

MANITOBA CALLING

September 1946



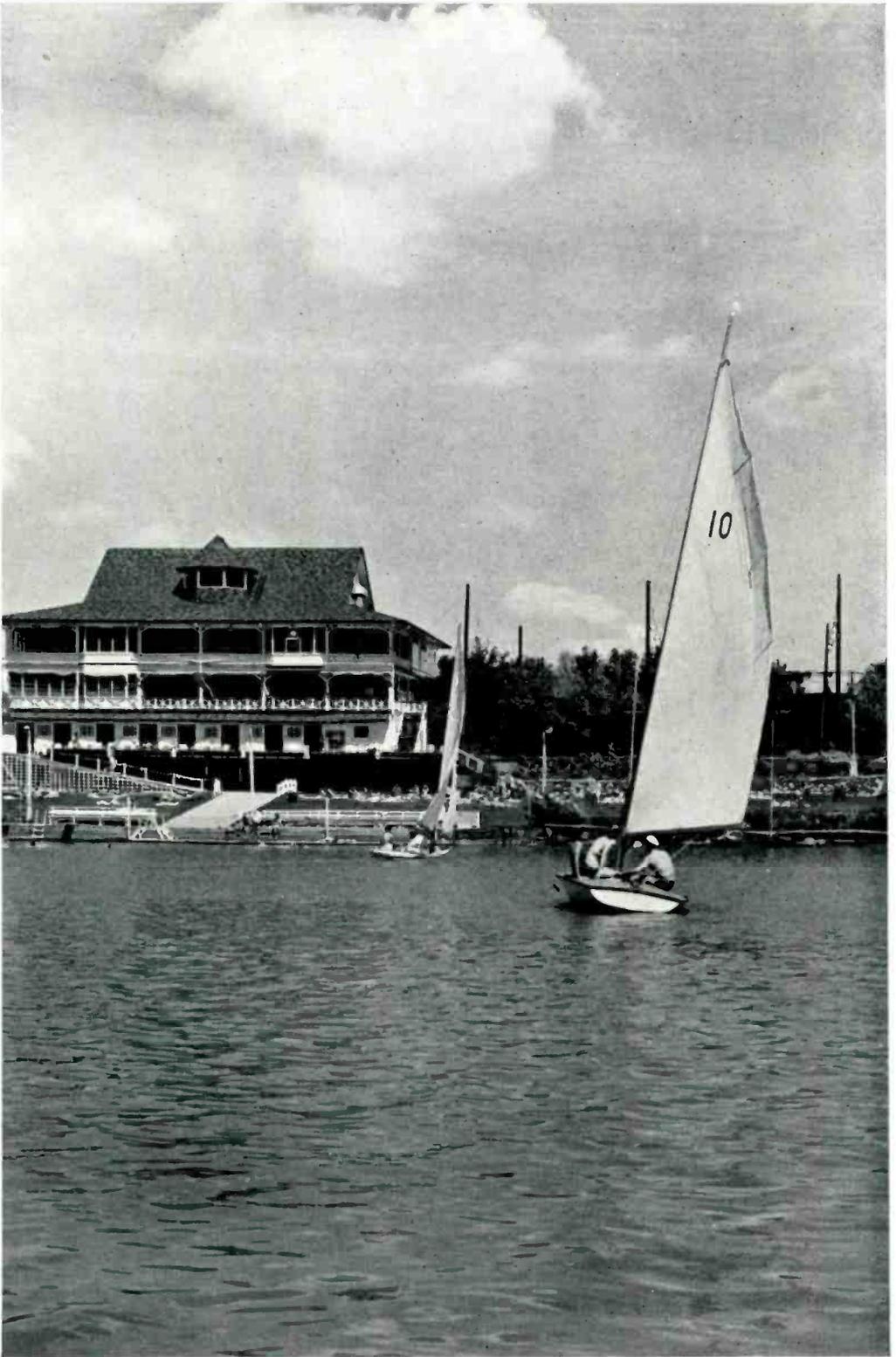
TEACHERS

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Canoe Club, on Red River, St. Vital

—CKY Photo.



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Between Ourselves

OUR COVER

This month a Winnipeg artist, John Phillips, has provided us with a scene which depicts one of the humours of school-days as many of us remember them. Whether or not the boys of this generation take white rats and mice into the class-room is something we wouldn't know. We just hope we shall not be charged with suggesting a variant to the Mary's lamb episode.

Schools will be re-opening when this issue appears and many little people will be starting out for the first time. Like their older brothers and sisters, some will go gladly and others "creeping like snail unwillingly". For all of them the day they begin school will be a milestone on the highway of life, marking the occasion when professional educators take a hand in the task of bringing them up. It is an appropriate moment, too, for us to think of the large part of our duty we are apt to impose on the teachers, often leaving it to them not only to give formal instruction according to the curriculum but to mould character by precept and example.

Radio has responsibilities, too—some of them still awaiting recognition. One of its admitted functions is to assist educational authorities in every practicable manner. This, CKY and CKX have done since these stations were established, not merely accepting ready-made programmes but on occasion initiating experiments in education by radio which were new in Canadian broadcasting.

