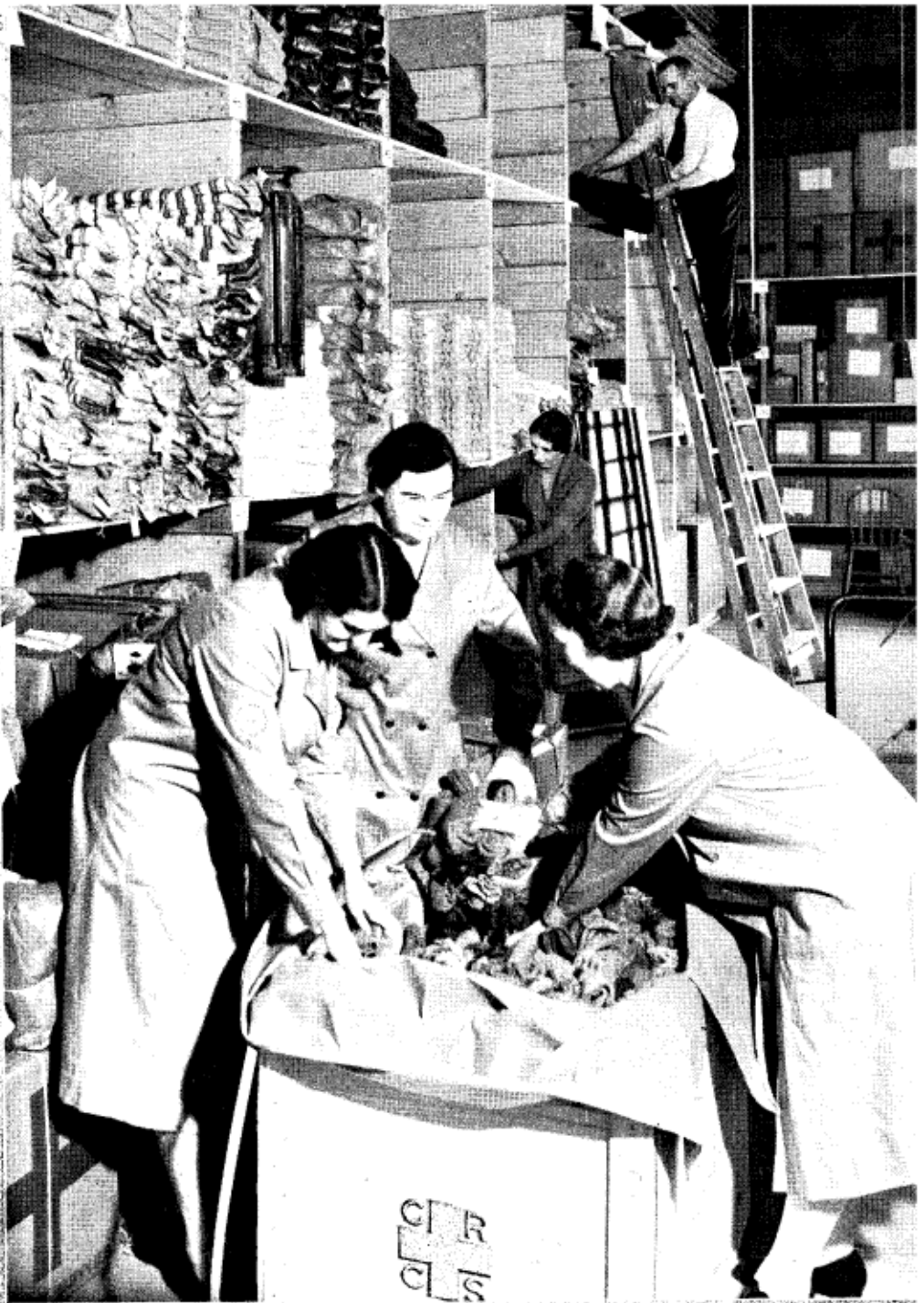


MAY  
1942

VOL.  
VI  
NO.  
5



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**A scene in Enderton Park, Crescentwood District,  
Winnipeg.**

# Manitoba Calling

An illustration at the top of the page features three main elements: on the left, a steam locomotive pulling a train; in the center, a radio tower with a large antenna structure; and on the right, a large cargo ship. These elements are set against a background of a city skyline and a stylized globe.

Vol. VI. No. 5.  
Single Copy  
5c

Address all communications to Public Relations Department,  
Radio Branch,  
Manitoba Telephone System,  
Winnipeg.

May, 1942.  
12 Issues, 60c.  
Post Free.

**A**N Ontario newspaper recently published a story about a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force, now a prisoner of war in Germany. He praised the Canadian Red Cross for the wonderful food parcels he is receiving. They are, he said, eagerly awaited as they mean so much.

There is nothing unusual about that flyer's comment as the Red Cross has received nearly 120,000 expressions of gratitude from prisoners of war acknowledging receipt of food parcels. But what makes it unusual is his request to his family that they donate \$10.00 monthly out of his pay for the duration of the war to this branch of Red Cross work.

He knows what the Red Cross means. The rest of us, by luck, are spared that realization. The food parcels he receives from Canada and mail from his relatives are the links that keep the memories of home green.

Every week hundreds of women voluntary workers pack the food parcels at Red Cross depots in Toronto and Montreal, and every week 40,000 parcels are ready for shipment to Switzerland from where they are sent to Italy and Germany.

What reward do these women receive? Nearly 120,000 "Thank Yous."



"Manitoba Calling"



# "Blended Rhythm" - - - -

Highlighted by stars of the radio world "Blended Rhythm" provides a pleasant half hour of music and comedy in the Tuesday evening schedules. The 20-piece orchestra on the show is under the direction of Eric Wild, who was leader of the world's first television orchestra over the BBC in England.

Eric left his home at Sault Ste. Marie to earn his degree of Professor of Mus. Bac. at the University of Michigan. He is also an Associate of the London College of Music.

Following engagements with many outstanding bands in Canada and the United States, Eric left for England in 1937, where he formed the "Tea-Timers", television's own dance band, the first of its kind in the world. After three years of pioneering in telecasting music, he returned to Canada.

Eric Wild's smooth arrangements with the 20-piece "Blended Rhythm" orches-



Shuster and Wayne  
Centre—Herb May

tra are attracting wide attention from both the public and music circles.

The Campbell Sisters, a popular feature on the "Blended Rhythm" show are known to both American and Cana-

The Campbell Sisters



## CKY - PROGRAMME CHA

Commencing with the broadcast of Sunday, May 10th, the CBC National News will be heard at 9:00 to 9:15 p.m., C.D.T. (CKY-CKX). This change will affect some of the evening programmes: "Treasure Trail", now heard at 9:00 p.m. Tuesdays, will move to 9:15 p.m. with the broadcast of May 12th, immediately following the National News.

