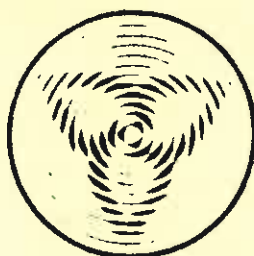
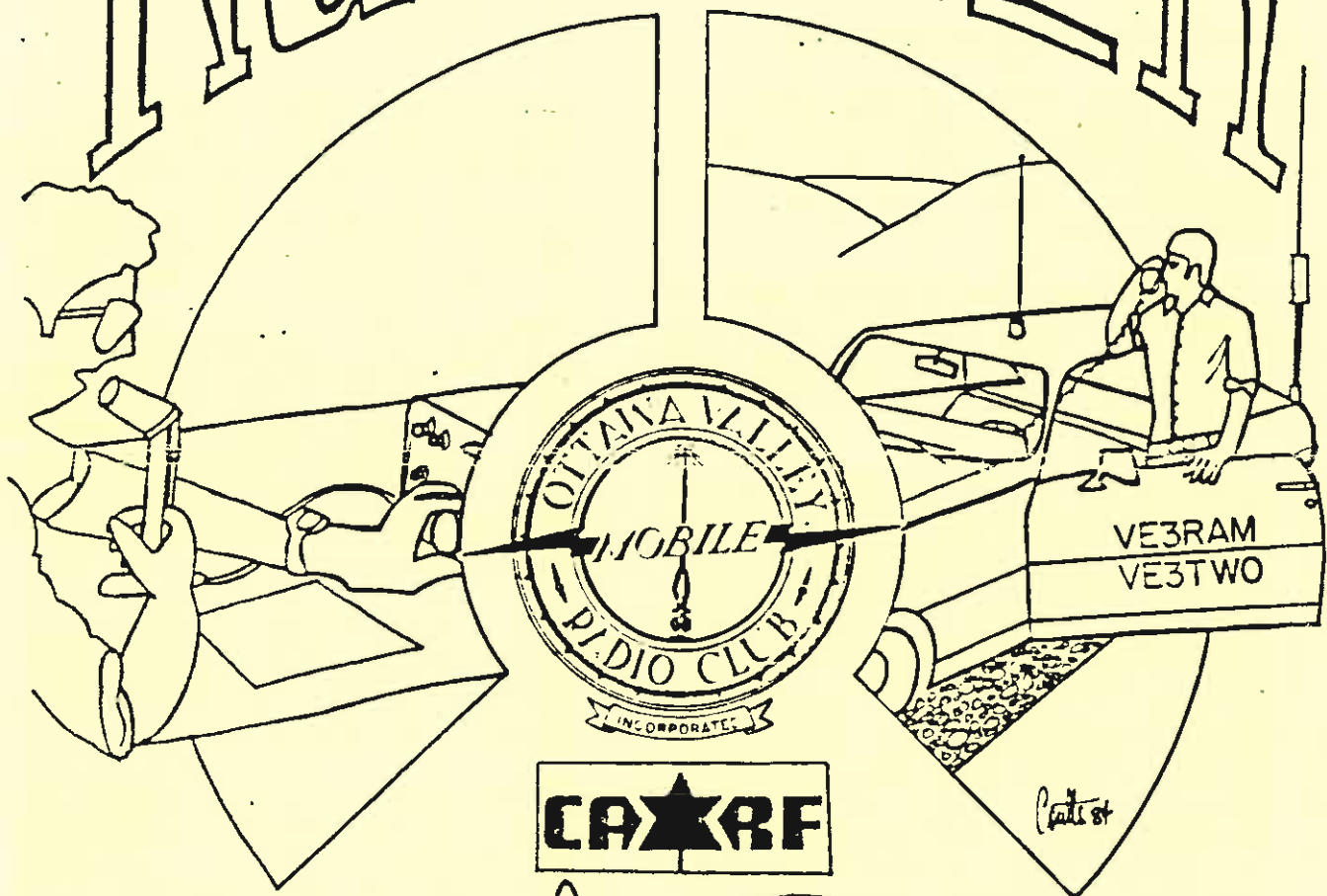


