

**Radiotelephony.**—Radiotelephony—the wireless transmission of the human voice—is a later development of radiotelegraphy. During the Great War, radiotelephony was perfected for the use of warships and aeroplanes. In 1920 and 1921 its peace-time possibilities were for the first time widely appreciated, and musical programs were broadcasted by electrical companies as part of their campaign to sell private radio equipment. Radiotelephony has become a very practicable means of relaying telephone messages to places where the population is too sparse to support a telephone system and to ships at sea. Thus it is a great boon to distant and isolated posts or settlements and to survey parties in the field, who by this means can keep in touch with the centres of population. But radiotelephony is not applicable to the regular business of telephone companies in urban districts, because only a limited number of messages can be transmitted simultaneously without interference. However, as an indication of the increasing popularity of radio receiving sets for “listening in” on broadcasted musical programs and news, the number of such sets licensed in Canada (private receiving stations in Table 70) has grown from 9,956 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1923 to 297,398 in 1929. In the latest year the total was divided among the provinces as follows:—Ontario, 145,735; Quebec, 49,751; Saskatchewan, 27,358; Manitoba, 20,450; British Columbia, 23,407; Alberta, 14,957; Nova Scotia, 8,587; New Brunswick, 6,285; Prince Edward Island, 757; Northwest Territories and Yukon, 111. In the calendar year 1928, the production in Canada of radio apparatus, including sets, parts and batteries, reached a total value of \$12,768,024. The value of complete sets manufactured was \$7,486,127.

Approximately \$250,000 is expended annually by the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine for the suppression of inductive interference in the interests of broadcast listeners. This service is entirely free. Upwards of 100 men and 24 fully equipped cars are engaged in this work. Radio broadcasting throughout the Dominion is at present carried on by private enterprise. A Royal Commission was recently appointed to investigate the broadcasting situation and its report is now before the Government.

#### 70.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1925-1929.

NOTE:—Preliminary figures show 423,557 radio receiving licences issued for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930.

Class of Stations.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Coast Stations (Government-owned).....	34	30	39	33	30
Direction Finding Stations (Government-owned)...	7	8	8	8	11
Ship Stations (Government-owned).....	20	28	24	33	37
Radio Beacon Stations (Government-owned).....	5	6	7	8	8
Radiophone Stations (Government-owned).....	5	4	5	4	4
Land Stations.....	1	1	14	27	27
Ship Stations (commercial).....	239	252	272	279	296
Limited Coast Stations.....	2	3	3	3	3
Public Commercial Stations.....	14	9	8	7	4
Private Commercial Stations.....	57	59	72	77	98
Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations.....	63	55	74	84	79
Experimental Stations.....	44	37	59	42	46
Amateur Experimental Stations.....	533	482	402	532	584
Amateur Broadcasting Stations.....	17	16	23	15	12
Private Receiving Stations.....	91,996	134,486	215,650	268,420	297,398 <sup>1</sup>
Radio Training Schools.....	11	9	9	9	5
Licensed aircraft.....	2	—	—	—	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>93,048</b>	<b>135,485</b>	<b>216,669</b>	<b>269,581</b>	<b>298,644</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 472 licences issued free to the blind.