"Penny's Diary" on Thursdays will be scheduled at 7:05 to 7:30 p.m. beginning May 7th. The summer series of Promenade Symphony Concerts will be heard 15 minutes later than at present, 9:15 to 10:15 p.m. Thursdays, as from May 14th. "Voices of Victory", in the Friday night schedules, will move to 9:15 (fifteen minutes later) on May 15th. The dramatic sketch "Newbridge", nightly Monday through Friday, will be heard as usual at 10:15 p.m., followed by the BBC News Reel at 10:30 p.m.

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## - - - An All-Star Canadian Variety Show



Eric Wild

dian radio listeners through their work with Horace Heidt's orchestra, and for their singing on CBC shows.

Another popular radio singer is Georgia Dey, whose sophisticated hand-

ling of sweet and swing numbers on supper dance broadcasts from Vancouver and Toronto had already made her a favorite with listeners from coast to coast, and earned her the title "Gorgeous Georgia Dey". Pictured with Georgia are "Pluto" and "Woogie", two of a collection of over 100 toy dogs, many of which have been presented to her by listeners in Canada, United States and Mexico.

Burt Austin, male vocalist on "Blended Rhythm" is another familiar radio personage, having been featured vocalist with Romanelli's Orchestra at Manoir Richelieu during the summer season.

The comedy element is provided by Frank Shuster and Johnny Wayne, pictured with Herb May, who announces the programme.

"Blended Rhythm", sponsored by the makers of Buckingham Cigarettes, is heard Tuesdays 7.30 to 8.00 p.m. (CBC—CKY—CKX).

Georgia Dey



### TIME CHANGES - CKX

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"Canada Marches", a new series of Wednesday evening presentations to the CBC National Network, will be scheduled at 9:15 to 9:45 p.m., commencing May 13th. The "Red River Barn Dance", on Saturdays at 10:30 to 11:00 p.m., will be replaced beginning with the broadcast of May 16th by "The Saturday Night Social". Please note that the above changes will become effective following the change to one hour earlier of the CBC National News, on May 10th. The current CKY schedule for Saturdays now includes four half-hour overseas broadcasts: 12:15 to 12:45 p.m.—Khaki Scrapbook; 4:00 to 4:30 p.m.—Gentlemen with Wings; 6:00 to 6:30 p.m.—Letters from Britain; 7:05 to 7:30 p.m.—With the Troops in Britain.

These four Saturday features are heard on CKY, and with the exception of Khaki Scrapbook, also on CKX.



## Good-by and Good Luck!

On Saturday, April 25, Professor V. W. Jackson broadcast his 853rd and concluding quarter-hour in a series of Nature Talks on CKY. In almost 20 years of weekly appearances before CKY microphones, Prof. Jackson built a tremendous following with his interesting observations and original presentations of his nature studies, teaching young and old alike an appreciation of all that is around us.

Prof. Jackson, long associated with the University of Manitoba, has left Winnipeg to take-up residence in the East, and with him go the very best wishes of his many hundreds of friends and listeners for continued success and happiness.



## LONDON CALLS THE WORLD

London now speaks to the world, via short waves, in forty languages (not counting English, Welsh and Gaelic). News bulletins broadcast in these languages by the BBC amount to eighty each day, with an additional twenty special weekly ones.

In alphabetical order, the forty tongues used are Afrikaans, Albanian, Arabic, Moroccan Arabic, Bengali, Bulgarian, Burmese, Cantonese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Greek for Cyprus, Hindustani, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Kuo Yue, Luxembourg Patois, Malay, Maltese, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Portuguese for Latin-America, Roumanian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Spanish for Latin-America, Swedish, Tamil, Thai, Turkish.

British broadcasting has certainly come a long way since the first "2LO" Station was licensed to broadcast for periods of seven minutes!

## ANNALS OF BROADCASTING

Another in the series of the month-by-month chronology of some of the outstanding events leading to present-day radio and communications.

May, 1915—Sailing from New York to Rome, Marconi, summoned by the King because of Italy's entry into the world war, predicted "visible telephony."

May, 1924—Utilizing short waves, Marconi talks by radiophone from his yacht off England to Australia.

May, 1926 — Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett flew over North Pole, from Spitzbergen, in a plane equipped with a short-wave transmitter to contact the base.

May, 1926 — Dirigible *Norge* soared across the Arctic and broadcast the first messages direct from the North Pole.

May, 1932—Numerous cities and ships at sea joined in radio tributes to Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph.

May, 1933—President Roosevelt broadcast his second "fireside chat"—speaking on the progress of his administration.

May, 1936 — *Zeppelin Hindenburg* broadcasts to United States and Germany on first Atlantic crossing.

May, 1936—British superliner *Queen Mary* broadcasts scheduled programmes to American networks on maiden voyage to United States.

May, 1937—Crash of German dirigible *Hindenburg* at Lakehurst, N.J., is recorded by WLS radio crew, on the scene as the disaster occurred.

May, 1937 — Coronation of King George VI broadcast throughout the world over British Empire System; BBC televises coronation parade from Hyde Park Corner.

May, 1941—FCC in United States authorizes full commercial television; glass base adopted for recording discs because of aluminum shortage.

## Our Overseas Page



**The BBC at a Children's Party**

Photographed at a children's party, Cecil Madden of the BBC makes friends with two little girls who do not appear microphone shy. A broadcast was made from the party, which was held at one of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for bombed British children who have been individually adopted by Americans through the Foster Parents Plan for War Children Incorporated.



**Messages for the Boys Overseas**

Mr. Tomkin, of Teapot Lane, Aylesford, Kent, calls his son who is training for the R.A.F. in Canada. To get such messages the BBC goes to the towns and villages of Britain and invites relatives and friends to broadcast to their menfolk in the Forces over the BBC's overseas short wave service. Holding the microphone is Jane Welsh, a member of the BBC staff.

★ ★ ★

### THEY WORK TO MUSIC

A recent example of the tonic effect of music is the success of the BBC's "Music While You Work" programmes. These broadcasts, begun on June 23, 1940, were intended as an experiment to help keep up the spirits of those doing routine and often monotonous tasks in factories and workshops. Perhaps the best token of the appreciation the programmes have met with, from managers and workers alike, is that one factory alone has installed two hundred loudspeakers. It is known that the music is not only helping to relieve fatigue due to flagging interest, but actually stimulates drooping spirits to greater response. In some cases, production has increased spontaneously by as much as thirty percent.

