By Billy Bragg, curator of Texas Broadcast Museum, Inc.

Who was the first Movie Star, and what became of that person? We must first define what is a "movie" and what is a "star". Thomas Edison first began experimenting with moving pictures in 1894. These experiments took place in the Edison Laboratory, and later at "Black Maria", the world's first movie studio. In 1908, Edison spent $100,000.00 to build a bigger and better studio, located in the Bronx section of New York City. Some of Edison's first moving pictures were "A Sneeze", "Cock Fight", "Children's Toilette", "President McKinley Taking the Oath", and the list goes on and on—over two thousand in all. The movies were very short, and had no plot. Edison simply pointed the camera and turned the crank. Actors were employees, family, or anyone who walked in front of the camera. For our purposes, we will define a "movie" as a filmed story with a plot, and a "star" as one who had the lead role and received a salary for acting.

Most people think the first movie was "The Great Train Robbery", copyrighted in 1903. Backtracking to March 13, 1908, a young girl called Rachael Acton (a stage name) was attending The American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City. The students practiced by staging afternoon matinees at the Empire Theatre. On March 13th, at 2:00 p.m., Thomas Edison entered the theatre to watch the performance of "Forest Flower", a short play written by William Demille, in which Rachael Acton had the lead role. Attracted by Rachael's beautiful voice and her diction, Edison returned a few days later and made arrangements to film the play. The actors themselves built the set, somewhere in the Bronx, with the help of two of Edison's technicians. Upon arrival, Rachael acted out the play. Then, with Edison at her side, she recorded the sound. The old man was "very picky", saying "That's not right little girl, do it again". They made 10 discs, until Edison got what he wanted. The picture and sound were then "hooked together", and the movie played all over the country. There was one problem however; the sound did not synchronize with the picture, Edison was not satisfied, so the film was never copyrighted, and there is no record. Apparently, Edison was so disappointed that he temporarily gave up on sound movies. The film was probably lost in the 1911 fire, which almost completely destroyed Edison's Laboratories.

Rachael Acton was a stage name for Rhea MacAdams, who is alive and well and living in Dallas, TX. Rhea remembers her experience with Thomas Edison as one of the most exciting times in her life. She can describe the primitive equipment used to record her voice, and says of Edison, "he was kindness personified".

After making the Edison movie, Rhea loaned a friend in St. Louis twenty dollars. The friend gave the money to her brother Billy, who used it to go to Thomas Edison and make a movie for him called "The Great Train Robbery", and BRONCO BILLY ANDERSON became a star. "I never saw that $20.00 again", says Rhea.
like a walk through electronic history due to Ralph's good sense of showmanship.

John Caperton, famous collector from Louisville, Kentucky, gained the "best of show trophy". The next issue of The Horn Speaker is scheduled to have some pictures of the contest entries along with the collectors. We should have more room by October.

THE BIG ONE - AWA NATIONAL CONFERENCE

If you go to the Antique Wireless you will see more radio collectors in one spot than anywhere else in the world, according to past records. The yearly AWA, held in different places, exerts more influence on radio collecting and historical efforts than any other assembly.

The Conference will be at 770 South Main Street, Canandaigua, New York on September 27, 28 and 29, 1979. For more information at this late date, you might try Charles Brelsford at (716) 663-0856.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE TO MEET

I am enclosing a few announcements for the next meet of the Niagara Frontier Wireless Association. We appreciate the boost you have been giving to local radio clubs, including "Wireless". I hope you might publish something before our next meet (Editor; their meet was August 25) but see you do not have an issue in July or August. I'm sending the flyers anyway for what ever use you can make of them.

This will be our main meet of the year. Last summer we had 140 in attendance. We expect more this year because we have moved to a new home. All future meets are planned to be held at the Erie Co. Historical Society. It is a beautiful location. The building is mostly made of marble and houses a very well planned museum. The building was built for the Pan American exposition in 1901. It is the only large building from the exposition still standing. Our meeting hall is an auditorium seating about 100 people and with it's own small stage.

The building is at the end of a lake in Buffalo's main park and right next to a thru way exit for good access. For the wives, the Art Gallery is within walking distance. The Buffalo Zoo is about one mile away.

Good luck with your paper. I anxiously await every issue.

My most recent acquisitions are a Federal 61, Kennedy 110 with 525 Amp, Kennedy model V, and a Grebe CR-9. Unfortunately I can not brag about getting any bargains with these sets.

Cordially,
Larry Babcock
8095 Centre Lane
E. Amherst N.Y. 14051

Dear Jim:

This is an extremely hard letter to write, but I hope you will publish it!

Those of us who have been collecting for years, trust each other to fulfill their agreements when trading radios. Since we live great distances apart, trusting each other on the radios being traded is the name of the game. Without this there could be no trading. Right?

Well I would like to say that I have found my first "raw deal" among us collectors! This one-alone has lowered my trust in others. Not that I don't trust the majority of collectors in trading, but a "bad apple can spoil the barrel".

The facts of the matter is as follows: I was offered a trade on two of my radios for two of this person's. A letter said, "I will trade my radio and matching speaker for your Mohawk All American." I am enclosing a photo of the set and speaker. It works well!

When I opened the carton, the radio was there, but no matching speaker! Plus the volume control was broke, the bottom of the set was held together by wire and the electric cord was completely bare! No way this set could work!

Since then I have written several letters requesting the speaker--as per our agreement. I haven't received a single reply! I feel that I have been taken.

The other set needs a major over haul! So I now have two sets that were supposed to be O.K. and one with no speaker.