GOODBYE SUMMER

A notable fact observed in and about Greater Winnipeg during the summer just passing has been the renewed activity on our rivers, the Red and the Assiniboine. Sailboats, reduced in number during the war, are back again, adding their white sails to the natural beauty of the scene. Motor launches, no longer laid up through gasoline shortage, are droning in the stream, and the Winnipeg Rowing Club brought out the oarsmen and an interested crowd along the shore on the revival of their annual regatta. Canoes are plentiful again, many of them carrying radio receivers whose music wafts pleasantly—or otherwise, according to taste—across the water.

Among the busiest spots have been the Winnipeg Canoe Club and the St. Vital Swimming Club, pictured in this issue. The boating season is about over, however, and as the trees assume the flaming tints of autumn the process of dismantling and berthing will be reminders of the inevitability of winter.



FALL PROGRAMMES

Again we are arriving at one of those moments which are a headache to radio editors who are striving to keep up with schedule revisions. Listeners should tune in CKY's "Listening Guide", broadcast on week-days at 8.12 a.m. and 6.10 p.m. (Saturdays at 8.27 a.m. and 6.10 p.m.), effective until September 28th.

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

Winnipeg's Distinguished Visitor



Field Marshal, Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, G.C.B., D.S.O.

When Monty Crashed at Oldenburg

By D. R. P. COATS

Monty was late. Twelve hundred officers and other ranks of the Third Canadian Division, the Royal Navy, the British Army, and representatives of Military Government detachments in the area sat waiting in Radio City Music Hall, Oldenburg, wondering what had detained him. Monty was to speak to us for thirty minutes at 1145 hours on August 22nd, (1945) and here it was 1150 hours and the man who had launched giant military offensives with split-second timing was five minutes overdue. Then came the shock.

A brigadier mounted the stage and announced that the Field Marshal's plane had crashed at the nearby airport. No-one seemed to have been seriously injured, but the Field Marshal had been rushed to hospital for a check-up. The hour which followed was the longest I can recall spending in any theatre, for there was nothing to relieve the mixture of monotony and anxiety, and we dared not leave to file a news story or seek more particulars for fear we might miss Monty's entrance.

At last he came, wearing the familiar battle dress, limping slightly and with adhesive tape on both hands. He still wore the famous black beret from the tank corps, a headgear which emphasized the prominence of his nose. A keen sense of humour twinkled in his eyes and played about the "laugh wrinkles" on his cheeks. There was no mistaking the man who had matched wits with Rommel and made the world sometimes forget the grimness of his battles in certain sporting aspects suggestive of a big game hunt.

There were no preliminaries. Monty stood in the centre of the stage and said in matter-of-fact tones: "I must apologize for the delay, but I am lucky to be here at all as my plane is a complete wreck". He then proceeded immediately with his speech, holding his sides as if adding support to the tight strapping in which we learned the medics had bound him. We knew he had not come all the way from his headquarters

at Bad Oeyenhausen to talk trivialities, nor were we disappointed.

In an easy informal style he spoke first about the war and why the Allies had won it. "In 1941 it did not seem possible that we could win". The enemy had made some bad mistakes, among which were the attack on Russia and Japan's descent upon Pearl Harbour. Another enemy error was that the Nazis, having lost the advantage in Normandy, decided to continue fighting south of the Seine instead of pulling back to the north. By December, 1944, they had equipped new divisions, which was "a creditable performance", but then they lost the great counter-offensive against the Americans in the Ardennes and thus were prevented from turning on Russia. The next blunder was in deciding to fight the Battle of Germany west of the Rhine instead of east, "losing so terribly in personnel and materiel that the situation was bad beyond recovery".

When War was Won

It was interesting to hear the Field Marshal tell us just at what moment of the war in Europe he knew that we had won. Said he, "I knew when we were lined up at the first of March that the end of the war was in sight. How soon depended on how quickly we could cross the Rhine. Once we were over the Rhine and forcing mobile warfare upon Germany, victory was near. It soon came, and the remarkable thing then was the way in which our armies turned over from fighting to the tasks of Military Government."

Still pressing his hands to his hips as if movement of his body were painful, Monty carried on with his speech, bringing many chuckles and bursts of applause from the audience as he described with humorous sallies his duties as combined military and civil administrator. Then, in serious vein, he turned to the problem of food.

Germany had little food, and the prospects for the coming winter were very



Theatre in Oldenburg, Germany, named by our troops "Radio City Music Hall".

Here Field Marshal Montgomery spoke after his crash.

Here, also, thousands of Canadians saw "Meet the Navy" during its three weeks' run in Oldenburg.

grave. The average ration was eleven hundred calories per day. Our own, he said, averaged four thousand. "I am advised that the minimum necessary to sustain life is fifteen hundred and fifty calories daily". The coal shortage in Germany was aggravated by the fact that the miners were not getting enough food. The lack of housing accommodation was another problem. "People won't have sufficient resistance against disease. An outbreak of influenza might sweep Europe, and under-nourished people would die like flies. I am devoting great attention now to what I call 'the battle of winter'." Monty turned then to matters of leave and repatriation—of very deep concern to the troops at that time—and concluded with a tribute to the assistance given by the overseas countries of the Empire "without which Britain could not have come through".

