scott in Chicago. He then placed the mouth piece of his telephone in front of his speaker. Our signal was then transmitted from Chicago through the International Radio Phone Service to New York by means of land line. From New York it was transmitted by wireless link on short wave to London. From London it was transmitted by short wave wireless to Sydney. The signal was picked up in Sydney, then sent by land line to Melbourne. The signal from VK3ME coming as it did across the Pacific Ocean and returning via the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, actually made a complete circle of the world. The total elapsed time during this transmission was approximately one-eighth of a second.”

Many of you may wonder why it is possible to give so accurately Mr. Johnston’s exact words. The secret, of course, lies in the fact that when Mr. Johnston began to talk I started recording. Later the record was played back and his words were taken down in short hand and transcribed.

Here was just another test which provided additional proof of my claim that the Scott Receiver actually has world-wide range, not just now and again but consistently, day after day, week after week, and month after month.
The hard uphill work was done and it now looked like easy coasting downhill on this world's record-shattering reception test. Every week the proof was getting stronger that here at last was a receiver with world-wide range. On February 8th came the following letter from Australia:

"Many thanks for your letter of January 2nd and the accompanying log of your VK3ME transmission for the 31st consecutive week. We have the greatest pleasure in confirming your reception which is as usual up to the highest standard."

Then again on February 22nd, they wrote:

"We have received yours of the 6th of January and your logs. As usual, we are able to verify your reception, your logs and our entries showing the closest agreement. Very good work and the 7th consecutive month completed."

On February 28th another proof was given to the whole world of the clarity and volume with which station VK2ME Sydney was being received by me here in Chicago thousands of miles away. On that date the Australian station played back as part of their broadcast two of the hundreds of records I had made of their transmissions.

At 6:00 a.m. here is what came over the air from VK2ME, Sydney, Australia.

6:00 a.m. "Just 9:00 p.m. Sunday evening. This is Station VK2ME, 47 York Street, Sydney, Australia. The next record is a rather interesting one—it is a record recorded in Chicago by Mr. Scott, a regular listener of VK2ME. It was recorded on his home recording set on an aluminum disc, then sent to VK2ME and we will now play this record over for you. It will give you some idea of the reception of VK2ME in the United States and especially in Chicago. Stand by a second please."

6:02 a.m. You now played this record back which was of a March by the band of His Majesty's Cold Stream Guards.

6:05 a.m. "VK2ME—Sydney, Australia—The record you have just listened to was one made by Mr. Scott in Chicago. I shall now play for you the laugh of the Kookaburra. This was also picked up in Chicago by this same gentleman."

During the next week or ten days I received dozens of letters from owners of our receivers in all parts of the country who had been listening to this program. Many of them said that the band march and laugh of the Kookaburra came through so clear and with such volume, that they would not have believed it was just a recording being played back, unless the announcer had told them so. It came through with such clarity and volume, they thought it was an original record.

Now it was warm and June-like and it was not so hard to leap out of bed in the morning to tune in either VK3ME or its sister station VK2ME.

The excitement begins to reach Australia. They started publishing in their Australian papers, stories about the reception record that was being established. On the 28th of April, 1932, Mr. Johnston wrote:

"There seems to be no doubt that you will be able to easily establish a twelve months record of continual reception from VK3ME. We hope so anyhow."

A few days after the above letter arrived from Melbourne, came a cable from Sydney confirming the fact that for six months I had tuned in Every One of their regular programs. Here is the cable received on March 7th, 1932.

"YOUR WEEKLY REPORTS RECEPTION TWO ME JULY SIXTH THIRTY-ONE TO TWENTYFIFTH JANUARY THIRTYTWO INCLUSIVE CONFIRMED STOP CONGRATULATIONS YOUR CONSISTENT RECEPTION OUR STATION AND INTERESTING REPORTS YOU HAVE COMPILED STOP YOUR RECORDS NOW ADMITTED AUSTRALIA FREE"

In Australia they have a very heavy tariff on phonograph records that are not made in Australia. On these records is imposed a duty of $1.00 each. When I first began to send my records to Australia, the Amalgamated Wireless had a pretty bill to foot for duty. However, the records and the results were so interesting to them that they were willing to pay this duty. But I was not willing that they should do this, so I wrote to the Minister of Customs in Australia,
pointing out the fact that these were not regular phonograph records but special ones made of the reception of the two Australian stations in America, and after receipt of this letter the Minister of Customs very kindly allowed my records to come in duty free. On the second of March, I received the following letter from him:

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
Minister for Trade and Customs
Canberra, F.C.T.
2 March, 1932

Mr. E. H. Scott, President
E. H. Scott Radio Laboratories, Inc.
4450 Ravenswood Avenue
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 25th of November, I am very pleased to learn of the ingenious method you have adopted to help the Engineers of Short Wave Wireless Stations of Australia in their research work.