When it comes to the point where we collectors that trade radios, lose trust in each other, the whole set-up is in jeopardy! We must trust each other and fulfill our deals--or all is lost.

I hope the person that owes me a "matching speaker" will read this and fulfill his part of the trade. As I said I am "exhausted" in each other is vital to the concept of collecting".

Respectfully,
George Friedrich
Route 1, Box 85
Custer, Wis. 54423

Dear Jim:

Enclosed find money order for 11.00 for my subscription for two years. You hit the nail on the head in your last issue. I found a Victor model IV Victrola with a wooden horn that I started to restore. Your article on How To Repair The Exhibition Voice Box is greatly appreciated.

Thanks,
Burnette B. Kerchmer
Lenhartsville PA 19534
A. Burning-In

1. Preparing the Surface
   The surface around the depression, dent or scratch should be relatively level, smooth and dirt free. If not, sand with a fine paper (360 Wet or Dry) until it is workable. Any loose flakes of lacquer or wood fibers should be removed carefully with a pen knife. The entire area must be free of foreign material.

2. Selection of Materials
   All burn-ins, whether made on bare wood, on the sealer coat, or on the top coat should be made with Star Nu-Glo sticks only. This is the only burn-in stick that meets the requirements for solvent resistance and durability.

3. Burn-In Knives
   The knives used must be designed for production use if quality, workmanship and speed are expected. The following features are important:
   1. They must be heavy enough to hold the required heat long enough to finish the average patch.
   2. They must be well-balanced and easy to use.
   3. The blades must be made of an alloy hard enough to keep the desired shape when heated or when cleaned repeatedly with abrasives.
   4. The working edge of the blade must have a straight, true smooth edge.

Burn-in Knives should be used in pairs (one in the heater while the other is being used). This minimizes delay. Our No. 11 Knife meets all the requirements of a production knife and is available in matched pairs.

4. Knife Heaters
   Alcohol lamps are a fire hazard and have no place in the finish room or patcher’s kits. Neither should electric hot plates or other like appliances be used as long as there are heaters available like the Electric Knife Heater. It is available with or without a pilot light in either 110 volt or 220 volt and is a clean, highly efficient heater. Heat is controlled by a built-in thermostat.

5. Use of Burn-In Knives
   The knife should be hot, but just over the temperature that would melt the Nu-Glo Stick. Ideally, the heated Nu-Glo Stick should flow like cream without smoking or bubbling. It must not be stopped on the finish, but be used with a steady stroking motion that enables the knife to be moving at all times when it is contacting the surface area. The depth of the damage area to be filled is a big factor because the operator should try to put on as much color as was taken off through damage. On shallow scratches just into the bare wood an opaque color burn-in is best. On deeper damages a clear transparent stick can be mixed in with the color stick according to the depth of the damage. The deeper the damage, the greater amount of clear stick can be mixed with the color stick.

A small amount of Star Nu-Glo Stick (enough to fill the depression, or dent) should be picked up on the knife and placed ahead of the damaged area and pulled into it. With a little practice, a technique can be developed that will enable the operator to put on the desired amount of material and avoid the "excess" has been drawn to a thin film. Otherwise, it will have to be sanded smooth with 360A Wet or Dry Paper and rubbing lubricant.

Excess Nu-Glo burn-in material around a small repair on the finish coat can be removed with 4/0 steel wool or 220A or 400A Wet or Dry Sandpaper using rubbing lubricant and a small cork block, then wooden with 4/0 steel wool, or frenched over with a selected Star French Finish to the desired sheen.

6. Finishing a Burn-In
   A burn-in that is going to have a finish coating applied over it can be sanded smooth with 360A or 400A Wet or Dry Paper and rubbing lubricant.

Patching fine wood finishes is a proven method of repairing damages and defects in wood furniture products. The basic patching procedure was developed by STAR CHEMICAL COMPANY in 1916 and techniques and materials have since been improved by STAR CHEMICAL with the guidance of several generations of professional repair personnel. The methods described in this brochure are the same basic methods taught in the STAR TOUCH-UP SCHOOLS. Though this brochure is an excellent guide, it is not intended to be a substitute for the STAR TOUCH-UP SCHOOL, or for practical experience.

As in many other professions, satisfactory wood finish repairs depend on use of the repair materials . . . especially experience, judgment, and technique in application. This brochure is only a guide . . . you determine the results.

The following patching procedure steps are described in normal sequence of application. Actual damage conditions will determine how many steps will be required to effect a satisfactory repair.
B. French Patching

A method of covering defects, flaws or rub thru spots in the finish with the use of french polishing materials.

1. Preparing the Surface

   Burn-in any dents, depressions, etc., with Star Nu-Glo Stain or proper color or mixture of colors.

   Sand the repair smooth, flat and level.

2. Applying Star French Finish

   a. Form a small pad of Wilized Cloth...a piece approximately 8" x 8" is desirable for most small french patches. Fold the cloth in half, then into quarters. Starting at any one corner of the folded cloth, fold back an area of about one inch and tack it in tightly to form a tight, wrinkle-free working pad surface.

   b. Moisten the formed pad with Wil Pro. Lac French, Star-Lite, or Satinol and apply over defet, using a swaying motion. Do not stop pad on finish or a print mark will result. Keep material confined to the smallest possible area around the defect. Pad until a slightly tacky surface is obtained.

   c. Large Frenching pads will cause color to spread over too wide an area and the net result will be that a great amount of graining-in and other extra work will be needed to finalize the repair.

   d. In the selection of the frenching material keep in mind that Wil Pro has the least amount of build up and is recommended for difficult patching work where excessive build up, 'ridging' or 'corrugating' is to be avoided.