I have heard Monty accused of "showmanship"—a quality not usually approved by stuffed shirts who lack it. Perhaps showmanship is the word for his abundant personality: it might be a keen sense of the dramatic. Whatever it is, we should be thankful when it is found in men upon whose knowledge and judgment we are depending in a conflict whose outcome will decide our future way of living or our continuing to enjoy life at all. Such incidents as the wearing of a sergeant's beret should be cherished, with Winston Churchill's V-sign and cigar, among the things which were light relief in men who devoted immeasurable energies and intellects to extri-

cating us from a situation which often, but for their priceless touches of comedy might have seemed not merely desperate but hopeless.

Following the meeting, some of us hurried over in our jeeps to Number 16 Canadian General Hospital, to which the Field Marshal was rushed for further examination. We quizzed the doctors and learned that X-rays had disclosed that Monty had chipped a piece from his second lumbar vertebra, suffered cuts on both hands, and a sprained ankle. In



The Wrecked Aircraft

less than an hour he was driven in his staff car to General Chris Vokes' headquarters at Bad Zwischenahn where he awarded decorations to a number of Canadian troops.

I saw the wrecked plane next day, a tangle of sticks and metal where it had pancaked thirty feet on to the brick

CANADIAN SOPRANO



Jean Dickenson

Our charming Montreal-born star of "The Album of Familiar Music" continues to please listeners to the Bayer-Aspirin programme on Sunday evenings (CKY—8.30 p.m.). Prior to her long run on "The Album", Jean was a much-travelled girl. She has lived in India and speaks Hindustani.



R.C.A. VICTOR PROGRAMME

Canadian-born Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster, comedy stars of the Army Show, return to Canadian networks as the stars of the Wayne and Shuster Show, a new musical variety programme commencing Thursday, Sept. 12th, 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. (CKY).

roadway beside the hedge bordering the air field. How Monty, his aide and his pilot escaped with no more serious injuries is another of those inexplicable freaks of fate. Whenever Monty thinks of Oldenburg he is not likely to forget the day he came there to speak to us and "just dropped in".

RADIO AND THEATRE CONTRASTED

Broadcasting is now probably the most universal and popular of the arts. It functions for the entertainment of an audience numbered not in thousands but in millions. But—and here is the point—they are millions of individuals, and not masses of people sitting in rows of seats as they do in the theatre or in the cinema, reacting together.

People are receptive in quite a different way when they are alone—or nearly alone—from when they are in a crowd, and the accomplished broadcaster will always recognize this fact.

—Denis Johnston, Programme Director of BBC's Television Service, in "London Calling".



DR. DONNELLY RETURNS

Back from vacation, Rev. W. E. Donnelly, D.D., Pastor of Young United Church, Winnipeg, has commenced another series of five-minute talks on CKY with the title "The Voice of Inspiration". Bringing comfort to shut-in lis-



Rev. W. E. Donnelly, D.D.

teners and inspiration to all who hear him, Dr. Donnelly is now broadcasting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9.30 a.m.

Collections of his radio talks have been gathered in two books which have been widely read. These volumes are "The Golden Side of Life" and "The Gate Beautiful".

In CKX Studios



Very popular features at CKX until the summer vacations intervened, were Roy

Brown's Studio Ensemble, (top picture) and a girls' trio "Three Shades of Blue", (middle picture).



From left to right, personnel of the Studio Ensemble are:— Roy Brown, leader and vibraharp; Albert Johnson, violin; Percy Brown, trumpet, saxophone and vocals; Andy Twa, violin; Harry Boon, piano; May Selwood, violin; Nick Becker, guitar; Frank Stanley, announcer.

The Three Shades of Blue are:— Eileen Smith, Doris Perkin and Glenys Davies, with Harry Boon at the piano.

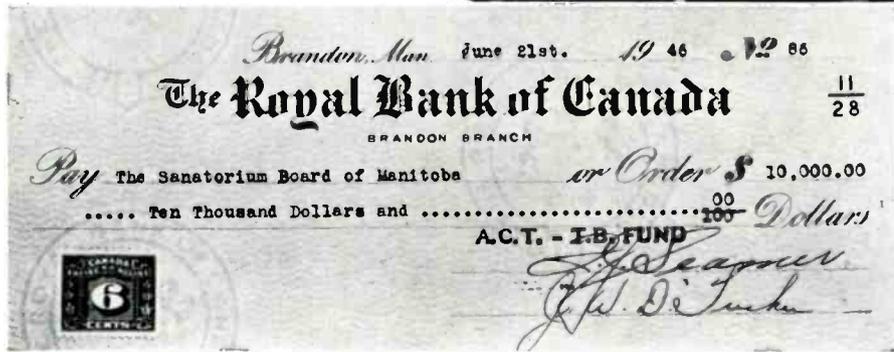
The lower photograph shows a shot of the Ensemble in CKX studio as seen through the soundproof window of the control booth. In the foreground of the "booth's-eye view" is operator Derek Nelson.



Programme Director Eric Davies of CKX is expecting the Studio Ensemble and Three Shades of Blue features to resume late in September, but dates had not been set when we went to press.

Community Service by CKX

Cash raised by broadcasts made possible the purchase of this X-ray unit.