# RAMBLER



NEXT MEETING:

JANUARY 21 1988

THE OTTAWA VALLEY MOBILE RADIO CLUB INCORPORATED  
1987 - 1988 EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT	BILL SEYLER	VE3OAI	836-5818
VICE-PRES	IAN MCINTYRE	VE3CZ	731-7617
SECRETARY	KRIS ANDERSON	VE3OWE	225-4152
TECH ADVISOR	ALAN BOYCE	VE3LNH	737-4937
PUBLIC REL	LEO DESJARDINS	VE3NVL	225-0902
TREASURER	HENRY GREENWAY	VE3OMU	729-3804
PAST PRES.	VANCE JOHNSON	VE3OAO	824-9555
EDITOR	JERRY WELLS	VE3CDS	225-7374
MEMBERSHIP	PAT BREWER	VE3KJQ	820-9309

CLUB SPONSORED ACTIVITIES

POT HOLE NET - OVMRC Net -  
Every Sunday, 1000 local time  
on 3760 kHz. SSB. All radio  
amateurs are welcome to  
participate.

THE WISE OWL NET - OVMRC Net -  
Ragchew net every Friday  
evening at 2000 local time on  
the club repeater VE3TWO -  
147.30/90 MHz.

VE3JW - Amateur radio station  
of the National Museum of  
Science and Technology. The  
OVMRC helps maintain the  
station and schedules  
operators for the station as  
part of an Amateur Radio  
public relations display.  
VE3JW operates on all HF  
Bands, both CW and phone.  
Slow scan TV is also  
demonstrated. For information  
or if you wish to operate the  
station, contact the Public  
Relations Coordinator.

LOCAL AMATEUR RADIO ACTIVITIES

POT LID NET - Sponsored by Ed  
VE3GX. An informal slow speed  
CW net meeting each Sunday  
(except July and August) at  
1100 hrs. on 3620 kHz, to  
provide and stimulate interest  
and proficiency in CW  
procedures.

CAPITOL CITY FM NET -  
Sponsored by the Ottawa  
Amateur Radio Club Inc. every  
Monday evening at 2000 hrs  
local time. Conducted on  
VE2CRA repeater 146.94/146.34.

SWAP NET - Sponsored and  
conducted by Ed, VE3GX, each  
Sunday as part of the Pot Hole  
Net and each Monday as part of  
the Capitol City FM Net  
(except July and August). Ed  
may be reached at 733-1721 for  
listings and queries.

THE MILITARY NET - Sponsored  
and conducted by Frank,  
VE3MSC, Tuesday at 2000 hrs on  
VE3TWO 147.30/147.90 MHz.

Membership in the OVMRC is  
open to all those interested  
in Amateur Radio. Regular  
meetings are held on the third  
Thursday of each month (except  
July and August) at 2000 hrs  
unless otherwise posted.  
Meetings normally take place  
in the auditorium of the  
Museum of Technology on St.  
Laurent Blvd (south of the  
Queensway)

The OVMRC provides code  
practice 24 hours a day. Dial  
825-0786.

## MINUTES OVMRC DECEMBER MEETING

The meeting was opened at 20:25 by President Bill VE3OAI who welcomed all present, about 40 people. The November minutes were approved as published. The proposed revisions to the Constitution will be in the next issue of the Rambler. These deal with two separate issues.

1) It is proposed that all members of the executive be full members.

2) It is proposed that a new executive position of membership coordinator be established and that these duties be removed from the office of Vice President.

Treasurer Henry VE3OMU reported that the club is still financially solvent.

Public Relations coordinator Leo VE3NVL commented that the schedule for VE3JW operators was not provided for inclusion in the December issue of the Rambler but would be in the next issue. There is a schedule posted at VE3JW and it will be announced on the Wise Owl Net as usual. No operators are scheduled over the holidays, any licensed operators wishing to operate VE3JW are invited to contact Leo VE3NVL. The annual Santa Claus project will be undertaken again at the Museum on Sunday December 20th from 1 to 5 pm. Leo VE3NVL will again be Santa with help from VE3JW operators. Fred VE3BAJ and Jim VE3JGY as well as Chuck VE3PAP, Chuck PDK and Don VE3ATJ who will use handhelds to help youngsters talk to Santa via the magic of ham radio. The Museum is appreciative of this undertaking by the club and

will members participating deserve a vote of thanks for their efforts. There will not be a Wise Owl net at the regular time on Friday December 25th. There will however be a special net on Christmas morning at 0900 am..