3. Applying the Color

   Use Star Match-O-Blend Stain Powders of the proper color. (MOB powders may be blended to obtain that color). Apply these stains to the tacky, french finished surface with the fingers. (Alternate color application and padding). Rub the color on with the tip of your forefinger and pass the frenching pad back and forth quickly using a light pressure at possible in order to dissolve the powder stain onto the finish. A "tacky" pad is necessary, as too wet a pad will dissolve and transfer the color onto the finish but will pick it up again. The frenching stroke has a slight pick up or lifting motion at the end of each stroke. Approximately 2 strokes a second is the average speed. Repeat this until the base color is correct. (Base color is the actual finished wood color minus all grain).

4. Rubbed Through Or Sanded Through Areas:

   Build up a clear finish on bare wood repairs first before attempting to stain or color these areas by padding on Lac French or Wil Pro first. (Lac French will build the faster of the two materials.) When this is accomplished refer to Step 3 in this section for adding color. Follow up then with procedure C-2 in applying the grain over the base coat that you frenched on. Be sure to blend out the materials beyond the edges of the original repaired area with both the base coat and the graining. This should be done in all directions so that there is not an abrupt color step indication around the edges of the patched area. If the above is not possible, use procedure "E" first before spraying as indicated in "G".

5. Cross Grain Repairs

   Cross grain damages and cross grain scratches through the finish into the bare wood are easier to repair if the general background color is matched as closely as possible when using the Nu-Glo Burn-in Stick (One color or two or more sticks mixed together).

6. French Finishing

   For padding the entire finish of large surfaces, such as table tops, fold up one or two pieces of our Wilized Frenching Cloth into a large ball. Make it large enough to fill your hand comfortably. Be sure the pad is tight and wrinkle free on the rubbing surface.

   It is important to apply the frenching material directly from the bottle and to over the entire surface of the pad. The area that will be used for the material application will receive the greatest amount. If you try to work the surface too "dry," portions of the pad contacting the surface will cause streaks during application. Again, make sure the entire area of the frenching pad contacting the surface is moist.

C. Graining

1. Mix Graining Material

   It is important at this point to have a proper ratio of Match-O-Blend powder (or combination of powders) added to the small amount of graining liquid used. Try adding small amounts of powder until an acceptable opaque coverage is attained. If the color to graining liquid ratio is too thin, your graining marks will spread too much and will result in grain patterning that will be too wide. On the other hand where too much powder is added, a paste like liquid is formed and it sets up too fast and will not flow properly from the graining brush. Achieving proper color balance is not a critical matching. You will become very familiar with proper relative mixtures in very short order.

2. Applying the Grains

   Mix a translucent mixture of Match-O-Blend Stain Powders and Star Graining Liquid to match the grain color. Paint this fluid on with a brush, usually a No. 7356-4, that will give the desired grain effect. Use the graining brush by dipping into the Graining Liquid color and stoking (at the same time pointing the brush) the mixture onto a piece of finished cardboard or paper first in order to get "excess" graining material out of the brush. This procedure is also necessary for extra fine grain effects. The "drier" the brush...the less the color spreads. Naturally if the brush becomes too dry there will be no color deposited so the brush has to be re-wetted and the above procedure duplicated. In "graining in" a patched area, use as little pressure as possible on the graining brush because too much pressure may result in too wide or unnatural grain structure. (To control pressure, rest your hand on the adjacent surface area.) It is important to duplicate the length and the width of the grain so that the appearance of the grained in area has the same general appearance as the overall finish. This will give a dead flat appearance that will brighten when a finish coat is applied. Coarse grain strokes can be softened with rubbing lubricant and 400A Wet or Dry Paper. Be careful not to sand through the base color.

Red sable brushes sizes #7356-4 or #7356-6 are best for fine grain work.

IMPORTANT: A large patch or grained in area is not completed until a protective finish is applied! Either pad on finish or spray lacquer over the patch job. If sprayed, two or three coats are necessary if "rubbing down" is to be done. If no rubbing is done, one coat should be sufficient.

D. Brush Touch-Up

Bare or white edges and minor defects

1. Materials

   A good, fast brush colored touch-up material can be made with a combination of clear 2-Minute Brush Touch-up and enough Match-O-Blend Stain of the desired color to create the covering power needed. This dries fast enough to meet most requirements and is easily brushed.

2. Application

   This material mixture is most commonly used to touch-up raw edges and small discolorations. To keep the touch-up material fluid and applicable, add a small amount of 2 minute touch-up solvent as needed.

3. Proper Brush

   Do not use the same brush that you would use for graining work to do spot touch-up. The best brush for this purpose is our #1/4" or 1/4" signwriter.