But a great deal of understanding and forethought have gone into the preparation of these programmes. It has been found that the workers definitely prefer

tunes with which they are familiar, and which enable them to join in by humming or whistling. The numbers played must have a clearly defined melody, otherwise the only effect is a meaningless, blurred musical sound, mingled with the noise of machinery. Music of the "hot" variety is never included, because it does not answer the call for familiar melody. The most suitable rhythms from dance bands or theatre organs are found to be a jig or quick step tempo, very slow or very fast tunes are alike unsuited. And the rhythm must not be too strongly accented. With light orchestras and military bands, the rhythmic ideal is that of tunes which have a bright and lilting air.

Waltzes with Viennese lilt are popular, but the ordinary waltz is too slow to hold the attention amid the bustle and heterogeneous noises of a factory.

Naturally changes in tempo need to be frequent or the best-liked tunes would be "done to death".



# "I Blazed the First Link . . ."

Smouldering fur posts and rancorous Free Traders greet the writer as he blazes a trail through the hunting grounds of semi-hostile Sickannie Indians which will soon form part of a motor highway linking Winnipeg with Alaska.

By PHILIP H. GODSELL, F.R.G.S.  
Noted Fur Trader and Arctic Traveller.  
Author of "They Got Their Man," Etc.



Now, Alaska's thirty-million-dollar back door "Burma Road", linked with Edmonton, Winnipeg and Chicago to the east and Vancouver and Seattle to the west, is being slashed through these jungles by American Army engineers. And on March 18th, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King affixed their signatures to an historic document that will crack open this part of the Northwest and open a back-door highway by which American Doughboys, guns, tanks, and war supplies can be whirled by motorized transport from Chicago or Seattle to the heart of Alaska, to be used perhaps in an offensive launched across the thousand-mile Aleutian Island bridge against Tokyo.

The vision of Engineer Donald MacDonald of Fairbanks, sponsor of this defence highway, who warned two years ago that there was only one cannon to protect Alaska's fifteen thousand miles of undefended coastline—an old Russian cannon being used as a flowerpot on the Government lawns at Juneau—is about to become an accomplished fact. Only instead of following the route selected by Donald MacDonald and the Alaska Highway Commission, paralleling the Pacific Coast—where it would be vulnerable to enemy attack—the twenty-four-foot crushed rock motor highway will follow the pioneer road I blazed east of the Rocky Mountain ramparts from Fort St. John to Fort Nelson, and north via Canada's new line of defence airports to Whitehorse, and Fairbanks, commercial capital of Alaska.

Already truck-loads of khaki-clad American construction troops have reached the end of steel at Dawson Creek, near the Alberta-B.C. boundary. And truck-loads of American Doughboys

I little thought when I blazed that pioneer fur road from Fort St. John, on the swift-flowing Peace, to Fort Nelson, lonely fur post in the heart of the B.C. jungles, that within a decade and a half the hand of Mars would convert it into the first link in the twelve hundred mile Canada-Alaska Defence Highway that will link Winnipeg and the Land of the Star Spangled Banner with Alaska, and that American Doughboys and U.S. Army Engineers would be camped on my old stamping-grounds.

It was back in '25, before the North became air-conscious, when sled and scow and pack-train were still the time-worn means of travel, that I blazed that road. Alaska seemed a long way off in those days, and Hitler, a ludicrous, posturing figure with a Charlie Chaplin moustache, didn't seem destined to set the world aflame with his beer-hall eloquence.



## *"Manitoba Calling"*

and U.S. Army engineers have been whisked by motor trucks in twenty-seven hours to Fort Nelson — over a road that took me three weeks to negotiate by pack-train back in '25.

A century ago Fort St. John, headquarters of the American construction army on the Peace, was burned to the ground by marauding Beavers, and Guy Hughes, the factor, and his staff massacred to a man. Moved to its present site, it was threatened again in 1911, when Government surveyors started cutting base lines through what the Beaver Indians insisted were their hunting grounds, and Wolf and his predatory tribesmen were all set to shoot up Lucien Brenot's survey party and throw us "white dogs" into the Peace. All that saved us from massacre was the fact that I happened to have a bunch of tough, well-armed Crees around — and old Montaignais, the Beaver Chief, fell for a peace talk accompanied by a hand-out of tobacco, flour, tea and sowbelly that changed redskin minds from bloodshed to feasting. But I spent an uncomfortable night with that bunch of Cree hunters, hugging my Winchester behind the darkened log walls of my trading post, while half a thousand crazed Beaver braves whooped it up all night around their tepees on the flat.

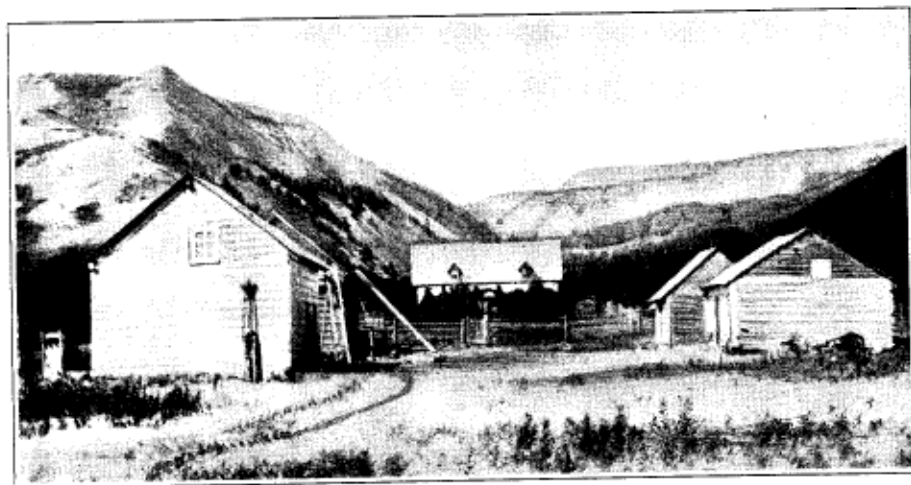
My two years sojourn on the back of

a shaggy cayuse or in a small horse-drawn caboose, converting the ancient Sickannie war-trail into a frontier sleigh-road, happened when a bunch of enterprising "free traders" introduced blitz methods into the fur trade by making a flanking movement via Fort Nelson, sending scowloads of goods down the Liard and Mackenzie Rivers while the Hudson's Bay steamer was still held up at Great Slave Lake with ice.

Establishing headquarters at my pre-war stamping-grounds of Fort St. John, I headed north with my half-breed guide, George Beaton, and a pack-train through the Beaver hunting-grounds to the domain of Chief Bellyfull's bellicose Sickannies.