A cheque for ten thousand dollars was recently presented to the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba by Fred Seamer, local committee chairman of the Brandon Associated Commercial Travellers, following a previous amount of \$7,500 given last December. The entire sum was raised in a series of 26 broadcasts over CKX, Brandon, the programmes originating in western Manitoba towns. In centre picture, left to right:—Harold Wallis, W. F. Seller, Manager CKX, H. T. Decatur, Fred Seamer, Major G. W. Northwood, Chairman Sanatorium Board, A. K. Godfrey, Vice-Chairman, Ron Deacon, CKX, Dr. E. L. Ross, Eric Davies, Programme Director CKX.

Broadcasts to Schools

New Series of Commence



MISS GERTRUDE McCANCE
*Supervisor of School Broadcasts
Manitoba Department of Education*

highest honours are due Miss Gertrude McCance, Supervisor of this activity in the Manitoba Department of Education.

As the result of arrangements made by the CBC with the educational authorities of Manitoba and western provinces, aided by competent committees, not forgetting the valuable assistance by teaching staffs and the enthusiastic help given by a host of students who have participated in the programmes, broadcasting to schools has made remarkable progress during the past few years. Its future place in Canadian education seems to be assured, though there are still many difficulties to be overcome:

Co-operating with the Manitoba Department of Education and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, CKY and CKX will carry the School Broadcasts during the coming season, at 3.00 p.m. Central Standard Time, on week-days except Saturdays.

A number of factors have combined to advance broadcasting to schools very considerably since CKY inaugurated the first serious attempt in Canada to apply radio to educational purposes in 1923. Among these factors are the improved coverage provided by present stations and the greater number of radio sets installed in schools. Solution of the problems of transmission and reception, however, while essential to the success of the project, would have been useless without programmes worth broadcasting and receiving. For her work in the development and application of school broadcasting technique in this province,

3.00 p.m. C.S.T.

MONDAYS

"Le quart d'heure français"
directed by Alfred Glauser



"Song and Rhythmic Play"
directed by Mrs. Christie,
assisted by Miss Ruth Gordon



TUESDAYS

"Science on the March"



WEDNESDAYS

"Tales of Adventure"

Manitoba Schools

CKY - CKX to
October 4th

A new brochure "Young Manitoba Listens", issued by the Manitoba Department of Education, sets forth the programme for the 1946-47 school year and provides extensive notes to aid teachers in obtaining for their pupils maximum benefits from the broadcasts. In a foreword to the booklet, Dr. R. O. MacFarlane, Deputy Minister of Education, writes:—

"An examination of the material . . . will show a tendency to blend the radio programme more completely with the curriculum. Radio can no longer be regarded as a pleasant diversion only. It is an effective method of instruction. It



DR. R. O. MACFARLANE
*Deputy Minister of Education
Province of Manitoba*

3.00 p.m. C.S.T.

THURSDAYS

"Listening is Fun"
(Intermediate Music)



FRIDAYS

National Series:
"They Build a Nation"



"Four Canadian Poets"



*Highlights for the term commencing in
January will include "Science and
Clothing," "Folk Music," "Animals
and Birds of Canada," "Macbeth,"
"What's in the News," etc.*

can, however, only fulfil the purposes for which it is intended when it achieves the complete co-operation of the classroom teacher."

The brochure contains some excellent advice to teachers on the use of school broadcasts, urging suitable preparation by advance outlines of the programme to be heard and appropriate activities as a "follow up". Special warning is given against overcrowding the classroom or combining classes for auditorium listening. In other words, it is recognized that radio is better adapted to small groups than to mass listening.

There is a reminder, too, that the Department of Transport issues free receiving licenses to schools which use radio for educational purposes and which are in receipt of a grant from the provincial education department.

Historical Manitoba

ALEXANDER HENRY BUILDS A FORT AT PARK RIVER

By A. DACK.



Scene near Morden, Manitoba

The present article is based upon facts taken from a study of Alexander Henry's "Journal". Henry kept a descriptive diary for a period of fifteen years. For a period of 85 years it lay buried among dusty volumes in the library at Ottawa. In 1895 the Journal was examined, re-edited and published by Elliott Coues of New York, celebrated author of books on adventure and history dealing with the explorers Pike, Lewis and Clark and David Thompson.

This famous journal describes incidents, travels and historical data of the Pembina, Red River and Souris country, during the period from 1799 to 1815—Weather conditions, drought and flood are described from year to year. It is the first authentic data of Stanley and Rhineland conditions previous to the year 1870.

Henry's journal began in the fall of 1799, when he was stationed at "White Mud" Fort on the White Mud river (Gladstone, Man.). He takes horse-back rides to Portage la Prairie Fort. He mentions the great scarcity of animals. It was a bad year for the hunter and

trapper; "animals were so scarce that we suffered much from hunger". On December 19th and 20th they ate nothing. On the 21st they received a moose head which was boiled and divided among 17 persons. On February 19th, 1800, Henry left the White Mud Post for Qu'Appelle River. The trip took sixteen days. He saw only two buffalo on the whole journey. These were sighted near Mantagne a la Bosse Fort (near Virden, Man.). "Hunger was the general cry at our establishments (North West Co.) along the Assiniboine River." He returned to White Mud Post on March 13th, and remained there until about June 30th. Total profits in fur business at the post for the season were "upward of \$3,300."