The fact has been noted that the records which you have made of transmissions from short wave stations VK3ME and VK2ME have enabled the Engineers to improve the quality of their signals and are of material value from the scientific viewpoint.

I desire to inform you that I have decided to admit the records in question into Australia.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) H. S. Gullett
Minister for Trade and Customs

Then, on May 31st came the following letter from Mr. Johnston of VK3ME:

"We were very glad to see your typically full log for our transmission of April 30th, and we were pleased that the transmission was so good that you thought it worth while letting Mr. Gilchrest hear it over the phone in comparison with some of the local stations."

The Mr. Gilchrest referred to in this letter is Mr. Charles Gilchrest, Radio Editor of the "Chicago Daily News." On April 30th, I had Melbourne tuned in and after making my usual log and records, began to tune around to see how the local stations were coming in, in the early morning. I found WMAQ on the air with their setting up exercises, so I called Mr. Gilchrest. First, I let him hear Melbourne, then switched over to WMAQ. Within the space of about 15 seconds Mr. Gilchrest had the pleasure of listening to two stations, one station operated by the newspaper he represents, and another station over 9,500 miles away, and he heard the far distant station come in with nearly as much volume and just as clearly as his own station.

My anxiety grew as the test neared its end. Would something interfere to spoil the so far perfect reception record? There is a red mark on my calendar above the receiver and with only a few more programs to be received to establish a distance record that is likely to stand in radio history for a long time to come, could you blame me for being a little nervous for fear the unexpected might occur to snatch victory from my grasp?

But fortunately no unkind trick of fate intervened. The Scott Receiver is too perfectly constructed to permit that to happen.

At last the red letter day arrives. The last program is tuned in and the year's test with VK3ME, Melbourne, Australia is completed. The Scott Receiver stands alone—unqualifiedly entitled to be named "The World's Finest Radio Receiver." The final batch of records and logs are bundled up and shipped to VK3ME at Melbourne.

Then came the wait for the final verification of these logs and records. On this page will be found a reproduction of the letter which gives the final official verification of 12 months reception of VK3ME.

But there is still another month to go for the completion of the 12 months test with VK2ME, Sydney. At last that long looked for day also arrives and on July 5th the last program from VK2ME is tuned in, so completing the logging and recording of every regular transmission VK2ME put on the air for twelve consecutive months.

The Engineer of VK2ME did not wait for the mails to advise me that my 12 months reception was successful. On the 25th of August came the cable reproduced on the opposite page.

And so ended one of the severest reception tests any radio receiver has ever been subjected to. It provides proof in the most conclusive form that foreign broadcasting stations on the other side of the world can be received regularly and consistently on a Scott Receiver.

This is the story of what has been accomplished by one individual receiver—Perhaps you are asking—"Can the results secured in this test be duplicated by owners of regular Scott Receivers shipped from the Laboratory?" The answer to this question will be found in the following pages.
SCOTT OWNERS ALL OVER U.S.A.
MATCH MY PERFORMANCE
WITH THEIR OWN SCOTT RECEIVERS

Number of Times Foreign Stations Received in U.S.A. from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1932