Chief Bellyfull didn't like the whites. Some years before, with Wolf and a horde of mounted Beavers, he'd pounced on a band of unoffending settlers camped atop the thousand-foot hill behind the fort and sent horses, wagons and supplies hurtling into the ravine below, where the mouldering remains can still be seen. Angered now by the intrusion of white trappers into the hunting grounds of the Beavers, Chief Bellyfull had served notice on Factor Beaton at Fort St. John that he'd shoot the first white man who crossed the Sickannie Chief river, southern frontier of his

(Continued on Page 14)



Fort St. John, 150 years old Peace River Fur Post, once headquarters of the writer, and now the jumping-off place for the American Construction Army.



### SENATOR MARY MARLIN



On the shoulders of pretty Anne Seymour, heard in the title role of the dramatic serial, "Story of Mary Marlin", rests the heritage of seven generations of theatrical stardom. Anne has augmented that histrionic record by establishing a reputation in play-writing, directing, singing Gilbert and Sullivan, as well as performing in summer stock and numerous Broadway productions. As "Mary Marlin" she plays a United States Senator from Iowa in the Procter and Gamble presentation at 1.00 p.m., Mondays through Fridays, (CKY-CKX).



### THE WINNING SIDE

There is the story of the American who ordered lobster at a restaurant and who got one with one claw missing. "You see," the waiter explained, "when lobsters fight, very often the stronger one tears the big claw off the other."

"Then take this one back," the American said, "and bring me a winner".

That is the attitude in which America enters this war.

(Eric Knight in a BBC talk.)

### WORDS ABOUT WORDS

Just to be an announcer may seem a comparatively easy task—simply a matter of reading what is put before him! Of course there is more to it than that, otherwise announcing would not have become the specialized work that it has. An instance of the perils that beset an announcer is the care that must be taken in the pronunciation of words with which the average person may not be entirely familiar, and yet which must be pronounced correctly if he is to avoid a storm of protest from indignant listeners.

Here are just a few of the words that have come under fire in letters from listeners. They are words which occur with considerable frequency in ordinary reading matter, though conceded by experts to be often mispronounced. By way of a test, read the list that follows, pronouncing each word as you would if you had occasion to use it, or were to come upon it in the course of your reading. Check your results against the phonetic pronunciations listed below.

**Flaccid, conversant, fragmentary, species, infamous, exquisite, genuine, lamentable, incognito, subaltern, commandant, mandatory, contrary, indefatigable, hospitable.**

Added to this list of fifteen words, and many more that might be included, are the tongue-twisting foreign place-names that dot every news-cast. Many news items, even on the regularly scheduled news-casts, are "hot off the wire" and in such cases the broadcasting of such news becomes a "sight-reading" task, with the announcer having to draw upon his own knowledge of certain basic rules governing foreign pronunciations.

Listeners are invited to note any incorrectly pronounced words when they are heard, and to send them to CKY. The English language is full of pitfalls and announcers are glad to be corrected on matters of pronunciation.

**FLAK-sid, KON-ver-sant, FRAG-men-tary. SPEE-shez, IN-fa-mus, EKS-kwi-sit, JEN-u-in, LAM-en-ta-bl, INCOG-ni-to, SUB-al-tern, COM-an-DANT, MAN-da-tory, KON-tra-ri, inde-FAT-ig-abl, HOS-pi-ta-bl.**

## Around CKX, Brandon

The A-4 Artillery Training Centre Band, Fort Brandon Barracks, under the direction of Bandmaster Sgt. H. E. Simmons, broadcast a splendid programme over CKX on Friday, April 10th. Plans are under way to have this band, with the R.C.A.F. No. 2 Manning Depot Band and the Salvation Army Band alternate in a series of Friday evening band concerts presented by kind permission of the Officers Commanding.

Many fine programmes have been broadcast over CKX by men of the Armed Forces, and are proving popular fare with CKY listeners.

★ ★ ★

The new CKX studios in Brandon are playing host to many visitors these days. Among parties to tour the studios recently were the members of the Lions Club of Brandon, and a group of students from Boissevain. Following the visit of this student group, who were

successful contestants in the "Dollars For Scholars" programme, the following item appeared in the Boissevain "Recorder": ". . . We would like to say a word about the Studio and Staff (CKX). It was the first time most of the contestants were ever in a broadcasting station. Mr. Seller and his very able and efficient staff showed every courtesy to the contestants, as also did the representative of the sponsors of the programme. The contestants were shown around the Studios and many things about broadcasting were explained. . ."

A cordial invitation is extended to Brandonites and visitors to the city to inspect the modern new CKX Studios.

★ ★ ★

"Dollars For Scholars", sponsored by McGavins Bread, is heard Mondays at 7:00 p.m. on CKX.

★ ★ ★

**RELIEVE HUMAN SUFFERING.  
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS.**



**THE A-4 ARTILLERY TRAINING CENTRE BAND—FORT BRANDON BARRACKS**

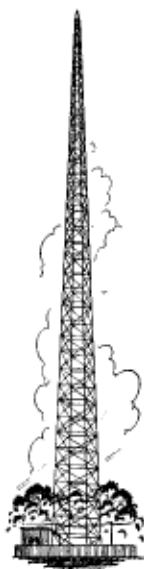
Left to Right, Front Row:—Sgt. H. Hayward, Bdr. P. Stewart, D. McVey, Bandmaster Sgt. H. Simmons, H. Gatin, R. Stuart, J. Robinson, N. Andrusco.

Centre Row:—Bdr. B. Sheen, M. Hannay, S. Seisling, W. Gould, G. Holmes, W. Ormrod, J. Puzinski, W. Smith, A. Moir.

Back Row:—L. Johnston, D. McLure, J. Birin, J. Watts, H. Terrell, J. Donohue, C. Dunstan, V. Wright, J. Ryan, J. Hannay. The picture was taken in CKX Studio A.

## What's Your Job?

The second in a series of articles describing the functions of CKY departments. This month we deal with the Transmitter Section of the Engineering Department.



The 219 foot CKY Antenna

Did you know that CKY programmes travel eighteen miles over telephone wires before actual "broadcast"? Did you know that a constant flow of twenty-two gallons of water per minute is required to cool the giant transmitter tubes? Did you know that the heat from this water would keep an eight-room house warm in the coldest weather? Did you know that 67 tubes are required in the transmitting equipment to broadcast the programmes, ranging

in size from small receiver type tubes to the large water-cooled tubes?

Visitors to our studios see the various programmes in production, but just what happens from the time the studio microphones pick-up the programme until it comes to you over the receiver in your home is an interesting story.

