

4YZ INVERCARGILL 680 k.c. 441 m.

11. 0 a.m.-1.0 p.m. Sunday morning programme
2. 0 London Palladium Orchestra, with vocal interludes
- 2.30 Vienna Boys' Choir, Celeste Quartet and Beatrice Tange (piano)
3. 0 "An American in Paris" (Gershwin), played by Paul Whiteman and his Concert Orchestra
- 3.12 Famous artists: Beniamino Gigli (tenor) and Marcel Moyse (flute)
- 3.30-4.0 Medley time
- 6.30 Relay of Evening Service from St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. Preacher: Rev. C. J. Tocker. Organist: Mrs. A. E. H. Bath.
- 7.45 Gleanings from far and wide
- 8.15 "John Halifax—Gentleman"
- 8.30 Coronets of England: "The Life of Queen Elizabeth"
9. 0 Reserved
- 9.30 Slumber session
10. 0 Close down

3ZR GREYMOUTH 940 k.c. 319 m.

12. 0-1.30 p.m. Dinner music
- 5.30 Sacred Song Service, conducted by the Salvation Army
- 6.30 Tunes of to-day
- 6.48 Carson Robison and His Pioneers
7. 0 Boston Promenade Orchestra, and Joseph Schmidt (tenor)
- 7.30 Musical comedy highlights
8. 0 Melodies of the masters
- 8.30 The Buccaneers
- 8.45 Harp, guitar, saxophone and piano
9. 0 Reserved
- 9.10 Horace Finch at the organ
- 9.15 "Singapore Spy"
- 9.41 Celebrated baritones
- 9.50 Famous orchestras
10. 0 Close down

2YH NAPIER 760 k.c. 395 m.

11. 0 a.m.-1.0 p.m. Selected recordings
2. 0-4.0 Afternoon concert session
- 6.30 Miscellaneous recordings
7. 0 Relay of Evening Service from Trinity Methodist Church, Napier. Preacher: Rev. S. J. Warren. Organist: Mrs. L. J. Prime. Choir-master: J. Edwards
- 8.15 (approx.) Selected recordings, station announcements
- 8.30 Evening concert session
- 8.40 Doris Price (soprano)
- 8.50 The New Light Symphony Orchestra
9. 0 Reserved
- 9.20 John Amadio (flute)
- 9.40 "Slavonic Rhapsody" (Dvorak), played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra
10. 0 Close down

2YN NELSON 920 k.c. 327 m.

7. 0 p.m. Classical music, opening with "Alborada Del Gracioso" (Ravel), played by Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra

- 7.30 Light opera and musical comedy selections
8. 0 Light classical music
- 8.30 Concert programme: "Introduction and Allegro for Strings" (Elgar), played by BBC Symphony Orchestra and Quartet
- 8.48 "Every Walk of Life—The Clerk"
9. 0 Light classical music
- 9.30 "Pinto Pete"
10. 0 Close down

2YD WELLINGTON 990 k.c. 303 m.

7. 0 p.m. Music by Louis Levy and His Orchestra
- 7.35 "Those We Love" (episode 17)
8. 0 Tit-bits: A session of tuneful favourites
- 8.45 Dad and Dave
9. 0 This week's special: "A Wolf in Lamb's Clothing" (radio comedy)
- 9.45 Strings: Fifteen minutes of smooth rhythm
10. 0 Close down

1ZM AUCKLAND 1250 k.c. 240 m.

10. 0 a.m. Sacred and orchestral selections
11. 0 Concert hour
12. 0 Luncheon music
2. 0 p.m. Selections from the shows and musical comedies
3. 0 Piano accordion and organ selections
4. 0 Light orchestral items, popular medleys, band music, and miscellaneous selections
- 5.30 Station notices
- 5.40-6.0 Light orchestral numbers
7. 0 Orchestral items
- 7.30 Concert session
- 8.15 Scottish session: J. M. Deas
- 9.15 Choral selections
- 9.50 Meditation music
10. 0 Close down



S. P. Andrew, photograph
HELEN GARD'NER, who is to present
"Songs of Pastoral Romance" from 2YA
on Sunday evening, October 22

A FISHY BUSINESS

Handy Guide for Non-Anglers

(Written for "The Listener" by "Irideus")

WHEN, in a recent issue of *The Listener*, we introduced our readers to a brief preliminary examination of the Dominion's Angling Problem, we mentioned that the angler went angling in the first place to avoid being saddled with a variety of domestic duties whose one common characteristic was an irksome encroachment upon his leisure.