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Times Heard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pontoise</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
<td>3355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFP</td>
<td>Rome, Italy</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5SW</td>
<td>Chelmsford, England</td>
<td>1371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK3ME</td>
<td>Melbourne, Australia</td>
<td>1216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKC</td>
<td>Bogota, Colombia</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA0</td>
<td>Madrid, Spain</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2A</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Colombia</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKO</td>
<td>Medellin, Colombia</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK2ME</td>
<td>Sidney, Australia</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L5IC</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Colombia</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKM</td>
<td>Bogota, Colombia</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR7</td>
<td>Hamilton, Bermuda</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRU</td>
<td>Ribeirao Preto, Brazil</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJB</td>
<td>Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YV1BMO</td>
<td>Maracaibo, Venezuela</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFCD</td>
<td>St. Anselmo, China</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeezen</td>
<td>Zeezen, Germany</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMCI</td>
<td>Havana, Cuba</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTA</td>
<td>Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS5</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Arg.</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbab</td>
<td>Rabat, Morocco</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSX</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Arg.</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV1</td>
<td>Vatican City, Italy</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OXY</td>
<td>Skjulheck, Denmark</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XAM</td>
<td>Merida, Yucatan</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBW</td>
<td>Rugby, England</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBU</td>
<td>Rugby, England</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KKP</td>
<td>Kaohsiung, China</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTIAX</td>
<td>Libson, Portugal</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F9Q</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKN</td>
<td>Medellin, Colombia</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCICR</td>
<td>Quito, Ecuador</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC9</td>
<td>Bogota, Colombia</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV59</td>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI24RH</td>
<td>Heredia, Costa Rica</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KKK</td>
<td>Kaohsiung, China</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLV</td>
<td>Bandong, Java</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBS</td>
<td>Rugby, England</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDK</td>
<td>Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV15</td>
<td>Khabarovsk, Russia</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBB</td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCJB</td>
<td>Quito, Ecuador</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YVQ</td>
<td>Maracaibo, Venezuela</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKU</td>
<td>Bogota, Colombia</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1V</td>
<td>Bogota, Colombia</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKE</td>
<td>Medellin, Colombia</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKX</td>
<td>Bogota, Colombia</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L5AK</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Arg.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBX</td>
<td>Rugby, England</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPT</td>
<td>Montevideo, Uruguay</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1AA</td>
<td>Kemakawa, Japan</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGW</td>
<td>Guatemala, Guatemala</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DKE</td>
<td>Kotara, Germany</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKB</td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKC</td>
<td>Kaohsiung, China</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAC</td>
<td>Colonia, Italy</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBC</td>
<td>Rugby, England</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L5GR</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Arg.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPM</td>
<td>Leopoldville, Bel. Congo</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3R</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Arg.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3X</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRDA</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHA</td>
<td>Nauen, Germany</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTG</td>
<td>St. Etienne, France</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>Santiago, Chile</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEQ</td>
<td>Kaohsiung, China</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCI</td>
<td>Lima, Peru</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only stations tuned in ten or more times are given above.

From Coast to Coast, Canada to Mexico, All Previous Reception Records are Shattered

Shortly after the Australian tests described in the preceding pages were commenced, it was suggested by some that I might be using a special receiver; that I enjoyed an exceptionally advantageous location for foreign reception and because of my years of tuning experience that it might be possible for me, as a radio engineer, to tune in these stations regularly, whereas, the ordinary man might not be able to do it.

As a matter of fact, the Scott Allwave used in the Australian tests was a Standard set in every respect, exactly the same as was being shipped to my customers everywhere. I occupy no unusually effective location. My tuning skill is not exceptional. I merely tuned the stations exactly as any other Scott Owner might do.

This is just a plain statement of fact and it will be very conclusively proven in the following pages which tabulate the results secured by laymen owners of Scott Allwave Receivers throughout the U. S. A. during the first 6 months of 1932.

On the inauguration of my test with the two Australian stations I advised all Scott Owners just what time to tune in and the dial settings of both VK3ME and VK2ME in Australia. At once enthusiastic letters by the hundreds reached me from Scott Owners in every part of the U. S. A., Canada and Mexico telling of the extraordinary success they also had attained in receiving the broadcasts from Melbourne and Sydney. These first reports proved so conclusively my statement that any owner of a Scott Receiver could duplicate the results I was securing in the Australian tests that I invited them to submit detailed logs of programs from all foreign stations received by them from January 1st to June 30th, 1932. To make it interesting I offered a small prize each month for the best logs received. To say that the results obtained were startling is putting it mildly. On this page will be found tabulated the number of times foreign broadcast stations in all parts of the world were tuned in by Scott Owners living in virtually every State in the Union.

The map on the opposite page shows the many different parts of the world from which these programs were received.

So that every vestige of doubt might be removed as to the authenticity of the reception, all logs were required to be posted within 48 hours after the station was received. The number of logs submitted was overwhelming—9,535 of them during the months of January, February, and March covering 186 foreign stations in 40 different countries!