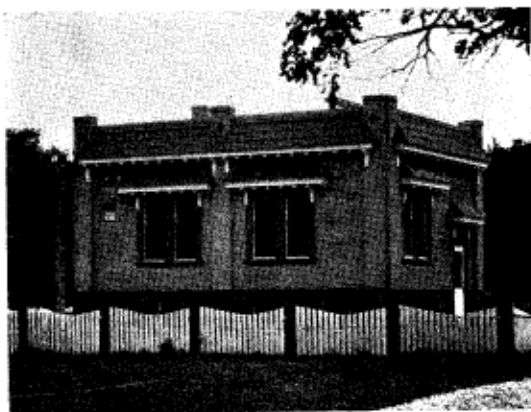
Let us take as an example a broadcast of CKY Studio Strings from Studio 2, and trace the processes through which it must go before it reaches the listener. After the programme is picked-up by the microphone it is amplified in the CKY Master Control Room, adjacent to the studio block, and put onto a telephone line specially engineered for broadcast purposes. This telephone line is approximately 18 miles long, terminating at the CKY Transmitting Plant located 1½ miles west of the village of Headingly.

Tests by broadcasting engineers have shown that transmitters should be located at a distance proportional to the power of the station, away from

heavily populated areas. There are two reasons for this, first—if the signal from the station were too strong it would cause overloading of the tubes in the receiver and would result in poor reproduction; second—it would interfere with the reception of other stations on adjacent broadcast frequencies.

Upon its arrival at the Transmitting Plant the programme is again amplified through a series of tubes which raise its volume from a mere whisper to a sound intensity capable of filling a building many times the size of Winnipeg's Civic Auditorium. While this amplification is taking place other tubes are generating 15000 watts of radio frequency power. The amplified programme is combined with this power and sent over a pair of wires to the 219 foot tower, a short distance away, which transmits the programme in every direction, over a wide area, to be picked-up by your receiver.

While this process may sound comparatively simple, it requires a complicated system of transformers, tubes, relays, condensers, etc. In order to have this equipment functioning at its highest point of efficiency CKY Operators are on duty throughout the 24 hours of the day. During broadcast the pro-



CKY Transmitter Building, 1½ miles west of Headingly

gramme is constantly being checked and monitored by the Transmitter Operators to ensure correctness of tone and volume. This is done with the aid of delicate instruments which register the slightest deviation.

Large automatic pumps supply the water to cool the giant tubes which generate the 15000 watts of power. It is this water, returned through radiators, that is used to heat the Transmitter Building during cold weather. These powerful tubes operate with a high voltage of 17,500 volts, and require as much power as is used in an electric kitchen range to light the filament.

Our story would not be complete without some mention of the men who, though their voices are not heard on the air, form an important part of broadcasting—the Transmitter Operators—who keep the "wheels turning" to provide you with good reception. They brave all kinds of weather to reach the Transmitting Plant, situated off the highways, oftentimes their only means of transportation during winter storms being by horse-drawn sleigh, or on foot. Snow-mobiles have been used on occasion when all other transportation was impossible.

Little realized is the fact that the most important work at the Transmitting Plant commences after the station

### "FAIR TO MEDDLING"

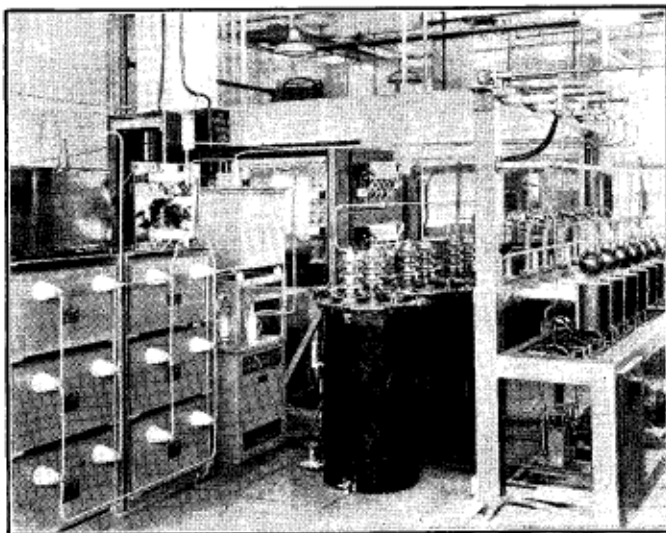
The following item is clipped from Public Service News, published by Winnipeg Electric Company:

Jane Ace intrigues us with her mixing up of familiar phrases. Some weeks ago she said she was "fair to meddling" and just about that time one of our constant readers—we have about 30,000 of them—asked us to make up our minds. He pointed out that we advertised "Ride the street cars and relax" and then to help the Victory Loan campaign we advertised "He who relaxes helps the Axis."

Well, with good old Benjamin Franklin resignation, we realized we were in good company for not so long ago a famous coffee house used the slogan "Good to the last drop" and was quite surprised when some individual wrote in to ask what was the matter with the last drop.

has signed-off for the night. A thorough inspection of the transmission equipment reveals any weaknesses as a result of operations which, if not corrected, might spoil your radio reception. Thus, at sign-on time, this modern miracle of our age stands ready to lend its voice for your entertainment.

... Complicated system of Transformers, Tubes, Relays, Condensers, etc.



# Genesis of

## CHAPTER 1

*Concerning the order of creation and the strange creatures that did flourish in the sea, and were buried there.*

### References



*Cretaceous Sea*

*Pre Cambrian Shield*

*The Rockies*

*Pre Cambrian*

*Cambrian*

*Anthozoa*

*Corals*

*Crinoids*

*Trilobites*

*Crustacea*

*Arthropoda*

*Mollusca*

*Endoceras*

*Tyndall and Garson quarries*

*Garson*

*MacLurea manitobensis*

*Sunflower coral*

*Stonewall quarries*

*Cretaceous of Sask.*

*Plesiosaurs*

*Brontosaurus*

*Allosaurus*

*Tyrannosaurus*

*Anchisaurus*

*Cretaceous*

*Pleistocene*

*Ice Age*

*Reptiles*

*Coal plants*

*Cycads*

*Ginkgo*

*Sequoia*

*Cypress*

*Sassafras*

*Persimon*

*Oaks*

*Lawrels*

*Ceratops*

*Trachodon*

*Titanothera*

*Edmontosaurus*

*Gorgosaurus*

1. In the beginning Amer was without form and in two parts; a western firmament and an eastern and a vast sea between.

2. And the eastern firmament was an upheaval of granite magma rich in precious ores.

3. And the western firmament was a great folding of the bottom of the sea with all the shells therein, when it was hard.

4. Thus were the lands separated from the waters, while darkness was yet upon the face of the deep.

5. And on the second aeon, the light pierced the vapors, and with the dawn of light there was also the dawn of life.

6. And strange creatures moved in the waters; creatures that were as flowers, on stems; cup-like and of radiate beauty were they; corals of diverse forms and spiny creatures like unto stars did creep upon the mud.