It would be manifestly absurd, however, to suggest that angling owes its genesis solely to such domestic escapology: the desire to fish is, if ancillary, no less definite, otherwise the harassed husband and/or father would merely go and play golf, as, indeed, happens in cases of more pronounced mental degeneration. There is, then, we must admit, a pre-disposition to angle. Walton's phrase, "Angling is somewhat like Poetry; Men are to be Born So," is, like so much of his writing, a palpably specious attempt to spiritualise what is, at best, an atavistic libido. If the angler is not born with a salmon-spoon and a flight of treble-hooks in his mouth, he is born with a pre-disposition to use such tackle, just as other more fortunate people have a congenital weakness for hay-fever or warts.

But before one can angle, or make a pretence of angling, there must be something to angle for, and in order that our non-angling readers should be in a position to appreciate what their Waltonian acquaintances are talking about when describing the fish they lost, we take this opportunity of presenting the first instalment of our Pocket Encyclopædia of New Zealand Fishes (advt.), the first-fruits of some twenty years of piscatorial disillusionment.

The Brown Trout

Without reserve, we may say that the trout is the most important fish in New Zealand inland waters and the object of 90 per cent. of fishing expeditions. Trout were first introduced to this country in the 'sixties, about the same time as rabbits, gorse, blackberry, ragwort, and other pests, and on present indications it appears that the majority are likely to live to a ripe old age.

The two principal varieties of trout in New Zealand are the brown and rainbow (q.v.). The former is, so far as the New Zealand stock is concerned, principally of Scottish extraction and is characterised by the inevitable low cunning. With its cousins, the rainbow trout and the salmon, it shares the unique advantage of growth uninterrupted by death, a circumstance of peculiar benefit to anglers, since the majority of trout caught are at the time of landing under the minimum size-limit fixed by acclimatisation societies and the Annual Fishery Regulations. Brown trout, like rainbow, may be further sub-divided into two classes, viz., large trout, which get away, and small trout, which have to be explained away.

Habits and diet: The brown trout in New Zealand is to be found in fairly large numbers in rivers, streams, brooks, creeks, burns, springs, dams, lakes, irrigation ditches, zoological and botanical gardens and museum showcases. It feeds voraciously on smaller trout, whitebait, cockabulies, minnows, eels (q.v.), worms, slugs, caterpillars, sponge-cake, ham sandwiches, caramels, chocolates (with or without silver paper), Bath buns, Christmas pudding, and (when available) high-grade imported artificial flies (at 8s 6d a dozen, ex wharf).

Nomenclature: The brown trout is known by a variety of local or district names throughout both the North and South Islands, e.g., yellow trout, Monarch of the Brook, golden guinea, Perfect Specimen, Lousy Slab, and many more which it would not be politic to mention here.

Methods of capture: Worm-fishing (employed by small boys in comic paper illustrations and by experienced anglers in their saner moments), fly and artificial minnow fishing (not recommended), dynamiting, gaffing or spearing, shooting, netting. The first three methods mentioned are legal.*

Sub-species: In the South Island of New Zealand, the brown trout has evolved a definite sub-species, known as estuarine trout, the most notable characteristic of this variety being that it leaves the rivers for the sea prior to the opening of the fishing season and does not return to fresh water until after the season has closed. It may therefore be said to possess in more than normal degree the low cunning referred to above. In other respects it is merely a brown trout that has suffered a sea change.

*Worm is, in some areas, barred as "not sportin'."

(To be continued)