Bill Wilson VE3NR announced that CARF has a new telephone number 613 5459100 with call waiting and call forward features. Question bank books are available from CARF at \$4.00 each for the Amateur book and the Advanced Amateur book or \$7.00 for the set. The Amateur Hall of Fame has been established by CARF Pacific Director VE7AHB. Details will be provided in TCA. DOC have published a new book "Radio and TV Interference". This is written from a users perspective and offers advice on how the user can correct interference problems. On a related topic, he mentioned that amateurs intending to operate transmitters such as handhelds in hospital areas should contact the director of biomedical engineering. Such devices can pose a serious threat to the operation of hospital equipment due to rf interference.

Ray Perrin VE3FN reported for CRRL that DOC have reissued Broadcast Procedure BP23 which raised the maximum allowable level by 6 db for cable TV radiation affecting the 2 metre band. He attended a meeting of the Cable Technical Advisory Committee and recommended reducing the allowable radiation levels from cable. The analysis of cable interference assumes a single leak whereas the whole cable system radiates which



results in widespread interference. The RCMP delegate at the meeting reported that they experience interference from cable TV right across the country. Ray commented further on the DOC frequency assignment of 441 MHz for Atmospheric Environment Service (AES) radar. This was selected with input from CRRL as the least worst choice that would cause a minimum of problem for all users. He commented that CRRL had provided a copy of their report and analysis to Ralph Cameron VE3BBM of CARF who agreed that there was not much choice in the allocation of a frequency assignment for the AES radar.

Bill Wilson VE3NR thanked Ray for the report and commented further that frequency compatibility problems should be dealt with by the DOC regional organization and that both CARF and CRRL should get the information out to those who are concerned. He also commented that his words at the last meeting were based on input received. There will be another meeting with DOC in January k988 on AES.

George VE3NJJ commented that the Joe Norton trust fund award will be made in June and asked that it be publicized. This award is given to a new amateur and is based on achievements. It is intended to provide them with financial assistance to further their participation in amateur radio.

Membership coordinator Pat VE3KJQ has a number of membership cards to give to members who have joined as new members or who have renewed.

He reminded the students at the meeting to ask about the Joe Norton award at the next class. The exam questions will continue to be published in the Rambler, one each from the Amateur theory, Advanced Amateur theory, and Regulation exams. There are now 134 paid members. Normand Dupuis, a student, requested assistance from club members for his brother in Sudbury who wishes to demonstrate amateur radio at a French language school in Sudbury during the week of February 5th. Normand can be contacted at 837-4324 for further detail.

Merv VE3CV asked how long the exam credits are valid if an applicant passes the Amateur theory and regulations exams but not the Code. The answer is one year. Ian VE3CZ commented that he had listened with interest to VE3OAI (President Bill) talk with members of the Russian Ski team on 2 meters recently via VE3CRA. They were visiting in the National Capital Region.

The evening entertainment was a showing of the video "The New World of Amateur Radio". This was provided by Ray VE3FN from CRRL and was informative and interesting. President Bill thanked Ray for providing the video and suggested that it be run in the Museum theatre during next Field Day.

The next meeting will be January 21. The executive meeting was held at the close of the general meeting.

The meeting closed at 21:13.  
Kris Anderson VE3OWE  
Secretary



In the first installment I described the 80 m full wave loop antenna that I have used since November 1985 when the article in QST described it and I put it up.