7. And these were the first things of flesh; and jointed creatures of an hundred parts did squirm on the bottom of the deep, until the seas were filled, and the same was in Cambria, and Devon and Ordovicica and all regions that were beneath the sea.

8. And soft creatures without shape had thick shells to hold them; some two, some tubes, some coiled, some straight of great length, did drag their weight upon the bottom.

9. And their shells were buried in the mud, and remain unto this day; tables of stone showing the division of the years; records of a strange life that did thrive in that time which is known as Silurian, even unto the time of coal, when snails did coil to conserve their shape.

10. And the mighty Ammonites and slender Baculites were of a later day, when lumbering reptiles did wallow in the shallow waters to feed upon luscious green and rushes.

## CHAPTER 2

*Concerning the raising of the bottom of the sea to form a great plain.*

11. And these amphibious creatures were the first to breathe the air, and to eat the green fronds and first growths above the waters. And it was warm.

12. And great ferns and palms did grow far north, and fall in steamy swamps to make coal anon. And because it was once wood it was called lignite.

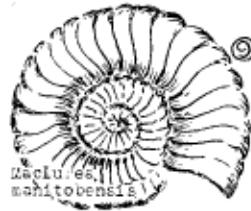
13. And great reptiles did feed upon lush leaves, until their size and length was like unto dragons; sixty cubits were they. And their bones remain unto this day in the land of Alta.



Trilobite



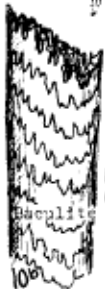
Endoceras



MacLurea manitobensis



Ammonite



Baculite



Bivalve strigoccephalus

# the Prairies

by Prof. U. W. Jackson



Tyrannosaur

Plesiosaur



Stegosaur



Triceratops



Mammoth



Woolly Rhinoceros



Camel origin America

Eohippus

Eocene

Neocene

Mammals

Sassafras  
Persimmon  
Laurels  
Oaks

Miocene  
Ancestors of  
horse; Eohippus  
Mesohippus  
Protohippus  
Utah  
Procamelus

Pliocene

Tetralophodon  
Mastodon  
Mammoth

Pliocene

ICE AGE

Diluvium

Pleistocene  
Great Lakes  
Striations  
Cypress Hills,  
4800'; Ice 4200'

Lake Agassiz;  
Souris; Sask.  
Qu'Appelle  
Pembina  
Delta

Post Glacial

20,000 varves  
in 90 ft. of till  
Neanderthal  
Cromagnon

Mongolian  
Western  
"Prairie wool"  
Bastelova

112 species  
of grass  
110 sedges  
134 daisies  
60 legumes

Wheat  
Marquis  
3,400,000 cattle  
1,875,000 horses  
1,400,000 sheep

Billion bushels

14. For when the earth did breathe there was great upheaval and the lands rose above the waters, and there was no more sea.

15. And former things soon passed away; cold monsters that wallowed in the waters were no more; the earth was renewed, and a new life came into being.

16. And where wheat now is, there flourished the magnolia tree, and the fig boreth fruit in the land of Sask, for it was warm and wet.

17. The day of the herbivor was come. The animal that grazeth grass in peace did thrive and the young were nourished at the breast. The long-legged ancestor of the camel, and the wild ass with three toes, ambled and jumped, where once the reptile crept. The hills resounded with the bray of mothers and the plaint of young. And there was no more silence; neither was there man to have dominion over them.

18. Great elephas with four tusks did pull down lush leaves, and the Mammoth with curved tusks ten cubits long crashed through the jungles of Yukon with a loud noise, and great mammals did feed abundantly.

## CHAPTER 3

Concerning great changes brought about by the Deluge of the Ice Age: The Diluvium.

19. But lo — a great change came, and for forty aeons of time it was cold, and ice did form and move upon the earth, and did cover all the land, six hundred cubits thick. Like mountains was it, gouging hollows and smoothing hills of stone. Only Mount Cypress did it not cover with boulder and till.

20. Former things were pushed away. Great lakes were made, and a mighty river flowed from the land of Alta, through the land of Sask and Manito. And the earth was renewed.

21. And when the ice melted from the hills much till was left in the valleys, and the earth brought forth grass, and the prairies blossomed like a rose. And the same was twenty milleniums ago, ere man had made a home, or left the cave in which the cold had driven him.

22. And for twenty milleniums before the red man came, the bison roamed the plains of Wesa for the sweetness of the grass and the savour of the salt lick. The elk and the antelope were as beasts of the field, for the plain did abound in rich pasture.

23. And it tempted man and he did come, and take unto his own that which pleaseth him. And that which yielded seed he did improve after its kind, and likewise the beasts of the field, and they did multiply and replenish the earth. And it was well that it was so.

24. For the prairie did abound in plenty and in good things whereof man did take the best that life might be the better. And the end is not yet.





## "I Blazed the First Link . . ."

(Continued from Page 7)

tribe. And it was through this territory I proposed blazing the road to meet the threat of rival traders.

Fording mountain torrents, leading our pack-horses belly-deep through quaking muskeg, I was forced to shoot two of the pack-horses when they became so deeply mired in the bog that it was impossible to extricate them. Hacking our way through tangled brule — from forest fires set by Sickannie hunters to drive out invading trappers—we came to the thousand foot drop which formed the bank of the Sickannie Chief River. Suddenly a shadowy form emerged from behind a gnarled cottonwood, and Bellyfull and his braves stood blocking the trail ahead.

With Indian memory for faces, the chief remembered trading with me at Fort St. John twelve years before, and became more friendly when I promised to keep the road to the east side of the river. His resonant whoop echoing among the pines brought a horde of wild looking Prophet River Indians from hiding. Packs were unslashed, pipes smoked, the red men fed and feasted and, escorted by the dusky cavalcade, we stumbled down the precipitous pack-trail.

In vain I looked for the outpost established by the factor at Fort Nelson. Instead, the pungent odour of dead smoke assailed my nostrils. Next moment I was gazing at the smouldering remains of the outpost, while, a gunshot away, with windows barred and trade goods snug and safe within, rose the rival outpost of the free traders.