So large were the number of logs received that I dared not ask anybody to take my unsupported word for them, so I called in a distinguished firm of Certified Public Accountants to verify the count. On April 9th, 1932 they certified our tabulation as follows:

"We hereby certify that we have examined and counted nine thousand five hundred thirty-five (9,535) logs of programs reported by purchasers of Scott Allwave Receivers from one hundred eighty-six (186) stations, foreign to the country in which received, during the months of January, February and March, 1932.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHESTNUT, MURPHY, POOLE AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill."
Location of Foreign Broadcasting Stations Received by Scott Owners in U. S. A.
During First Six Months of 1932

TOTAL NUMBER OF FOREIGN PROGRAMS RECEIVED .................. 19,257
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOREIGN STATIONS HEARD ....................... 320
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES HEARD .................... 46

Key                  Stations                  Programs   Key                  Stations                  Programs   Key                  Stations                  Programs
(1) Rugby, England    ......................... 350       (18) Kabat, Morocco     ......................... 187       (34) Tegucigalpa, Honduras  ......................... 19
(2) Chelmsford, England  ......................... 1371     (19) Leopoldville, Bel. Conf.  ......................... 14       (35) Guatemala, Guatemala  ......................... 17
(3) Eindhoven, Holland  ......................... 19        (20) Maracay, Venezuela  ......................... 33        (36) Merida, Yucatan  ......................... 126
(4) Skamlehark, Denmark  ......................... 133       (21) Maracaibo, Venez.  ......................... 284       (37) Mexico City, Mexico  ......................... 26
(5) Norddeich, Germany  ......................... 17        (22) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  ......................... 115       (38) Wellington, N. Z.  ......................... 2
(6) Berlin, Germany    ......................... 604       (23) Barranquilla, Colombia  ......................... 1304     (39) Sydney, Australia  ......................... 750
(7) Zeesen, Germany    ......................... 285       (24) Medellin, Colombia  ......................... 918       (40) Melbourne, Australia  ......................... 1216
(8) Moscow, Russia     ......................... 92        (25) Buenos Aires, Argentinie  ......................... 453   (41) Bandong, Java  ......................... 72
(9) Nauen, Germany     ......................... 18        (26) Bogota, Colombia  ......................... 1696       (42) Saigon, Indo-China  ......................... 274
(10) Pontoise, France   ......................... 3355     (27) Manizales, Colombia  ......................... 19        (43) Bangkok, Siam  ......................... 2
(11) St. Assise, France  ......................... 27        (28) San Diego, Chile  ......................... 10        (44) Manila, P. I.  ......................... 2
(12) Geneva, Switz      ......................... 71        (29) Lima, Peru  ......................... 10        (45) Kemikawa, Japan  ......................... 19
(13) Vatican City, Italy  ......................... 138       (30) Quito, Ecuador  ......................... 121       (46) Khobarovsk, Russia  ......................... 50
(14) Rome, Italy        ......................... 1824     (31) Riobamba, Ecuador  ......................... 341       (47) Honolulu, Hawaii  ......................... 13
(15) Coltan, Italy      ......................... 15        (32) Heredia, Costa Rica  ......................... 69       (48) Kaahuku, Hawaii  ......................... 199
(16) Madrid, Spain      ......................... 918       (33) Havana, Cuba  ......................... 250       (49) Hamilton, Bermuda  ......................... 382
(17) Lisbon, Portugal   ......................... 90
Individual Logs Clinch My Proof!

So that you may get an idea of the kind of results Scott Owners enjoy from these foreign stations I am giving on the opposite page an example of the kind of logs submitted. I think you will agree this detailed log leaves no doubt as to the clarness and volume with which this far away Australian station was received by Mr. Billheimer of Pennsylvania. Limited space permits giving only the log of one hour of Mr. Billheimer's reception. The complete log covered two full hours. This is just a sample of the completeness of the thousands of logs submitted by Scott Owners. A copy of 19,257 logs submitted during the six months period are on file at the Laboratory.

What stronger proof is it possible to give that the results I secured in the Australian tests are being duplicated by hundreds of Scott Owners located in all parts of the country?