Recently I was bothered with excessive broadcast band interference on 80 meters and suspected rectification somewhere in the antenna or feedline. I suspected the balun, since it had been up for several years and thought perhaps the surge suppressor was causing the problem. In any case I replaced the balun with a new one from Com-pac (advertised in TCA). This uses a toroid so the balun is more compact rather than the ferrite stick used in others. To weather-proof it as much as possible, I mounted it inside a plastic refrigerator container with a tight fitting lid. All connections were made through the lid and the container was mounted with the lid downwards so that the ice and snow buildup would be on the solid body of the container. I secured the ends of the loop with a short length of heavy plastic chain from Pascals Hardware and then brought short leads to the balun leads and soldered them and then coated the joints with silicone rubber to keep moisture and corrosion away. The coax connector where the feed line connects to the balun is well covered with coax seal which remains flexible. The assembly was hauled up into position by rope and pulley and the three mounting points were readjusted and made fast. Now for the moment of truth. Turn on the rig to 80 metres. The

signals seemed louder than usual and there was no sign of broadcast band QRM, which was a great relief. I checked into ONTARS to get a signal report and the net control station said the signal was quite good but he didn't have a meter. Then another station broke in (in Downsvew) to tell me that he was sending me a lull for a new set of headphones! I consider that a very favorable signal report for 100 watts output!

So that's the story up to now. The loop continues to work well and it would be interesting and instructive to hear from others of their antenna experiments and experiences. Please contact the Editor Jerry VE3CDS or the undersigned.

73 de Kris VE3OWE

#### PROPOSD REVISIONS TO OVMRC CONSTITUTION

The following two revisions to the OVMRC Constitution are presented following discussion by the executive members.

1. By-law 9 (c)) (4), (concerning conduct of election) now states that: "that the nominated President, Vice-President and Technical Advisor are Full Members; and "....."

Article 3 defines Full Member as follows:

- 1) Full Member - open to all licenced Radio Amateurs having an interest in mobile operation and activities;"



The executive members feel that By-Law 9 (c) (4) should be revised to require that all executive members are Full Members, since the definition of Full Member is primarily concerned that they are licenced Radio Amateurs. The requirement for having an interest in mobileactivities is broad enough to include all licence club members. The proposed revision to By-Law 9 (c) (4) is as follows:

"that all nominated executive members are Full Members"

This proposal will be presented for a vote by the members at the January 1988 meeting.

2. The duties of membership coordinator are being carried out very effectively by Pat Brewer VE3KJQ. The executive members feel that a position of Membership Coordinator should be added to the executive committee and propose the following revision to By-Law 11 (b).

Duties of the Officers:

Add the following.

Membership Co-ordinator - responsible for coordination of all membership activities including:

- processing of membership applications
- maintaining the membership list up to date
- notifying members whose annual dues are in arrears

Delete the following sentence from the duties of the Vice-President under By-Law 11 (b) (1) as follows:

"The Vice-President looks after the Club membership"

The proposal will be presented for a vote by the members at the January 1988 meeting.

The following letter was received from Fred VE3BAJ over the holiday period.

Editor, "The Rambler"

Dear Jerry,

I am not a seeker of certificates, generally, but I like the National Capital Award. It is sponsored by the Ottawa Amateur Radio Club, Inc. and the requirements for obtaining the certificate were given in the November 1987 "Groundwave". I shall repeat the three paragraphs here:

"Sponsored by the Ottawa Amateur Radio Club, the National Capital Award is issued upon proof of contact with stations located in the National Capital Region of Canada. The award is issued to SWLs on a "heard" basis. The National Capital Region consists of the Cities of Ottawa (Ontario), Hull (Quebec) and the surrounding area.

Stations located in Canada and the lower 48 United states require 20 contacts, whilst all others require 10 contacts.

The attractive certificate will be endorsed for band or mode upon request. Fee for the award is \$2 for stations in Canada and the United States, and \$3 or 8 IRCs



In the first installment I described the 80 m full wave loop antenna that I have used since November 1985 when the article in QST described it and I put it up.