Turning the horses loose on a grassy island, and caching saddles and equipment, I borrowed a canoe from the Sickannies and pushed north for the outpost at the mouth of the Fontas River, that was to become another link in the overland road to Fort Nelson. Again I was rewarded by the sight of charred and smoking ruins. Nearby a man-made forest fire had left blackened trees and smouldering roots—and again it had miraculously failed to even scorch the opposition post of the free traders.

I had read of the "good old days"

when rival traders weren't above setting the torch to one another's posts. But that was a century ago, and I hardly expected to run into such conditions in this enlightened age.

Paddling on down to Fort Nelson, I patched up an abandoned scow, pitched the seams with spruce gum gathered in the woods by squaws, rounded up a band of coppery Slavies with their canoes, loaded my flotilla with kegs of nails, provisions, saws and trade-goods, and hit out for the Fontas. Breasting the turbulent Sickannie we piled ashore ten days later at the mouth of the Fontas, got busy with saws and axes, and in a couple of days had reared a mud-roofed trading post of green poplar logs that **wouldn't burn** and filled it to the rafters with supplies brought by my redskin voyageurs.

Bucking the muskgs back to Fort St. John, I rounded up a thirty-horse pack-train, headed back to the Sickannie, threw up a log walled "fort" in the banks of the North Pine; and a week later saw the walls of Fort Sickannie rise again from the charred ruins.

When winter cracked down, sealing the rivers and muskgs, I prepared to lead a cavalcade of forty horse-drawn sleds, headed by an advance guard of axe-swinging settlers, north through the wilderness to Fort Nelson with more supplies for my chain of rough-barked trading posts. Hacking our way through matted spruce, doubling up on frozen hills, our cavalcade fought its way through primeval forest and blizzard-lashed muskgs, past Indian tepees and snow-drifted trappers' cabins where my cash was quickly converted into bulky bales of choicest marten, lynx and beaver skins.

Now, mechanical "cats" are growling over the pioneer trail I blazed to meet the threat of competing traders. But this time the tractor trains with their cookhouse cabooses are snorting through the B.C. forests with a different object. They're hauling the last of a thousand tons of gear and equipment over the old war-trail of the Sickannies to complete the new Government Airport at Fort Nelson—one of the chain in the aerial bomber road rushed to completion last summer to connect Alaska with





Miss M. (Peggy) Fyfe,  
Secretary, CKX, Brandon.

the arsenals of the United States by way of the airports at Edmonton, Winnipeg and Chicago.

Three hundred ten-wheeled American Army trucks, too, are shuttling back and forth rushing American Doughboys, Army engineers and U.S. construction workers from Fort St. John to Fort Nelson before the frost gets out of the muskgs. They're the advance guard of America's construction army, slashing Alaska's new thirty-million-dollar Burma Road through the Canadian wilderness to link Uncle Sam's skyways and highways with the heart of an awakening Alaska; spending forty million dollars on defences to protect this westernmost bulwark of democracy against the threat of Nipponese aggression.

Today Fort Nelson, loneliest fur post in the North when last I saw it, resounds to the ring of axes and the full-throated laughter of husky Doughboys, as Uncle Sam's Construction Army slashes through the heart of the wilderness once ruled by a handful of Chief Bellyfull's tribesmen; a highway that in the piping times of peace may yet carry adventurous Manitobans, in their own cars, from Winnipeg to the shores of the Polar Sea.

## LISTENING "DOWN UNDER"

A recent overseas mail brought five letters from New Zealand asking verification of reception. It is interesting to note that at certain times of the year CKY is heard in Australia and New Zealand, and these reports of reception are welcome proof that "The Voice of Manitoba" sometimes reaches across more than 6,000 air-miles to be heard "down under".

One report from Caversham, Dunedin, New Zealand, logs CKY programmes from 8.00 to 8.30 a.m. February 21, picked up February 22, 1.00 to 1.30 a.m. New Zealand time. Another letter from Invercargill, New Zealand, reports reception on Tuesday, Jan. 6, and again on Friday, Jan. 9,—listing chronological sequence of music and announcements.

An interesting feature of these latest reports is the fact that all reference to weather, in reporting reception conditions, has been deleted by the censors.

Our files of reception reports contain letters from many faraway places, and we are glad to hear from these latest D-Xers in New Zealand.



## THE LISTENER WRITES

*We welcome letters from our listeners at all times. Names and addresses of the writers must be given but will be treated as confidential.*

**SINGING COMMERCIALS**—"A few months ago we were intrigued by a new style of radio ad—the singing commercial. Since then, however, it seems every advertiser has adopted this type of presentation, until now they are a constant source of annoyance in radio schedules. Why doesn't someone tell these advertisers how we listeners feel about this silly new phase. . . ."—Winnipeg, Man.

**HOCKEY BROADCASTS**—"Our sincere thanks to the sponsors and to CKY for the broadcasts of the NHL Hockey Games, they have been a great source of pleasure to us for many years. We enjoyed the fine picture-story in 'Manitoba Calling' of the personnel of these hockey broadcasts. . . ."—Moosomin, Sask.



## CKY PROGRAMMES

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. All times Central Daylight.

### SUNDAY

- 9.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 9.45—Neighbourly News—CBC.
- 11.00—Church Service.
- 12.25—News.
- 1.15—Anzac News Letter—CBC.
- 1.30—Religious Period—CBC.
- 3.30—Church of the Air—CBC.
- 4.30—The Americas Speak—CBC.
- 5.30—Behind the Headlines.
- 5.45—BBC News—CBC.
- 6.00—Jack Benny—CBC—Gen. Foods Corp.
- 6.30—Weekend Review—CBC.
- 8.00—Guest of Honour—CBC.
- 8.30—American Album—CBC—Bayer Aspirin
- 10.15—Britain Speaks—CBC.
- 10.30—BBC News Reel—CBC.