Reports came pouring in from all over the land. Real enduring records were hung up by Owners in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Virginia, Georgia and many other States. Between January 1st and June 30th, 1932, 19,257 logs of programs from 320 foreign stations in 46 countries were recorded, and are all on file at the laboratory. On this and the following pages you will find tabulated the stations that have been received in the various States in the Union. Unfortunately space does not allow me to list every State but those given will show that reception of foreign stations in the East, South, West, North and center of the U.S.A.—everywhere—is an easy accomplishment with a Scott Receiver. No matter where you are the whole world of broadcast is at your command with this super-powerful receiver.
As Clear as a Local—Though 10,000 Miles Distant

The log given below is one sent in by Mr. Roye Bilheimer of Pennsylvania. The program logged was transmitted from station VK2ME at Sydney, Australia, on February 28, 1932. If any possible doubt is entertained about the clarity and volume with which distant foreign stations are being received on Scott Allwave Receivers, the log submitted by Mr. Bilheimer should put all doubts at rest. It was on this particular program that station VK2ME played back two of the recordings that were made of earlier transmissions of this station by Mr. Scott in Chicago. This log will prove that foreign stations are actually received quite as satisfactorily as those coming from local stations.

February 28, 1932.

Chief Engineer:
Report Station VK2ME.
Sydney, Australia.

Dear Sir:
I have just had the pleasure of tuning in your station, and I am giving you some of the selections I listened to. Will you be kind enough to check this with your log and send me a verification of my reception?

6:00 a.m. E.S.T.—Chimes are heard striking the half hour. Mr. Scott, an ardent listener to VK2ME, is tuning in. You can hear him say, "VK2ME, VK2ME..."

6:05 a.m. E.S.T.—It is 8 o'clock Sunday morning. You can hear Mr. Scott, an ardent listener to VK2ME, tuning in. The original recording was transmitted by Mr. Scott, received that recording, and cut on the record on his home recording machine. He then forwarded it to VK2ME. That was the record which has just arrived in Sydney and we have just played it for you, to see how you will receive it. It shall now play for you, and you shall hear the famous state song of the "Kookaburra," that was the song of Australia, and that was sung by the 'Kookaburra,' reproduced in Sydney again after receiving the original recording from VK2ME. We should be glad to receive reports from other listeners as to how they receive these recordings.

6:08 a.m. E.S.T.—"Laugh of the 'Kookaburra'" prepared by Charles Holmen, Director of the Australian National Travelers' Association, after the title was written by the author of the song, "Kookaburra,"

6:10 a.m. E.S.T.—It is 10 o'clock Sydney time. You can hear the "Kookaburra,"

6:12 a.m. E.S.T.—"They were entertained by Australian aborigines who are located in a settlement there. They were amused to see them throw their boomerangs, that strange wooden weapon which, when it is thrown, returns to the thrower, and the visitors had an amusing time practicing,"

6:15 a.m. E.S.T.—"Mr. Scott is practicing the aptitude of an Australian. While he was practicing the song of the aborigines, Alfred Pringle, his "Kookaburra," performed a group of black fellows who were playing a tune with the leaf of the eucalyptus tree.

6:14 a.m. E.S.T.—"You are now speaking of native bears and say: 'Here the visitors saw the quaint and lovely little bears. 'Living oils, one visitor called them. One gentleman wanted to buy them, so enthused he was by these little native animals. Some of the ladies brought honeysuckle and candy were greatly disappointed when their gifts were refused by the bears. They prefer to get their honey from the eucalyptus trees.'

6:16 a.m. E.S.T.—"Australia welcomes the visitor. We want the world to know us better, and we, ourselves, seek a greater knowledge of other lands. In these days, travel is more a great pleasure maker of the leisure class, and that is what the world today is most in need of. This concludes my small article entitled Australia. Commences the Travel Idea," prepared by Charles Holmen, Director of the Australian National Travelers' Association.

6:15 a.m. E.S.T.—The Band of His Majesty's Air Forces will play "Washington Brevet," arranged by Victor Herbert. "His Master's Voice" recording.

6:15 a.m. E.S.T.—"Band selection, 'Washington Brevet.'"

6:18 a.m. E.S.T.—It is 8 o'clock Sydney time. Contracto solo, "God Shall Wipe Away All Tears," by Sullivan.

6:20 a.m. E.S.T.—Contracto solo, "God Shall Wipe Away All Tears," prepared by Charles Holmen, Director of the Australian National Travelers' Association.


6:21 a.m. E.S.T.—"This is coming through with fine volume and clarity, although local weather is very bad. It is very foggy and rainy.