Background color means the over all color minus the grain. After you are satisfied with the burn-in, follow the same procedure as in #4 directly above. Make sure the cross grain burn-in is camouflaged with enough color to hide it completely. This gives you a sound basis for a good patch.
E. Patching With Nu Glaze Concentrate

If, after using any or all of the patching procedures listed, your patch job still will not pass inspection, use the following procedure:

a. Use a Nu Glaze color closely matching the grain color and wipe it on with a cloth. It is necessary to mix two or more Nu Glaze Concentrate Colors together to get the desired color. Then use a dry, medium fine hair brush to blend the color out in all directions away from the patch. Be sure in doing this that the Nu Glaze Color is not all removed or you are right back where you started. In other words, the operator has to leave on as much of the color as is possible without darkening the finish too much as compared to the surrounding area. Trial and error color blending can be done many times with Nu Glaze as it comes off easily even after it is dry by using benzine or naphtha. Nu Glaze cannot be flocked over but must be lacquered over to protect the thin film of color. In case of cabinets, occasional tables, etc., that do not have to match another furniture group finish, the entire piece can be glazed down to a darker color and still be acceptable to the customer.

b. All Nu Glaze colors can be intermixed if need be. Be sure not to spray over any of the colors with lacquer without allowing ample time to dry. After Nu Glaze color application, blend out away from the patched area with a dry 1" or 2" brush with the grain. If the area is not camouflaged to allow ample time to dry. After Nu Glaze color application, blend out away from the patched area with a dry 1" or 2" brush with the grain. If the area is not camouflaged to your satisfaction, wipe off and do it over.

c. Drying time of the Nu Glaze colors is dependent upon the amount of film that is left on the surface of the work area after the material has been blended out. The less the final film, the quicker the drying. The film that is left, the slower the drying. A "thin" film should dry in about one hour. A "heavy" film should be allowed to dry for about two to three hours.

d. Nu Glaze is not a final finish. Always top coat over Nu Glaze patches with the proper sheen lacquer.

F. Touch-up Marker

SEAL AND FINISH IN ONE OPERATION

STAR TOUCH-UP MARKERS are manufactured in a wide variety of colors to match most all finishes. This product is not to be confused with a marker, paint stick, or art store pens, etc. as they are specially formulated for professional patching of finishes.

a. Select the MARKER color to match the finish you are working on. Remove the cap and depress release the spring loaded tip three or four times against a piece of waste cardboard or wood to start material flowing. (Caution: Do not attempt to do touchup with an over saturated tip. Remove excess material to desirable, workable level, by "marking" on waste cardboard or equivalent.)

b. Hold the MARKER in a relaxed way, as you would a pen or pencil. Apply the MARKER to the worn-through edge in one continuous stroke. Angle the MARKER slightly to the outside edge of your object. Make your application stroke from back to front of subject, drawing the Marker toward you.

G. Spray or Spot Patching

Many repair situations can be done quicker and more satisfactorily with Star Spray Lac aerosols than ever before. They are a "must" on a lot of maple, birch, and other close grained woods where there is very little grain structure to fake in by other methods. Even after using Nu Glaze, Spray Lac shading stains and Toners can be used prior to spraying on the clear lacquer finish.

a. Star Spray Lac aerosols come in many shades of toners and shading stains. Each can has complete directions on the label.

b. In using all toners and shading lacquers, the color gradually gets darker by spraying only a small amount with each spray application. They are purposely formulated this way in order that the operator does not get the color too dark with the first pass over the area to be sprayed.

c. If fish eyes or rocking marks or uneven color develops, (usually silicone is present in the finish) then spray over with our No. 1440, 1441 or 1442 Silicone Leveling Spray Lac to eliminate this problem.

d. If spray Lac should turn white or milky on warm humid days use No. 1491 Leveller (a retarder) over the final finish to eliminate this condition.

e. Other specialty Spray Lac products are available to resolve specific finish touch-up problems:

   #1493—Plastic Barrier Sealer—to protect plastic dimensional detail components before using Spray Lac finishes.
   #1300-01—Distresso—creates "fly-speck" distress marks easily with an aerosol spray.
   #1483-4—Block-out Colors and
   #1487-8—Tone-up Shades—correct color tone of areas to match overall finish (i.e. "warm" to "cold", "dull" to "bright", etc.).

H. Rubbing Procedure

Rubbing means fine scratching. If a rubbing procedure is needed, the following combinations are suggested:

1. Dull Flat finish—use #500A or #600A wet/dry abrasive paper with water

2. Dull Satin finish—use steel wool dry, selecting from fine to coarse grades to achieve desired finish

3. Semi-Gloss finish—use 4/0 Steel Wool and rubbing compound

4. Gloss finish—use rubbing compound only... dry buffing with a sheep wool bonnet buffer to mirror gloss finish

Wol-Wax rubbing procedure

a. Wol Wax is the best all around rubbing material for furniture deluxing. It is water soluble, contains no silicone and can be lacquered over. Minor scuff marks, packing marks, lacquer overspray, are easily removed.

b. Wol Wax must be used with water and an abrasive pad. Use a 4/0 steel wool pad or very fine grade of Scotch Brite pad. Dampen pad with water. Apply a very small amount of Wol Wax. Apply to the surface to be rubbed, lightly rubbing in the direction of the grain only. When properly applied a sudsing action will result. Continue rubbing in alternate strokes, back and forth, applying increasing amount of pressure until the desired sheen is restored.

c. This is the best method for rubbing showroom samples. etc. If a badly scuffed piece is first Wol Waxed it is often not necessary to do other touch-up work. Clean up with dry cloth.
In 1922 the Radio Corporation of America published a fat 128-page book that set the stage for its entry into the huge consumer market in a big way. Entitled "Radio Enters the Home," it's subtitled "How to enjoy popular radio broadcasting, with complete instructions and description of apparatus." "For those who desire to be entertained with radio concerts, lectures, dance music, and for the radio amateur and experimenter."

With quaint scenes of little tots listening to bedtime stories from the radio, a bearded farmer listening to weather reports, a happy family listening to its new "Aerola," Boy Scouts on "manoeuvres" with their portable battery-pack equipment, and adults holding a dance (or perhaps a "radio party"), the book today delights any who like a glimpse of everyday life in the 1920's.