After going to Fort William with his cargo of furs to exchange them for next year's supplies, Henry received orders to build a new post on the upper Red River. He chose the first site at or near Grafton, N.D., at the junction of the Red and Park River. This he called Park River Post. It was in operation for several years, and developed in that per-

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

iod to a very busy place. Henry, in his report on building operations gives the following details as to the lumber used and its distribution:

PARK RIVER POST, OCTOBER, 1880
(16 miles east of Park River, N.D.)

STOCKADES—	
15 ft. long, oak	564
8 ft. long, oak	564
6 ft. long, oak, for bastion	100
5 ft. long, oak, over the 2 gates	34
7 to 15 ft. long for laths	34
8 ft. long for planks (for gates).....	14
PEGS—	
18 ins. long for stockades	770
STOCKADES—	
7 ft. long for planks for bastions	20
TOTAL	2,100

Space restrictions compel omission of details relating to building the dwelling-house, store-house and shop.

The men building the Post worked hard; and as North-West Company brigades always included a complement of carpenters, blacksmiths and experienced woodworkers, we can imagine the fort would be well constructed and with its substantial oaken timbers would present a formidable obstacle to the Sioux Indians who resented the approach of the trading posts. This fort was a replica of other forts that were built at such places as Pembina, Fort la Souris (Souris River) and Montagne a la Bosse (Virden). Park River Post was about 55 miles south-southeast of Morden. From this point Henry made several tours of inspection to the Pembina Hills (called "Hair Hills" by him). He made one trip to the Walhalla area, later called Langlois' Hair Hill's Post. The annual report on business done reads as follows:—643 beaver skins, 125 black bear, 23 brown bear, 102 red fox, 83 wolf, 160 raccoon, 70 fisher, 31 buffalo robes, etc., etc., and 34 ninety lb. bags of pemmican.



HAPPY GANG IN U.S.

While the Happy Gang broadcasts were off the Canadian network for the summer vacation, their transcriptions have been going strong on more than twenty stations in the United States and indications are that many other American stations will soon be carrying Canada's most popular show.

"THEY TELL ME" RETURNS



Claire Wallace

Home after an exciting sojourn in Mexico, Claire Wallace, nationally known commentator, has returned to the air, and is heard on CKY, via CBC Trans-Canada Network at 12 30 p.m. C.D.T. on the Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd. programme series, "They Tell Me."



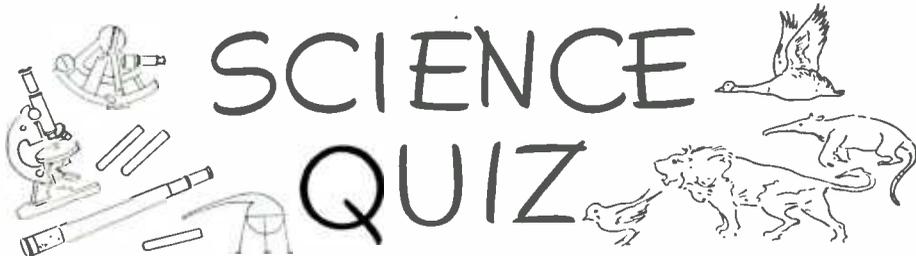
NEW FEATURE

"The Jack Smith Show", a brand new radio programme sponsored by the makers of Oxydol, is, in the parlance of show business, going over with a bang. Jack Smith, singer and genial master of ceremonies, brings to the microphone big-name guest stars and Earl Sheldon's orchestra. CKY, via CBC Trans-Canada network at 6.15 p.m. C.D.T., Mondays through Fridays.



VISITORS INVITED

United States residents addressing enquires to Canadian government authorities concerning travel, etc., in Manitoba are mailed complimentary copies of Manitoba Calling, inviting them to visit the studios of CKX Brandon and CKY Winnipeg.



By L. T. S. NORRIS-ELYE, Director, Manitoba Museum.

7. Ballistics . . . Pistols, Etc.

Q. 1. How did pistols come to be introduced?

A. Invented in 1540 at Pistoia, Italy, the early types had a short single barrel with heavy butt nearly at right angles to the barrel and usually fitted with wheel-locks. In the 16th and 17th centuries, fine duelling pistols were made, sometimes in pairs. Some were double-barrelled, with barrels side by side and some with one barrel below the other. Later models had flintlocks and then percussion caps.

Q. 2. What is the history of the revolver?

A. In the 16th century was invented the idea of a revolving breech and one barrel, but it does not seem to have been applied to pistols at that time. The first revolvers that were fired with a percussion cap had from six to eight barrels about 3 inches long and revolved by raising the hammer. These were known as "pepper-boxes". It was not until 1835 when the Colt revolver appeared that they became reliable. In the first Colts, each chamber was loaded through the muzzle and fired with a percussion cap. The barrel was revolved either by cocking the hammer, pulling the trigger or by both. Then followed breech-loaders using rim-fire, pin-fire and central-fire cartridges.