Recently I was bothered with excessive broadcast band interference on 80 meters and suspected rectification somewhere in the antenna or feedline. I suspected the balun, since it had been up for several years and thought perhaps the surge suppressor was causing the problem. In any case I replaced the balun with a new one from Com-pac (advertised in TCA). This uses a toroid so the balun is more compact rather than the ferrite stick used in others. To weather-proof it as much as possible, I mounted it inside a plastic refrigerator container with a tight fitting lid. All connections were made through the lid and the container was mounted with the lid downwards so that the ice and snow buildup would be on the solid body of the container. I secured the ends of the loop with a short length of heavy plastic chain from Pascals Hardware and then brought short leads to the balun leads and soldered them and then coated the joints with silicone rubber to keep moisture and corrosion away. The coax connector where the feed line connects to the balun is well covered with coax seal which remains flexible. The assembly was hauled up into position by rope and pulley and the three mounting points were readjusted and made fast. Now for the moment of truth. Turn on the rig to 80 metres. The

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overseas. Do not send QSL cards. Send list of contacts giving callsign and QTH of stations worked, date, band and mode to: Award Manager, Ottawa Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 8873, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G3J2, Canada."

You may well say that this is a modest set of requirements which I readily admit. I like Ottawa Area people, and I hope to zero in on more yet. You will realize that one can set an ever more stringent requirement for one's own satisfaction (e.g. One H.F. Band)

73 Fred VE3BAJ

#### COULD YOU PASS?

Here again are some questions from the Regulations, Amateur and Advanced Amateur exams. These questions are from the question banks as published by CRRL and CARF. Write to them for ordering information if you would like your own copy.

28. A person operating a Canadian Amateur station is forbidden to communicate with Amateur stations of another country:-

1. without written permission from the Department of Communications.
2. when that country has notified the International Telecommunications Union that it objects to such communications.
3. until he has properly identified his station.
4. unless he is passing third party traffic.

1.71 The effective output current of a full wave rectifier is ? of the peak value:-

1. 1.414.
2. 0.707.
3. 0.636.
4. 2.828.

2.11 A superheterodyne receiver designed for SSB reception must have a beat frequency oscillator (BFO) because:-

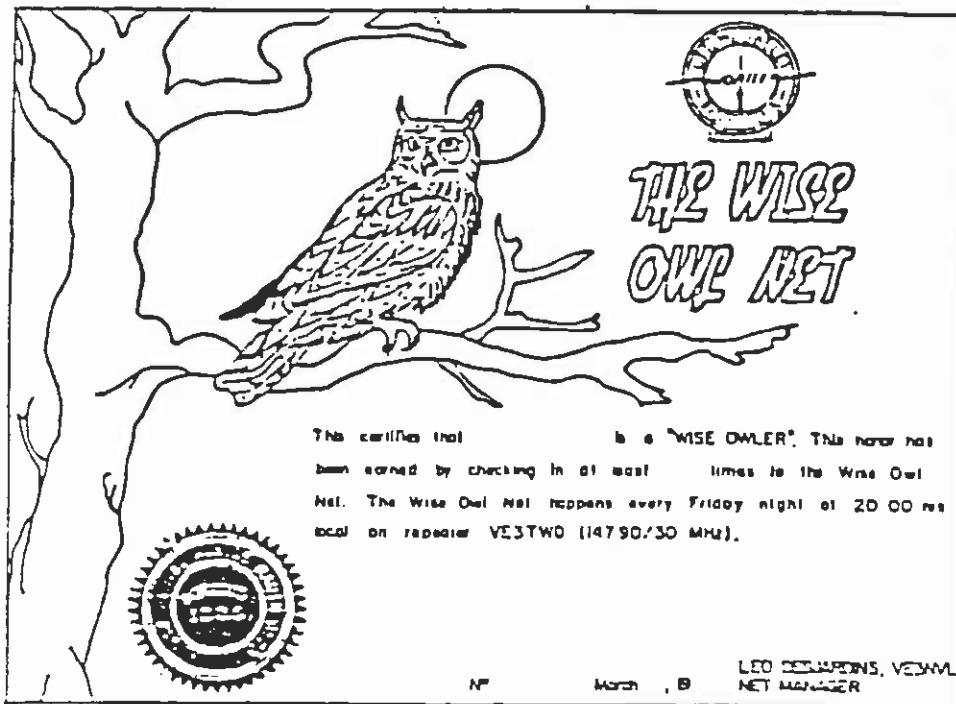
1. the suppressed carrier must be replaced for detection.
2. it phases out the unwanted sideband signal.
3. it reduces the passband of the IF stages.
4. it beats with the receiver carrier to produce the missing sideband.