Jammed with pictures and drawings of apparatus made by RCA, General Electric, Westinghouse, and other great corporate names, it's a treasure trove of information for today's radio amateurs, radio collectors, and everyone interested in electronic matters.

The Vestal Press of Vestal New York has just released a quality reprint, with black and white cover (original had color), of this exceedingly rare volume for the benefit of those who like to study a time when life was maybe a little less hectic and perhaps a bit less complicated than it seems to be today!

Copies of this 8-1/2 x 11 size paperback book are available directly from the publisher at P.O. Box 97, Vestal, NY 13850 for $12.50 plus 50¢ shipping, or through any bookstore.

Radio Enters the Home

Today we take such miraculous devices as computers, television sets, the telephone, radio, and all our modern-day electronic devices pretty much for granted. It's hard to realize that radio, the forerunner of our great electronic age, burst upon the scene only three generations ago!
the stories the neighbors had told us of the 17-inch-rain fall, with no flooding problem, the year before we moved into our home. Little did we know it was to rain 28 inches this time. We were also comforted that the weather reports had declared us on the "clean side," of Tropical Storm Claudette. The heavy rain was supposed to occur in western Louisiana.

In another 15 minutes I again braved the heavy rain and checked the ravine and was astonished to find it had risen at least another foot. But even more ominous were the dark forms of debris moving the wrong way up the ravine, now a 300 foot wide lake, and past our house which is a thousand yards from Clear Creek which empties into Galveston Bay. The Weather Bureau reported that the 20 to 45 mph south to north winds would not permit the 3 to 4' high tides to drop, so now the tide was backed up into our yard. Precisely at that time I remembered I had not taken the time to apply for flood insurance.

In another 20 minutes the water was half way up the slope. We again reassured ourselves knowing that a rise of several feet more and the water would have to flood the entire park behind us as well as a great expanse of prairie before rising further. Thirty minutes later I walked down the slope several feet to the water's edge and saw by distant reflected light that the water stretched endlessly.

Our son called up just past midnight and said that he and several hundred other people were going to have to spend the night at Baybrook Mall because of high water. With a feeling of relief about him I turned to my two meter ham transceiver to see if anyone was up and perhaps experiencing similar problems. I was surprised at the activity and checked in with one group holding a "high water watch." Several reported water in their houses. One almost frantic woman woke up around 2 a.m. and stepped out of her bed and into water! With her telephone out she remembered her husband's ham rig. Arrangements were being made to have her evacuated.

At 3 a.m. Pat and I were comforted that the lake behind us still remained several feet behind the house and the river in front had not risen further. We postponed plans to raise furniture. At 4:30 a.m. I was still talking on my ham rig when Pat ran in and said water was entering the garage. Frantically we tried to raise everything of value, but this was a tough job in the home of a radio collector who also collected just about everything else.

The water rose up the incline of the garage rapidly forcing us to the rear and on to a 4' concrete so that formed the foundation of our house. This was our last battle. We decided the water would surely stop there. But not so! At 5 a.m. we watched a line of water creep across the bedroom carpet and under the antique brass bed which we had raised on books. Several minutes later the line of water had moved into the radio room. I quickly moved a 1917 spark transmitter off the floor, cast a nervous glance towards an AK 5 breadboard and DeForest audion amplifier on an upper shelf, and then proceeded to move all radios off the floor to at least second shelf level.

Running into the living room we lifted the new couch on top of the coffee table and watched with horror as the water engulfed the month-old carpet. The antique roll top desk could not be moved but we hurriedly pulled books from antique glass front book cases and stacked them on the pool table. Rushing to the radio storage room I discovered there was not enough room to stack everything on chairs and tables. Three stacks of 1920's radios were formed. A large 1928 Radiola 60 was the base of one stack and the cases of two 1920's home made sets formed the other bases. Within a half hour the water had risen half way up the case of the Radiola 60.

By day break water had risen to one foot in the bedroom. It was 1½ feet in the garage. Less than two blocks from our house water was at the roof.
Dear Jim,

Thought your readers might be interested to learn that there is now a National Wireless Museum in England, at Arreton Manor, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight. That's only a short distance from Southampton or Portsmouth, and quite easy to reach by car-ferry, hovercraft or hydrofoil.

The Museum contains many vintage radio receivers dating back to the first World War, with Horn loudspeakers galore. The pre-war television sets include a genuine Logie Baird 30-line mechanical disc viewer from the twenties - still in excellent working order!

Arreton Manor is the home of Court and Countess de Pomeroy, and also contains a Doll Museum - something for the ladies, much more interesting to them than our old radio sets!

Best 73s
Douglas Byrne G3KPO
hon. curator
National Wireless Museum
Arreton Manor
Nr. Newport, Isle of Wight, England

The Texas Broadcast Museum is now tax-exempt. According to I.R.S. spokesman A. Perkins "donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in Section 170 of the Code". The exemption is retro-active to January 1, 1979.

Some good news and bad news is that T.B.M. is helping to pay its way by renting antique broadcast items for NETWORK commercials. Unfortunately our first commercial was not approved by the client, so it will never be seen on the air. However, T.B.M. still received payment for the items rented.

T.B.M. got in print when The Texas Broadcast Museum received a nice write up in the July issue of BROADCAST ENGINEERING. B.E. has a nation wide circulation; and T.B.M. is grateful for their recognition.

We were grateful for the following. KXY-TV is Spokane, Washington has donated two crates filled with broadcast related items. This gift arrived in Dallas, courtesy of Transcon Motor Freight Company. Thanks to KXY chief T.O. Jorgenson and Transcon's Garland Shaw in Dallas, our museum is growing bigger each day.