6:26 a.m. E.S.T.—"Time is 8 o'clock Sydney. You now announce the next selection, a walls, by grunno. "His Master's Voice" recording.

6:30 a.m. E.S.T.—"VK2ME, Sydney, Australia. The Band of Guards under the direction of R. G. Evans, playing 'Interminzo,'" by Reeves.

6:31 a.m. E.S.T.—"Band playing 'Interminzo,'" prepared by Charles Holmen, Director of the Australian National Travelers' Association.

Lily Pons sings in Italian, "The Incense Rises"—loved by all.

6:35 a.m. E.S.T.—Flute obbligato by George Scott.

6:39 a.m. E.S.T.—It is 8 o'clock Sydney, Australia. "Cedric Shaw's Glee Club," Sydney, Australia.

6:43 a.m. E.S.T.—The time is 15 minutes past 8 o'clock. Sydney, Australia. The Band of Guards under the direction of R. G. Evans, playing 'Interminzo,' by Reeves.

6:44 a.m. E.S.T.—"The Voice of Australia," broadcasts on 31.28 meters. 9950 kilocycles. 6:55 a.m. E.S.T.—The time is just on the 5 minutes past 10:00 Sunday night. This ends the second season as arranged for today. The third session will commence in 5 minutes. We will end the second session with the laugh of the "Kookaburra," after which you will hear the chimes for 10 o'clock.

6:55 a.m. E.S.T.—"Laugh of the 'Kookaburra.' You say, 'That was the laugh of the 'Kookaburra.'"

7:01 a.m. E.S.T.—The time is 7:01 Sunday morning, 9950 kilocycles. The time is now 8 o'clock on the West Coast. This is the fourth selection of the third session, which will begin in about 4 minutes, that is at 10:00 a.m. Sydney time. 12:00 G.M.T., or 7:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. 7:05 a.m. E.S.T.—"Please stand by yourselves." 7:06 a.m. E.S.T.—"The 'Voice of America' is broadcasting. The time is 10:00 p.m. Sydney night, Sunday. VK2ME, the "Voice of Australia," operates on 31.28 meters, 9950 kilocycles. It is just 3 minutes past the chimes of the post office clock near the studio. We played the third selection of the fourth session of the Australian "Kookaburra," the laughing jackass."

7:01 a.m. E.S.T.—The laugh of the "Kookaburra." We will open the third session by playing the vocal selection, "When Your Days of Pandering Are Over." 7:05 a.m. E.S.T.—Tenor solo, as named above, on 31.28 meters, 9950 kilocycles, Sydney, Australia. 7:05 a.m. E.S.T.—The time is 5 minutes past 10:00 Sunday night, Sydney. Vittorio and his band playing the introduction to "Minuet," Rigoletto quartet, by Verdi.

7:09 a.m. E.S.T.—"The Voice of Australia," Sydney, Australia. The time is 10 minutes past 10:00 Sunday evening, and announce the selection, Ode 34. fourth movement, "His Master's Voice" recording.

7:14 a.m. E.S.T.—Musical selection as noted above.

7:16 a.m. E.S.T.—Sydney is still coming in strong, but circumstances do not permit me to continue logging you. It might be interesting for you to know that this program came in with tremendous volume, using only an inside aerial. The tone quality all through the foregoing reception was excellent, I am using a Scott All Wave receiver, and this was loud speaker reception; in fact it could be heard all over the house.

Thank you in advance for your verification, and hoping to be able to send you another report in the near future. I am...
The Magic of World-Wide Reception

No newspaper headlines have blazed the news across their pages of these reception feats accomplished by Scott Owners. Yet, in them lies a thrill of romance, of conquest that may strike far deeper than the exhilaration that come with the mere observance of a speed feat on land, air or water.

When you listen to the speech and music of these far away corners of the world coming into your home, you will get more than the thrill of merely watching something done by someone else—for you are the performer. It is a profound soul-stirring experience ever fresh in its novelty, ever impressive this miracle magic of radio.

Next to travel there is no other experience that will bring you that broadening, understanding comprehension of all lands, all peoples, their speech and music. Many of these foreign broadcasting station announcements are spoken in English as well as in the native tongues. As you tune from land to land you reach hitherto unscaled heights of educational enjoyment. Around the world you go from day to day delving into the joys, the learning, the customs, the culture of the whole wide world. Your tuning knob becomes a sesame to the vast theatre of the air of the world and you command the prestige of talent of all nations.