Pat Brewer  
VE3KJQ

answers last page

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P.O. BOX 5530 STN F  
OTTAWA ONTARIO  
K2C 3M1





So you want to be a "WISE OWLER". Check-in on the Wise Owl Net beginning January 22 until April 01 inclusive and you will receive a 8 1/2" by 11" certificate, as shown above, certifying you are an official "WISE OWLER". To qualify for a Class A certificate you must check-in for at least ten nets during the dates stated above. If you check-in seven or more times, within that same period, you will be the recipient of a Class B certificate.

The Wise Owl Net can be heard every Friday night at 20:00 hours local time on repeater VE3TWO (147.90/30) MHz. The net is active from the first week in September to the last week in June.

73  
 Leo, VE3NVL  
 Net Manager



SCHEDULE FOR VE3JW

<u>Morning 9 AM - 1 PM</u>			<u>Afternoon 1 PM - 5 PM</u>		
Jan 2	Sat	OPEN			OPEN
Jan 3	Sun	OPEN			OPEN
Jan 9	Sat	Ric VE3NJM Gord VE3OSM			OPEN
Jan 10	Sun	Paul VE3CEP George VE2OWW	Bob VE3JDB Hugo VE3KTN		
Jan 16	Sat	Fred VE3NJV George VE3BNO	Leo VE3NVL Paul VE3NPD		
Jan 17	Sun	Dan VE3EBI Doug VE3ATY	Jerry VE3CDS Earl VE3YOU		
Jan 23	Sat	Otto VE3HCD	Chuck VE3PDK Don VE3ATJ		
Jan 24	Sun	Kris VE3OWE	Henry VE3OMU Bill VE3JMC		
Jan 30	Sat	Chris VE3PAE Archie VE3NJY	Ed VE1EJ Vance VE3OAO		
Jan 31	Sun	Dave VE3JTZ Mark VE3OWL	Joan VE3OSE Susan VE3OSF		
Feb 6	Sat	Alan VE3EEC Gord VE3OSM			OPEN
Feb 7	Sun	Doug VE3OMZ Pat VE3KJQ	Jim VE3GJY Fred VE3BAJ		
Feb 13	Sat	Fred VE3NJV Ric VE3NJM	Leo VE3NVL Paul VE3NPD		
Feb 14	Sun	Bill VE3OAI Paul VE3CEP	Bob VE3JDB Jerry VE3CDS		

This is a list of operators who have express a desire to operate VE3JW, the amateur radio station at the Museum of Science and Technology. Anyone else interested to operate the station is welcome to call Leo, VE3NVL at 225-0902.



The following is from the Pioneer Amateur Radio Club bulletin. Thanks to the writer Joe VE3BAD.

## CAMP X

Shortly before our April meeting, Eric asked me if I would review a recent book he had seen. The book in question was CAMP X. I expect his request was reasonable since I spent from May 1942 until February 1947 at the camp.

I found the first part of the book a Little hard to get into since it seemed to be the standard political crud that modern writers seem to feel they have to put into a book when writing about anything where the United States may have been involved. This writer seems to feel that the prime reason for setting up the camp was to impress the Yanks etc. He makes much of visits by American personnel to be trained and/or weekend "look see" visits. Certainly there may have been some Americans amongst the trainees, but certainly they were hard to spot. Any personnel being trained for military activity that I met seemed to be from Europe and were trained to go back and work in the underground. The group of people that I worked with directly were all radio oriented and were 95% Canadian Radio Amateurs. Our job in the beginning was to monitor all available radio frequencies for coded radio messages. Some of this monitoring was done in Canada and our group had been trained to go to South America to monitor known German personnel communicating with Germany. The war changed and most of us were used in the communications network "HYDRA" set up at the Camp.

Many people do not realize the situation in 1939 and during the early part of the war. There was just no equipment readily available to fight a war. That is much of the story throughout this period and we saw it first hand at the Camp. We acquired "junk" and made it work. If nothing else, I learned to "make do".