Texas Broadcast Museum, Inc.
2001 Plymouth Rock
Richardson, Texas 75081
How to Read Your Dial and Convert Meters and Calibrations to Kilocycles

We herewith show conversion tables and also dial readings on plain calibrated dials from 1 to 100.

Below we give a table showing meters and their corresponding equivalent in kilocycles. In the right hand column we give the approximate place these will come in on dials calibrated from 1 to 100. As most sets vary, we give the positions in between which numbers given kilocycles will come in, on all sets. If your set is calibrated from 55 to 150 drop the last 0 in kilocycles should come.

Second, if the meters are known, just divide the meter into 200,000 and your answer will be the number of kilocycles.

If calibrated in meters use meter column, and if calibrated in kilocycles use kilocycle column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meters</th>
<th>Kilocycles Should come in on your Dial Between</th>
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<td>199.9</td>
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Miss Harris has been starred in many Broadway successes and on RKO vaudeville. She has also made numerous phonograph recordings. Her programs are broadcast each Tuesday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 to 11:15 P.M. (EST.) over an NBC-WEAF network.

Irresistible Irene Taylor is one "blues" singer who comes from the land of the "blues," way down south, which explains her perfect interpretation of this type of music. She can be heard in all the late dance pickups from the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago over NBC networks.

Howard Lanin who was chosen to direct the Campbell Orchestra in its broadcast five times each week over an NBC-WEAF network. Lanin and his men have been favorites in the musical world for a long time.
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copies, Collecting Juvenile Fiction
copies, Radio Boys (reading copy, our choice)
next five flyers by first class mail
following old radio treasure (Vintage Radio) books:
copies, 800 Insulators
antique radio collector buttons
first issue QST reprint May 1919 reprint
edison phonographs catalog
1 September 1979

A.R. Collector
10 Atwaterkent Dr.
Zenithville VT 110199

Dear Customer:

It has been our pleasure to serve you for nearly seven years. Our hobby business, PUETT ELECTRONICS, has grown beyond our most imaginative expectations. We wish to thank you, the antique radio collectors, our customers for making this possible.

Our immediate plans call for a new and much larger location, and the simplification and expansion of our business to enable us to give you still better service.

In the near future, you will see an ad in this publication for our new series of volumes entitled THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANTIQUE RADIO. The content of these volumes will be similar to the material found in the books entitled "Vintage Radio" and "A Flick Of The Switch" which were published by Morgan E. McMahon. The first volume of THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANTIQUE RADIO will be a "continuation" in that it will not include sets which have been covered in the Vintage Radio books.

At the time this letter is being written, it is our understanding that the Vintage Radio books are out of print. We wish to take this opportunity to salute Morgan E. McMahon for his many invaluable contributions to our hobby.

Thousands of different models of radio receivers have been produced by hundreds of different manufacturers throughout the golden age of radio. We plan to provide collectors with photographs, and in many cases, descriptions of as many sets as possible in our new series of "The Encyclopedia."

Sincerely,

J.W.F. Puett

JWFP/jb
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books for the Radio Collector</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. RADIO TELEPHONY FOR AMATEURS, 1922 Ballantine, $8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. PREPARED RADIO MEASUREMENTS, Batcher, 1921, $3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. PRACTICAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, Bucher, 1917, cover discolored, 2nd edition, $10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. PRACTICAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, Bucher, 3rd edition, fine shape, $10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. PRACTICAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, Bucher, 1918, Bucher, loose back, water-stained cover, $10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Same as above, 1921, excellent, $12.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. RADIO PHYSICS COURSE, Ghirardi, 1937, 21. Same as above, $4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. RADIO PHONE RECEIVING, 1922, Hausmann, Hazeltine, Morecroft, teal, Illustrated, $8.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. STORAGE BATTERIES SIMPLIFIED, Page, 1919, $4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. PRIMARY AND STORAGE BATTERIES, Lincoln, 1945, $2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. OPERATOR'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE HANDBOOK, Laughter, 1918, $10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. RADIO UP TO THE MINUTE, Nilson, 1929, 319p, $12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. RADIO FOR THE MILLIONS, Popular Science, 1943, $4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, Stanley, 1918, $6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Same as 14, but a much better copy, $10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. MICROWAVE TRANSMISSION DESIGN DATA, 1944, $5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. RADIO MANUAL, For the instruction of Midshipmen, 1934 edition, $5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. PREPARING FOR FEDERAL RADIO OPERATOR EXAMINATIONS, Arnold Shostak, 1948, $1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING RADIO COMMUNICATIONS, Sigal Corps, USA, 1919, $4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. NAVAL ELECTRICIAN'S TEXT BOOK, VOL. I, and VOL. II, Practick, W.G. Bullard, 1917, both books $8.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Navy Training Courses, Instructions, RADIODIAN 1c and Chief Radioman, 1940, $10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. THE THERMIOTIC VACUUM TUBE, and its application, 1st edition, 1920, 391 pages, $7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. FUNDAMENTALS OF RADIO, Frederick E. Terman, '38, $10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. SO000 YoU'RE GOING ON THE AIR, and Speech Primer, 1934, $1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. BIBLIOTHEQUE PRATIQUE DE L'ELÉCTRICE, TELEGRAPHIE, Paris, Dunod, 1898, well illustrated but you had better be ready for de french, $16.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>26. OFFICIAL POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH GUIDE, Philippine Islands, April 1, 1919, paper back, $5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHY, 4th Edition, 1905, very much like &quot;Telegraph Instructor&quot; by Dodge, but this one is by Meyer, $4.00</td>
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<td>28. TELEGRAPHY AND HOW TO LEARN IT, by Frederic, 1901, like the 'Dodge' book, $12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. TELEGRAPHIC CODE, 4 books, small, well worn (used) Bankers and Brokers, each $1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. TELEGRAPHY AND HOW TO LEARN IT, by Frederic, 1901, also like the 'dodge' book, $12.00</td>
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<td>31. MANUEL DE TELEPHONIE PRATIQUE, PARIS, In French, 1882, $6.00</td>
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<td>32. THE A B C UNIVERSAL COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHIC CODE...CODE BOOK, 1901, $10.00</td>
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<td>33. ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND RAILWAYS, ICS, ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, 1901, $10.00</td>
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**TERMS:**