Q. 3. What is the history of guns for sport?

A. These date from the period of the wheel-lock and were used in about 1525

on the continent of Europe but rarely in England until about 1670. Prior to this time the long-bow in England and the cross-bow on the continent were the usual sporting weapons. Double-barrelled shot-guns were not in general use until the 19th century.

Q. 4. What are meant by the terms .22 rifle and 12 bore (or gauge) shot-gun?

A. By .22 rifle is meant a rifle that is .22 inch in internal diameter. Many continental rifles are described by the internal diameter in millimetres. By 12 bore we mean that the internal diameter of the barrel (apart from the choke at the muzzle) is the same as that of a lead spherical ball of which 12 would weigh one pound. A 2 bore would admit a half pound lead spherical ball.

Q. 5. How are shot sizes numbered?

A. Each manufacturer has his own number series and the numbers have no numerical association with the sizes of the pellets, but are merely catalogue numbers, usually starting with letters for sizes larger than No. 1. In Britain there were several shot towers, each with its own series. The most widely accepted series in England is that of Newcastle-on-Tyne in which No. 6 shot gives 272 pellets to the ounce, but in some U.S. factories this size might likely approximate size 5 Newcastle.

In Manitoba's Playground



Canadian Army Photo.

Army Cadets in Riding Mountain Park

A group of Army Cadets swing arm-in-arm through the impressive entrance to their camp at Clear Lake in Riding Mountain National Park. Established last summer, the camp is the first permanently located Army Cadet Camp to be established in Canada. This summer it provided a healthful ten-day holiday for approximately 1,000 cadets from M.D. 10. Left to right are Ian MacIntosh, Bill Anderson, Ogilvie Thomson, Ronnie Barr, all of Winnipeg, and Jack Luce of Brandon, Man.

Among the courses of instruction provided for Canadian Army Cadets is one on Forestry, in which the boys are taught to know the trees and to protect them. The tall timbers of Riding Mountain made an ideal open air school.

**PROGRAMMES
CKX Brandon**

1000 Watts—1150 Kilocycles

Letters following certain items are initials of days of the week on which the features are broadcast. Times, Central Daylight.

SUNDAY

- 10.30—Concert Album.
- 11.00—City Church Service.
- 12.30—Canadian Party.
- 1.30—The Lutheran Hour.
- 2.00—CBS Symphony Orchestra.
- 5.00—Music for Sunday.
- 8.00—Meet Corliss Archer.
- 9.00—Art Hallman Presents.
- 10.00—CBC News (Daily).

MONDAY

- 7.30—News (Daily).
- 8.00—Musical Clock (MTWTFS)
- 8.30—News (Daily).
- 9.45—Morning Devotions (MTWTFS).
- 11.00—BBC News (MTWTFS).
- 2.30—Music of Manhattan (MWF).
- 6.00—News.
- 6.10—In the Spotlight (MTWTF).
- 7.00—Rhythm on the Range.
- 8.00—I Deal in Crime.
- 9.00—Contented Hour.
- 11.00—Summer Fallow.

TUESDAY

- 11.00—BBC News (MTWTF).
- 1.00—Rural Rhythm (Daily).
- 1.25—Livestock Review.
- 1.30—CBC Farm Broadcast (MTWTF).
- 7.30—Theatre of Romance.
- 8.00—Symphony Concert.
- 9.00—The Man Called "X".
- 9.30—Treasure Trail.
- 10.15—Brandon Artists' Series.

WEDNESDAY

- 7.00—Tomorrow's Concert Stars.
- 7.45—Kona-Kani Serenaders.
- 9.00—Beatrice Kay Show.
- 9.30—Author Meets Critic.
- 10.30—Invitation to Music.

THURSDAY

- 12.45—B.U.P. News (Daily).
- 8.00—Dick Haymes Show.
- 9.30—Rudy Vallee.
- 10.15—Brandon Artists.
- 10.30—Foster Hewitt Reporting.

FRIDAY

- 5.15—Echoes from the Tropics.
- 7.00—CBC Concert Hour.
- 8.00—Radio Here to Stay.
- 8.30—Sweet Cap Summer Show.
- 9.00—Gillette Fights.
- 10.30—Pacific Time.

SATURDAY

- 10.30—Salon Concert.
- 11.15—Melodies for Juniors.
- 2.00—Swing Matinee.
- 4.00—Saturday Concert.
- 6.30—Sports College.
- 7.30—Mayor of the Town.
- 8.00—National Barn Dance.
- 10.30—Art Hallman's Orchestra.

**NEW PORTRAIT OF WILF
DAVIDSON**



Back from England and Holland and now very busy as chief of CKY's production department, Wilf spared a little time to pose for this photograph. Among his many professional activities this summer was em-ceeding a series of community song-fests in Winnipeg parks, a job which he performed in his usual creditable style. Wilf is M.C. of the CBC Wednesday night show "Let's Play Charades" and will be singing in the "Red River Barn Dance" on Saturdays commencing early in September.



"THE MONEymAKERS"

A new quiz show will commence on CKY at 7.30 p.m., October 2nd. Called "The Moneymakers", sponsored by J. Lyons and Company, Canada, Limited, and advertising Lyons tea, coffee, cocoa and other products, the programme will be staged in Toronto and will have Roy Ward Dickson as master of ceremonies. Listeners who tune it in between 7.30 and 8.00 p.m. on Wednesdays will hear a good show with some original quiz angles.