The transmitting equipment was put together originally from a large Ham transmitter that was acquired quietly in Toronto. By careful modification and stretching recommended component limits, this rig started us off with a 3500 watt input CW transmitter. The poles for the antennas were put up by a local hydro crew and our major transmitter was a 50 KW broadcast transmitter picked up I suppose at a garage sale in the US (just imagine, buying a 50 KW transmitter in war time and getting it through customs!!!). This monstrous pile of used parts was pieced together with the aid of a few scribbled notes and a few pictures of the original installation by those Hams who had never seen a transmitter larger than 25 watts. In those days, one did not feed information into a computer and study it for two years to decide if the project was worth while. Benjamin deForest Bayly said do it and it was done.

If there was a problem, Pat Bayly always found a way to solve it. He developed the electro mechanical coding systems that allowed



us to transmit highly secret information over standard wire facilities and even via short wave radio which the enemy could monitor but could not break the code. When traffic load became too great for manual re-typing of the teletype messages to morse code format, Pat Bayly developed an electronic BAUDOT to Morse code conversion system. Due to the instability of the equipment available, the system was not practical for day to day work. Hardly missing a beat, he worked out a method to modify a standard model 14 Teletype Corporation strip printer which was married to a Creed wheatstone code tape perforator, thus developing the first mechanical BAUDOT teletype code to Morse code converter. Pat had no hang ups, if electronics would'nt work then mechanicals would. Other than our receivers, which were HRO's in the early days and AR 88's later, everything electronic was assembled from Pay Bayly's ideas on the spot. This included conversion of the receivers to triple diversity receivers with their mixing panels to the construction of the rhombic antennas. This is the missing story of Camp X.

I found some baloney in the story and I am sure there is much more than I found. There is a part where a group of specialists came in to write the story of Camp X and worked out of a concrete block office. I never saw any concrete block office and I serviced the equipment these people used.

Eric once asked me if I had met Ian Fleming at the camp. Well I never had and this book mentions some of Fleming's exploits, one challenging feat was swimming underwater to an old tanker anchored off shore and placing an underwater charge on it and then swimming back. Well I am afraid I never saw an old tanker anchored off shore so I imagine most of these stories are just good writing to excite readers of Fleming.

Generally the people I worked with on both sides of the camp were normal people who did normal things so many of the Fleming like exploits were figments of someones imagination.

There wer fun times at the camp. Probably the most interesting period was when a group of girls arrived to work in the communications building. It was fun booby trapping their beds with home made micro switches so that as they moved into the most comfortable sleeping position a bell would go off and wake them. Surprising as it must be, we got away with booby trapping most of the raw recruits beds without ever getting caught.

Camp X did exist and certainly from where I observed, it was a Canadiar British venture. It produced a lot of trained personnel for the continent with equipment and ideas developed at the camp. Many of the training procedures would be frowned on today by people who have never been shot at and for some reason believe that only the US are nasties and the USSR is the peace camp of the world. HYDRA, the communications side of the operations was a tremendous operation that worked well with people who knew how to make things work.



Also received from Fred.

Editor Rambler,

I like a hand-held 2 meter rig. Even if I had a proper base station and a mobile, I would still like the "HT". If it is more convenient to operate in the living room, and no higher-power rig is available there, local net check-in is no problem. Similarly, for any other room in the house, or the garage, or the patio.

No matter how sophisticated the main rig might be, it can still give problems. One is not stuck if he had his "HT".

We are cautioned to be very careful in hospital environment. If caution is observed and permission granted an HT is a great comfort if the amateur is confined there.

Other uses suggest themselves. E.G. for listening to another net while monitoring the regular one.

I am hoping to add something more powerful; meantime, I like my "HT".

73Fred VE3BAJ

answer to "could you pass"  
28-2 1.71-2 2.11-1

OVMRC  
P.O.Box 5530 STN F  
OTTAWA ONTARIO  
K2C 3M1



FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS

JIM HAMILTON VE3GJY  
2038 ARCH ST.  
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K1G 2H1