1. In most instances, books are one of a kind, and are sold to the first person placing the order.
2. Please add 60% per book post for postage on orders under $5.00. ALL BOOK orders over $5.00 are shipped Book rate (4th class) PREPAID, except where noted. Texas residents add 8% state sales tax.
3. Any order over $50.00 may take a 10% discount
4. MAIL ORDER ONLY!! All packing is done on the weekend, and I must have one to three weeks to get your order in the mail. thank you very much

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HORN SPEAKERS

Magnavox M-4, open driver... gd cond $75
Baby Bristol, open driver... gd cond $75
Lietz brand, good driver... gd cond $100

Charles Freshman
One each available of the three shown on p 89 of V.R. All vy gd... $85 ea.

STEREOVISION

Pristk Elsmoan VR, vy nice $125
Prisk Elsmoan M-77, vy nice $150
Thomson VFO 6 tubes, looks sim. to Monsanto 315 V.P., vy gd $65

Terry Jr. tube, 2 in to PC VR $75
One smaller w/same knobs...
Very good cond... $35

STANDARD RADIO

Model 1 XJ excellent $150
Model 60 Very good $125

AMPLIFIERS

Clapp Eastern HRA single stage vy gd... $125
Uprn Similar two stage vy gd... $100

Radiola III Vy gd... $65
Radiola VIII Portable, vy gd... $150
Pittsburgh Radio Supply 3P2... $45

Todd Electric Perpetual "B" battery, rechargeable wet cell... $100

COPOSIBY

Model 1 XJ excellent... $150
Model 50 Very good... $125

NATIONAL CO.

Velvet AB supply, designed for RCA 419 tubes, vy gd cond $45

Supply looking similar to above except for 2 small prples, vy gd. $20

Old absorption wavemeter w/two coils, no ident. on it, but came from manufacturer. Has in box labeled Grandady Wavemeter, may be prototype. gd cond... $40

National Wavemeter, screen grid set about 1930, similar to models in Horod, gd cond outside better inside, w/tubes $45

SPARK AND WIRELESS

Hallicraft 14 L x 9 L grounded flat copper buss on wood frame, w/clips, W.O. homebuil... $45

Iapal spark gap, one iron face, big copper fins, brass on porcelain base... $10

OLD Century 1/4 hp motor, and mounted brushes, 110 vac, 60 cy. Runs, Perfect for VG set or big rotary... $35

Cutler Hammer motor start resistor, 220 volt. gd cond... $35

Murdock 1/4 osc xfrm minus base. Both coils and most hardware present. Buy a repair base and you have a rare one... $50

RCA (GE) Magnetic Modulator UT1137 Checks out... $15

RCA (WGA) Paragon Hving Cond. UC1981 gd... $30

Murdock spark wheel, tips show some sign of spark burn, but still very good... $20

RCA (GR) UV7176 rf transformers. 5000 to 25000 meters. Check ok... $20

RCA (GR) 503168, 115v 60 cy, 1100 vac, 7.9 vct, 7.8 vct. Checks good... $25

RCA NS 5061 xfrm, vy similar to above, unmarked terminals show continuity... $15

Amostran ntr xfrm 300v 5v 6v cond... $10

Gilliam Remler honeycomb coils 2 each avail of types $10ea and type 1230 ($20 ea). All show continuity...

PHONE 617 597 6157

CEO (big) 35
11 15
All vy gd... $65 ea. THIN OUT

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE TUBES. PERSONAL CHECKS, TWO WEEKS BEFORE SHIPMENT. SHIPPING CHARGES COLLECT. POLAR REPS AVAILABLE UPON RECEIPT OF 50¢ EA. PHONE BETWEEN 11 AM-4 PM WEEKDAYS. WEEKENDS ANYTIME AFTER 11 AM SAT. TOM RUTHERFORD 2 STEARNS AVE. TOWNSEND, MASS. 01469
FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: Scott Philharmonic AM/FM w/PM converter box. Set has been rebuilt by Joe Halsen from Milwaukee, Wis. Mark Mathison, 103 S. Park, Medford, Wis. 54451.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Scott Philharmonic (1939) with 30 tubes, complete with manual in Warrington cabinet and in working condition. Will accept best offer. James Kreuter, 1/26 Main Rd., Corfu N.Y. 14036.

FOR SALE: Large selection of battery and AC sets, speakers, tubes, magazines, Rider's Radio and TV manuals. SASE. Bob Hunted, 280 E. Boca Raton Rd., Boca Raton FL 33432.

FOR SALE: Selling Rider's manuals, Sama! Photofacts, Supreme Publications, individual service diagrams. Beltman, Box 65, Highland Park, IL 60035.