Choristers Picnic by the Red River

"A great time was had by all" one day this summer, when 88 boys of the Juvenile and Senior Boys' Choirs of the Winnipeg Men's Musical Club were entertained by Mr. W. L. Parrish at his riverside home, Linton Lodge, West St. Paul, Man.

The genial host and big brother to the lads is in the second picture from the top, at the extreme left. In the third photograph, Miss Beth Douglas is conducting the choir.

Winners in the 1946 Manitoba Musical Competition Festival and broadcasters, too, on CKY, the choristers demonstrated their abilities in tug-o-war and other sports on this occasion. Also, their young voices blended in song, awakening pleasant echoes in the beautiful grounds of Linton Lodge.



MANITOBA CALLING

PROGRAMMES

15000 Watts

CKY WINNIPEG

990 Kilocycles

(All times Central Daylight)

Radio programmes are subject to change without notice. The following items are listed as a guide to some of the most popular features. For more details see Winnipeg daily newspapers. Daily programmes are shown in heavy type. Those marked * run on weekdays. Those marked † are on weekdays except Saturdays.

SUNDAY

- 9.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 9.45—Harmony Harbour—CBC.
- 10.00—Neighbourly News—CBC.
- 10.15—Prairie Gardener—CBC.
- 11.00—Church Service.
- 12.25—News.
- 12.30—Canadian Party—CBC.
- 1.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 1.30—Religious Period—CBC.
- 3.00—Light Concert Music.
- 4.00—CBC News.
- 5.00—Ozzie and Harriet—CBC—Int. Silver.
- 5.30—Canadian Short Stories.
- 5.45—BBC News.
- 6.30—CBC Star Time—CBC.
- 7.00—Church Service.
- 8.00—Once Upon a Time—CBC.
- 8.30—Album—CBC—Bayer Aspirin.
- 9.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 10.00—BBC News Reel—CBC.
- 11.30—Vesper Hour—CBC.
- 12.00—News, Time and Sign Off.

MONDAY

- 7.00—News.
- 7.05—990 Variety.
- 7.30—News.
- 8.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 8.05—990 Variety.
- † 8.15—Breakfast Club—Swift's.
- 9.30—Voice of Inspiration.
- † 10.00—Road of Life—CBC—P. & G.
- † 10.15—Big Sister—CBC—P. & G.
- 10.30—George's Wife—CBC—Whitehall Phar.
- † 10.45—Laura—CBC—Lever Bros.
- 11.00—BBC News—CBC.
- † 11.15—Lucy Linton—CBC—Sunlight Soap.
- † 11.30—Aunt Mary—Safeway Stores.
- † 12.00—The Happy Gang—CBC—Colg.-Palm.
- 12.30—They Tell Me—CBC—Robin Hood Flour
- † 1.00—News and Messages.
- † 1.30—CBC Farm Broadcast—CBC.
- † 2.00—CKY Matinee.
- † 3.00—Life Can Be Beautiful—CBC—Ivory.
- † 3.15—Ma Perkins—CBC—Oxydol.
- † 3.30—Pepper Young's Family—CBC—Camay.
- † 4.45—Gospel Singer—Templeton's.
- 5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
- 6.00—News—CKY.
- † 6.15—Jack Smith—CBC—P. & G.
- † 6.30—CBC News.
- 7.45—Rhythm and Romance—CBC—H.B. Co.
- 8.00—Lux Radio Theatre—CBC—Lever Bros.
- 9.30—Music We Name.
- 10.00—Summer Fallow—CBC.
- 10.30—Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra.
- 11.00—Music for You.

TUESDAY

- 10.30—George's Wife—CBC.
- 5.00—Western Five—CBC.
- 6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.

- 7.00—Big Town—Sterling Products—CBC.
- 7.45—Higgins Octette—CBC.
- 8.30—The Fred Waring Show—CBC—Johnson's Wax.
- 9.30—Leicester Square—CBC.
- 10.00—"Bleak House"—CBC.
- 10.30—Winnipeg Strings.

WEDNESDAY

- 9.30—Voice of Inspiration.
- 10.30—George's Wife—CBC—Whitehall Phar.
- 12.30—They Tell Me—CBC—Robin Hood Flour
- 5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
- 7.00—The M.T.S. Show—M.T.S.
- 8.00—The Geoffrey Waddington Show—CBC.
- 8.30—Curtain Time—CBC—Tuckett's.
- 9.30—Classics for Today—CBC.
- 10.15—Let's Play Charades—CBC.
- 10.30—Invitation to Music.
- 11.00—Sports Commentary—CBC.

THURSDAY

- 10.30—George's Wife—CBC.
- 5.00—Western Five—CBC.
- 6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.
- 7.00—Radio Repertory—CBC.
- 7.30—John and Judy—CBC—Lamont Corliss.
- 8.00—Kraft Music Hall—CBC—Kraft Cheese.
- 8.30—Wayne and Shuster—CBC—RCA Victor
- 9.30—Eventide—CBC.
- 11.00—Choral Programme.