### MONDAY

- \* 7.00—Reveille—News.
- \* 7.45—News.
- \* 8.00—CBC News—CBC.
- † 8.05—Wake Up and Live—Tom Benson.
- † 9.45—The Bartons—CBC—Oxydol.
- † 10.30—Story of Dr. Susan—CBC—Lux.
- † 10.45—Lucy Linton Stories of Life—Sunlight Soap—CBC.
- \* 11.00—BBC News—CBC.
- 11.30—Pelham Richardson's Orchestra—CBC.
- † 11.15—Big Sister—CBC—Rinsol.
- † 12.15—The Happy Gang—CBC—Col-Palm.
- \* 12.45—News and Messages.
- † 1.00—Story of Mary Marlin—CBC—Ivory.
- † 1.15—Right to Happiness—CBC—P. & G.
- † 2.00—Life Can Be Beautiful—CBC—Ivory Bar
- † 2.15—Ma Perkins—CBC—Oxydol.
- † 2.30—Pepper Young's Family—CBC—Camay.
- † 2.45—Road of Life—CBC—Chipso.
- 4.00—Front Line Family—CBC.
- † 5.00—Orphan Annie—Quaker Oats Co.
- 5.15—Steve the Painter—G. F. Stephens Co.
- \* 5.45—News.
- † 6.00—Amos 'n Andy—Campbell Soup.
- 6.15—Easy Aces—Anacin Co.
- 6.30—Durham War Stamp Prog.—Bee Hive.
- 6.45—Lum & Abner—Alka-Seltzer.
- 7.30—Flying for Freedom—Imperial Tobacco.
- 8.00—Lux Radio Theatre—CBC—Lever Bros.
- 9.00—Concerto Series—CBC.
- 10.00—CBC News—CBC.
- † 10.15—Newbridge—Drama—CBC.
- 10.30—BBC News Reel—CBC.
- 11.30—Britain Speaks—CBC.
- † 11.45—As a Matter of Fact—CBC.
- 12.00—News—Time—Sign Off.

### TUESDAY

- 8.30—Steve the Painter—G. F. Stephens Co.
- 9.15—Peggy's Point of View.
- 10.00—Voice of Inspiration—Young Church.
- 1.45—Carnation Bouquet—Carnation Milk Co.
- 3.30—Columbia School of the Air—CBC.
- 4.30—Extra, Extra—Cystex.
- 6.15—Secret Service Scouts—Canada Starch.
- 6.30—On the Trampoline—Sydney I. Robinson.
- 6.45—Lum & Abner—Alka-Seltzer.
- 7.30—Blended Rhythm—Tucketts—CBC.

- 8.00—John & Judy—CBC—Lamont Corliss.
- 8.30—Fibber McGee & Molly—CBC—S. C. Johnson & Sons.
- 9.00—Treasure Trail—CBC—Wrigley Co.
- 10.30—BBC News Reel—CBC.
- 11.30—Britain Speaks—CBC.

### WEDNESDAY

- 9.15—Dollar-a-Minute—Catelli.
- 11.30—Toby & Susie—Robin Hood Flour Mills
- 1.30—Steve the Painter—G. F. Stephens Co.
- 3.00—CKY Studio Strings—M.T.S.
- 6.15—Easy Aces—Anacin Co.
- 6.30—Durham War Stamp Prog.—Bee Hive.
- 6.45—Calling the Fur Trade—Soudack Fur
- 7.30—Tunes for Today—CBC.
- 8.30—"Curtain Call"—CBC.
- 10.30—BBC News Reel—CBC.
- 11.30—Britain Speaks—CBC.

### THURSDAY

- 7.30—Steve the Painter—G. F. Stephens Co.
- 9.15—Peggy's Point of View.
- 10.00—Voice of Inspiration—Young Church.
- 1.45—Carnation Bouquet—Carnation Milk Co.
- 6.15—Secret Service Scouts—Canada Starch.
- 6.30—Voices of Yesterday—Public Finance.
- 6.45—Lum & Abner—Alka-Seltzer.
- 7.00—Penny's Diary—Cashmere Bouq.—CBC
- 7.30—The Aldrich Family—General Foods.
- 8.00—Kraft Music Hall—CBC—Kraft Phenix
- 9.00—Promenade Symphony Concerts—CBC.
- 10.30—BBC News Reel—CBC.
- 11.30—Britain Speaks—CBC.

### FRIDAY

- 9.15—Dollar-a-Minute—Catelli.
- 3.00—CKY Studio Strings—M.T.S.
- 5.15—Steve the Painter—G. F. Stephens Co.
- 6.15—Easy Aces—Anacin Co.
- 6.30—Durham War Stamp Prog.—Bee Hive.
- 6.45—Lum & Abner—Alka-Seltzer.
- 7.05—At Manning Depot.
- 8.00—Waitz Time—CBC—Sterling Products.
- 8.30—Canadian Theatre of the Air—CBC—Ironized Yeast.
- 9.00—Voices of Victory—CBC—Department of Munitions.
- 10.30—BBC News Reel—CBC.
- 11.00—Drama—"War in the Pacific"—CBC.
- 11.30—World Affairs—CBC.

### SATURDAY

- 9.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 9.15—Peggy's Point of View.
- 12.15—Khaki Scrapbook—CBC.
- 1.00—Pinto Pete—Dominion Fur Auction.
- 2.00—R.C.A.F. Band—CBC.
- 4.00—Gentlemen with Wings—CBC.
- 5.15—CBC News—CBC.
- 6.00—Letters from Britain—CBC.
- 7.05—With the Troops in Britain—CBC.
- 7.30—Share the Wealth—CBC—Col.-Palm.
- 9.00—Bob Ripley—"Believe it or Not"—CBC.
- 9.30—Stag Party—CBC.
- 10.15—Wings Abroad—CBC.
- 10.30—Red River Barn Dance—CBC—H.B. Co.

N.B.—The change of the National News to 9.00 p.m. commencing May 10th will bring about revisions in our evening schedules. For particulars of these changes, see page 2 in this issue.

Pictured on our cover is a scene in the Shipping Depot of the Canadian Red Cross, Manitoba Division, where volunteer workers give many

hours to packing Red Cross supplies for shipment to all parts of the world. These shipments, providing comforts for men in the armed forces, prisoners of war, patients in military hospitals, and for civilian victims of destruction and tragedy, are truly a God-send to suffering humanity. It is a rare privilege to have a part in keeping these supplies and comforts going forth to ever increasing fields of need, and the people of Canada will be given the

opportunity to share in this noble work by their contributions to the Canadian Red Cross during its National Campaign, May 11th to 30th.



**"To Devote Myself to the Welfare of Those Committed to My Care"**

In the spirit of the Florence Nightingale  
pledge the Canadian Red Cross Society is  
ready to meet every emergency.

\* \* \*

This Sister of Mercy is always ready to  
serve, be it in a bomb shattered cottage or a  
prison camp . . . ready with quick help and  
understanding sympathy.

\* \* \*

The Red Cross counts on YOU — Go forth  
with this Sister of Mercy into a war torn  
world, by giving your Red Cross dollars for  
a great and noble work.

**This is YOUR Job - - - YOUR Money is Needed**

**GIVE GENEROUSLY TO RELIEVE  
HUMAN SUFFERING**

**CANADIAN  RED CROSS**

**NATIONAL CAMPAIGN DATE — MAY 11 TO MAY 30.**