

AT LAST WIRELESS

has now reached the stage when only top grade goods will give you the results to equal the other fellow's. The sellers of shoddy goods are going and in their place are now appearing firms with reputations at stake.

We are one of the firms, and we have the goods, but we cannot think of a name to call them.

We have therefore decided to offer to readers of the Listener In, a two-valve and crystal set absolutely free for the best trade name that can be suggested for our goods.

SET

The conditions are as follows:—

1. The name shall become the property of the T.I. Co. for registration purposes.
2. Every entry must be accompanied by stamped envelope addressed to entrant.
3. This offer is not open to members of trade houses.
4. Every entry absolutely free.
5. Alternative suggestions for a design will be considered.

FREE

The
Technical Instrument
Company

403 ELIZABETH STREET,
MELBOURNE.

With the Experimenters.

By Maxwell Howden

The Federal Convention — 2CM in Melbourne — Time Signals from America — On Five Metres — Radio in Central Australia.

THE Federal Convention that was held in Perth last month has done much to solidify the position of the Wireless Institute in Australia. It seems that they missed nothing that could possibly have any bearing on amateur wireless matters during the next 12 months.

All wavelengths, hours of working, stations to do the work, and the nature of the work to be done were dealt with. As far as Victoria is concerned, our delegate left here fully primed with our views, and according to the report of the convention, he gained all points. The most important of these, and the one for which he had to battle hardest, was the direct representation of affiliated clubs on the councils of the State divisions.

The whole of the new constitution seems to be based on the lines of the American Radio Relay League, with a few alterations and additions to suit local conditions. This is all to the good, except that by it we lose, at least for the time being, one of our leading experimenters. This is 3JU, the first Victorian "ham" to establish two-way communication with another State. If I remember rightly, this was his work near the end of 1922, with Mr. Watkins, of Hobart, in those days A7AA, but recently changed to 7DX. Mr. Hall was also the first Victorian to definitely receive signals from American amateur stations.

It was found necessary at the Federal Convention to decree that all members of the Federal Executive should reside at the seat of government for the year. Next year the Federal Convention will be held in Sydney, so that is the present seat of government, and thither Mr. Hull has had to go. It is not at present known what his position on the Federal Executive is to be, but we will not be left long in doubt.

At all events, though he will be sadly missed from our ranks, we know that it is in a good cause, and that New South Wales will be better off for having one of our best men to show them how.

2CM has spent a whole week at the Glaciarium, and proposes to put in this week seeing some Victorian stations. We trust that he is now properly acclimatised, and will suffer no ill effects from our severe weather conditions.

Time Signals from NKF

The Observatory at Washington is sending out time signals from the short wave station NKF every night during September, so that exact geographical positions all over the world may be checked by the comparison of relative times. This, although apparently useless, should prove at least interesting.

3ZN has taken the week-end off this time after his strenuous efforts to be heard on five metres. These same five metres turned out to be

only 3.4 when they were properly checked, but since I could not get down below 7.5 it did not make it much harder. These tests will be continued at 11 a.m. next Sunday, and all those interested are requested to get in touch with either Mr. Israel or myself for further particulars.

A Test With England

I had a long test with Mr. Ledger, second operator at G2KF, last Sunday. We started at 4.15 p.m. Melbourne time, and finished up shortly after 6 o'clock. By then his signals had faded considerably, and atmospheric conditions had become very bad here, but he seemed to receive my signals quite clearly right to the end. I took the opportunity of sending a message to G2NM to the effect that if he would listen for Australians between 32 and 37 metres—where we are supposed to be—instead of 45—where we hope we are not—we might be able to put over some two-way telephony.

After this had been acknowledged, and the usual formalities were over, he asked me to try my telephony. He could hear it, but could only understand a word here and there. He then tried his, but the QRN was by that time too strong to be able to pass any judgment on it. All I could tell was that his carrier was not very strongly modulated.

Central Australia Expedition

The expedition to the centre of Australia is on the air every Sunday morning from 11 a.m. until 7 p.m. on a wavelength of 20 metres. Hearing A5BG calling this station (8AC) and saying that he could not find him, I changed down to 20 metres, and had the good fortune to come across him almost at once. His signals are very strong, with a rough D.C. note.

When he signed off I called him on 34 metres, and he came back at once. Amongst other things he told me that the set which the Victorian expedition took with them was out of action for the time being for want of a means of driving the high tension generator, so that it is a waste of time to look for 5NG at present.

One by one the old 150 to 200 metre stations are reappearing down below 40 metres. The two most notable of the latecomers are 2LO and 2GQ. Their notes are the same as ever, but their signals are now both stronger and steadier.

3BM has temporarily overcome his transformer troubles by borrowing one from 3JU, and his signals are much the better for it.

2YI, although until quite recently the strongest interstate station, is now eclipsed by 5BG, who drowns even local "HE" stations.