FRIDAY

- 9.30—Voice of Inspiration.
- 10.30—George's Wife—CBC—Whitehall Phar.
- 12.30—They Tell Me—CBC—Robin Hood Flour
- 5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
- 6.45—The Old Corral—Soudack's.
- 7.00—CBC Concert Hour—CBC.
- 8.00—Gypsy Crossroads—CBC.
- 8.30—Waltz Time—CBC—Sterling Products.
- 10.30—Pacific Time—CBC.
- 11.00—George Kent and Two Pianos—CBC.

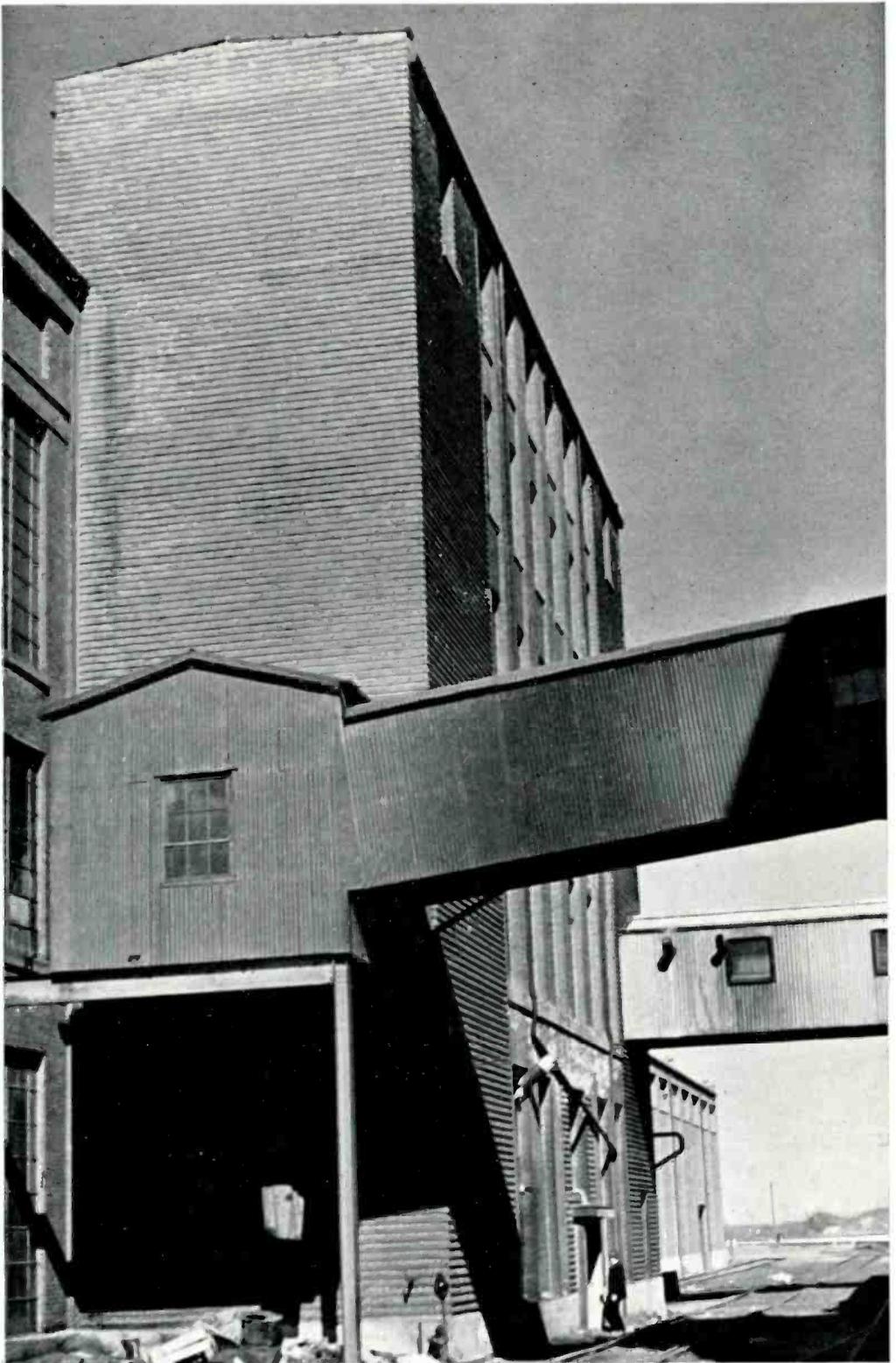
SATURDAY

- 9.45—Morning Devotions—CBC.
- 10.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 11.30—M.T.S. Show—M.T.S.
- 12.00—Music Hall Variety.
- 2.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 2.30—Let's Laugh and Get Acquainted—CBC.
- 6.30—British Variety Show.
- 7.30—Share the Wealth—CBC—Colg.-Palm.
- 8.00—La Plaza—CBC.
- 9.30—Hayloft Hoedown—CBC.
- 10.00—Red River Barn Dance—H. B. Co.
- 10.30—The Group of Seven—CBC.
- 11.00—Hawaiian Hospitality—CBC.
- 11.30—Three Suns Trio—CBC.



St. Vital Swimming Club

—CKY Photo.



Part of Sugar Beet Plant, Fort Garry, Manitoba

—Photo by J. Hartman.