FOR SALE OR TRADE

DO YOU HAVE a I.C.A. S.W. set like this? If so I would like to purchase it or trade for something I have. Les Rayner, 5512 N. 71st. Place, Scottsdale AZ 85252.

WANTED: The microphone cable connector plug for VE-630 8-Ball, and the VE-639 Cardioid. Also need the Cannon connector plug for the RCA 50-A Inductor. Also want any early Broadcast Remote Amplifiers such as the NBC ND-10, RCA OP-5 and OP-6, WB-22A, VE-23A or other similar equipment. Still looking for Early BC Mics. for a museum. Ralph G. Maddox, Purgitsville WV 26852. Telephone: 3oh 289-3069.

WANTED: Automobile radios, don't junk them, I will pay cash, most any condition. Especially wanted, Town & Country Electric 1955-57, Chevrolet automatic tuner 1953-57. Most any early, Wells-Gardner, Crosley radios also early Philco, Zenith with auto loops, original equipment. Please describe and price. Also buying, vibrators (new only) antennas and misc. parts. Marvin Roth, 11500 LaBelle, Oak Park, Michigan 188237. Phone 313 399-5993...

WANTED: Looking for complete Philco model 90 and 20 Cathedral's. Any Lee defForest Radio parts. Tuning pannel for deForest interpanel set. Ralph Maddax, Purgitsville WV 26852. Tel: 3oh 289-3069...

WANTED: Picture of Majestic 72 for replacing doors, picture of Grebe 160 for replacing leg work, 1id or 1.d. tag for Radiola Senior type RF. N. 8, Breithwaite, 1151 W. 3rd St., #2, Chico CA 95926...

WANTED: Speaker with field coil and male connector for General Electric Radio model L-915W. R. McGee, Route U, Box L06, Rogersville AL 35652.

WANTED: Crosley models V, VI, X, 50, 51, 52A; Grebe CR-5, CR-6; Kodel C-11; Corrord V. Please send description and price to John Geyer, 8315 Mitze Way, Denver CO 80221...

WANTED: Electromedical shock machines. Contact: Richard B. Jehlik, General Delivery, Handel, Saskatchewan CANADA S0K 1Y0 (306) 658-4230.


WANTED: Early brass blade table fans, ceiling fans, and especially unusual or odd fans. Have radios to trade or will purchase. Richard Cene, 8391 N.W. 21 St., Sunrise FL 33322...


WANTED: Grebe CR05 or Syncrophase tube socket and filament rheostat with thumbwheel. Will buy any parts available. Contact S. Wolf, 15 Soldiers Field Place, Boston MA 02135. Phone: (617) 787-2800.


WANTED: Radios 1927 to 1941, speakers, old phonographs with outside horns. Highest prices paid. They do not have to work. Everything Audio, 16756 N.E. 1 Court, North Miami Beach FL 33162...

WANTED: Philco 90 B Cathedral and Atwater Kent 80 Cathedral. Also need one small knob for Philco 20B. Charles Green, 3309-2th, Great Bend KS 67530...

WANTED: Automotive Radios & parts. Town and Country and Wonderbar radios, vacuum tube types, hybrid types. Motorola, Ford models 69MS, 79MS. Chevrolett Wonderbar, model 370551, etc. Vibrators 6 volt, 11 prong and 5 prong must be new, D & M products switches, SP #1, 4, 5, 6, 8, Motorola L04536283 vacuum operated auto radio antennas. Knobs etc. Prompt cash payment. Marvin Roth, 11500 LaBelle, Oak Park MI h8237. Phone 313 399-5993.

WANTED: Grebe CR-5 or Synchrophase tube socket and filament rheostat with thumbwheel. Will buy any parts available. Contact S. Wolf, 15 Soldiers Field Place, Boston, Maine 02135. Phone: 617 787-2800.

WANTED: Radio broadcast equipment, RCA OP-5 WE 22 Field amplifiers, microphones WE carbon 600-A, 630, 633, Dinate, 639 Cardioid, 618-A Dinatec. RCA condenser, 1A-BX ribbon. Ramler condenser. Ralph Maddox, Purgitsville VA 26852.

WANTED: Philco model 90 Cathedral in good restoreable condition. Want power supply cover for AK 40. Want wiper arm and good transformer for Radiola III. Gene Desamore, 2125 Cambridge Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32310. Phone: 906 576-2125...

WANTED TO BUY: Early electrics and cathedrals (non-working). Contact: Vintage Radio Shop, 1119- 8th St., Rockford IL 61104. Phone: 815 961-3221...

WANTED: AK 19, 21, 32, 36, 50 and other AKs. Need complete power supply for AK 37. Neutround sets and literature on same. Jimmy Edington, 1018 South Spooner, Pasadena TX 77506, (713) 472-3453...

WANTED: National SW-3 to complete Old Tyme Ham Station. Norman A. Persson (WIIYO), 22 Forest St., Branford CT 06405...
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2. all items are postpaid and all shipments are insured when ordered at the prices listed herein (or list no. 16 in our new catalog no. 18). the availability of many antique radio tube types and the increasing cost of paper and printing make it necessary to increase our basic price list no. 17 (effective march 1, 1979). orders from our obsolete price list no. 17 can be taken until april 30, 1979. customers who order from the obsolete price list no. 17 must include postage, handling & insurance charges as instructed in the obsolete list or catalog.

3. texas residents add 8.25% state sales tax.

in a hurry! you may call j. w. puett at his residence from 9:00 am to 10:00 pm central standard time. we will be glad to help you with free technical consultation.

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