To draw upon this vast storehouse of learning and entertainment you need no skill or experience. Only the fruits of a single拧on on the new Scott Allways De Luxe Receiver opens to you this great new world of gratifying enjoyment.
This triumph of the radio engineer's genius, combining as it does the cumulative development of eight years of unremitted toil committed to the one purpose of building the finest radio receiver of all times, brings to you not only the fascinating entertainment of foreign lands, but much more. That "more" is U.S.A. continental reception such as no other radio receiver can bring it to you with quality of tonal rendition that reaches new heights of perfection.

THE SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN—With its perfected advanced audio system spans the spectrum of audio frequencies with the same comparable ease and sweetness as a 16-cylinder car negotiates the average hill.

Idealized radio reception—that is what a SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN Receiver brings to you—a new color of tone, new depth of resonance added to each intonation, each note beamed, just as the original portrait by a master artist rises above the same subject as portrayed in mere photographic reproduction.

There has never been a receiver just like this. Just as surely as the airplane that hurtles through space at the dizzying speed of 6 miles per minute, as the speed boat that skims the water at 126 miles per hour tower above all their contemporaries, so the SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN Receiver stands out as a challenge to the entire radio world. In its advanced design and its precision engineering you will find gratification in the fullest measure of all that the art of radio has to offer. When you buy a SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN Receiver, buy it with great expectations and with the certainty that it will never disappoint you.
The Scott Allwave Fifteen Receiver

A study of the condensed specifications given below will show that the New Scott Allwave Fifteen custom built receiver has incorporated in its design every worth while development in radio, in addition to many exclusive features perfected in our research laboratory. It is built with as much care and precision as a fine watch. Every part is fully guaranteed for five years.

The Circuit
Superheterodyne—13 to 550 meters—15 Tubes—Pre-Selector stage using a triple grid super control type 56 tube—Mixer stage using triple grid super control type 58 tube—Oscillator using type 56 tube—Three stages of I.F. amplification with six tuned circuits, using three triple grid super control type 58 type tubes—Second detector circuit using Wunderlich tube—Automatic Volume Control on all triple grid super control type 58 tubes—Three stages of Audio amplification using three type 56 tubes in first two stages and last stage push pull using two type 2A3 power tubes—Rectifier using one type 5Z3 tube—Beat Frequency Oscillator using one 56 type tube—Amplified tuning indicator using a type 56 tube into special Visual Tuning meter.

All Tuning Controlled with Single Knob
The tuning of all stations, both on the short waves and broadcast band is accomplished by a single knob located directly below the dial. No trimmers are required to secure 10 KC selectivity on any wave length.

Station Selection
All wave bands between 13 and 550 meters are completely covered (no gaps) by means of an exclusive mechanical coil changing device perfected in our Laboratory. The small lever directly below the tuning knobs enables you to select in a second, any one of the four different wave bands.

Wave Bands Covered
All wave lengths between 13 and 550 meters are covered by four wave bands, any one of which can instantly be switched in by means of the small lever located below the main tuning knob.

The first wave band covers the regular broadcast stations from 200 up to 550 meters, or 1500 to 540 KC.
The second wave band covers the wave lengths used by Police Stations, Airport
Stations and Transmitters on Airplanes, and the 160 and 80 Meter Amateur Phone Bands. All of these services have been made extremely easy to locate by printing directly on the dial, the section where their calls will be found.

The third wave band covers the wave lengths between 30 and 75 meters. On this band will be found the principal foreign short wave broadcast stations whose signals are heard during the late morning, afternoon and evening.

The fourth wave band covers all wave lengths from 13 to 30 meters, and on this band will be found the foreign short wave broadcast stations whose signals are generally heard best during the morning hours.

Dial Calibration

The frequencies of the four different wave bands are accurately calibrated directly on the dial, which is divided into four sections. This direct calibration is extremely accurate, not only for the broadcast band, but we believe the SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN is the first allwave receiver, and to the best of our knowledge, the only Allwave receiver, in which the calibration of the short wave bands is as accurate as that on the broadcast band.

Visual Tuning

A Tuning Indicator is projected directly on the face of the tuning dial (this is an exclusive development of our laboratory) which shows when a station is tuned in perfectly. When a station is tuned in, simply turn up the volume control until the program comes in with desired volume.

Short Wave Station Locator

One of the difficulties experienced in tuning in short wave stations on the regular type of receiver is due to the fact that all short wave stations come in on a very small fraction of the dial, and until one has had considerable experience, it is difficult to locate short wave stations. To overcome this difficulty, a Short Wave Station Locator, or Beat Frequency Oscillator, is incorporated in the design of the new SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN.

Silent Tuning Between Stations

Any station may be tuned in silently by simply turning back the volume control, tuning in the station desired by means of the Visual Tuner, after which the volume control can be turned up to bring in programs with any desired volume.

Volume Automatically Controlled

Once the volume is set at the desired level, it is kept there automatically in the new SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN by the perfected Automatic Volume Control system incorporated in its design, which holds the volume of signals from stations near and distant at a practically constant level.

Static Control

The elimination of static has been the goal of Radio Engineers for many years. We do not claim that the Static Control we have developed will eliminate static 100%, but it does enable you, when static or electrical interference is bad, to so reduce the effect of it that it is possible to listen with pleasure to programs which, without the Static Controller, would have to be tuned out.

Tone

SCOTT RECEIVERS have always been noted for their very beautiful tone. However, constant research has enabled us in the SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN to produce an instrument that has even finer tone than any previous model we have ever built. When you are listening to a voice, you hear that voice so clearly and naturally, that if you close your eyes it is not a difficult task to imagine that the person is standing talking to you, face to face.

You will find when you are listening to an orchestra, that you will hear instruments in the lower and higher ranges that you have never before heard coming from the speaker of any radio receiver. You will hear violins, trumpets, cymbals and other instruments, just as naturally as you would hear them if the orchestra were in front of you. When you listen to a piano, you not only will hear the notes of the piano coming from your speaker as clearly as if the pianist were playing in your own room for you, but you will hear it so clearly and naturally that you can actually, at times, hear the thud of the mallets on the hammer strings striking the piano strings. We believe we can say without fear of contradiction that the new SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN sets an entirely new standard in the reproduction of voice or instruments from a radio receiver.

Selectivity

In the last analysis, the final test of any receiver is its actual performance. Laboratory measurements and tests are very essential in the development of a receiver. In fact, an instrument such as the new SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN could not possibly have been developed to its present high degree of efficiency without the use of not merely laboratory equipment, but the very finest and most precise laboratory instruments.

But the laboratory tests, fine as they are, are not, we believe, the thing that interests the purchaser of a radio receiver so much as what it will do in his home.

Ten kilocycle separation is not a mere claim, it is an actual accomplished fact with the new SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN.

Sensitivity

To bring in distant broadcast stations requires great useable sensitivity. For example: A receiver may have fractional microvolt sensitivity, but if a large percentage of that sensitivity is noise created in the receiver itself, it may reduce the useable sensitivity anywhere from 25% to 75%. High sensitivity combined with a low noise level, is most difficult to attain, but in this new receiver you will find sensitivity, useable sensitivity, of such a high order that it is a simple matter to bring in stations thousands of miles distant, and listen to them with pleasure.

All Parts Guaranteed Against Defect for Five Years

The SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN is built from such high quality parts; the actual building of it is done by such highly skilled technicians; all units so impregnated and treated to protect them against the effects of moisture, and all adjustments so carefully made and permanently fixed that we believe no part of this receiver will ever break down.

Every SCOTT RECEIVER produced during the past four years has carried a Five Year Guarantee, and many hundreds of them have been in constant use for years, and are today still serving their owners and giving them perfect satisfaction in nearly every part of the world.

All Parts Protected to Withstand Climatic Changes

All coils are impregnated by a special process which assures that they will retain their characteristics and remain constant even in humid tropical climates. All audio transformers and chokes are hermetically sealed to prevent moisture entering and causing break-down in damp locations. The field coil of the Special SCOTT Speaker is treated with a moisture proof compound, and a damp proof cement is used on the speaker cone to assure continuous operation even under the most climatic conditions. All metal parts, including the chassis base, both on receiver and amplifier, the tube shields, coil shields, condenser covers, and even the parts under the chassis which cannot be seen, are chromium plated, which not only makes all of these metal parts rust proof, but insures that the receiver will preserve its beautiful finish for years, even when continuously exposed to the air.
"THE FINE THINGS
ARE ALWAYS
HAND MADE"
E.H. Scott