

**70.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929 and 1930.**

Station.	1929.			1930.		
	Messages Handled.	Words Handled.	Cost of Maintenance.	Messages Handled.	Words Handled.	Cost of Maintenance.
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
East Coast.....	178,465	3,263,485	187,769	141,661	2,793,600	201,344
Great Lakes.....	35,144	500,739	58,608	36,218	581,037	61,628
West Coast.....	219,170	4,284,775	123,987	235,435	4,801,959	129,836
Hudson Bay and Strait.....	23,460	888,946	8,702	27,598	990,706	74,821
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>456,239</b>	<b>8,942,945</b>	<b>379,666</b>	<b>440,912</b>	<b>9,167,302</b>	<b>467,629</b>

**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 71) has grown from 9,956 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1923 to 424,146 in 1930. In the latest year the total was divided among the provinces as follows:—Ontario, 212,046; Quebec, 71,843; Saskatchewan, 32,951; Manitoba, 26,419; British Columbia, 36,075; Alberta, 21,479; Nova Scotia, 13,410; New Brunswick, 8,789; Prince Edward Island, 986; Northwest Territories and Yukon, 148. In the calendar year 1929, the production in Canada of radio apparatus, including sets, parts and batteries, reached a total value of \$20,966,137. Complete sets manufactured numbered 143,968 valued at \$14,986,173.

A public radiotelephone service between Canada and Great Britain is now available to Canadian users through the medium of the transatlantic circuit operated by the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. from New York. In view of the desirability of establishing a direct Anglo-Canadian circuit, extended tests were carried out during the summer of 1929 between the Canadian Marconi Co.'s beam-radio station at Drummondville, Quebec, and the British Post Office station at Rugby, England. Negotiations between the interested administrations and operating companies with a view to concluding an agreement for the establishment of such a service are proceeding.

Approximately \$250,000 is expended annually by the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine for the suppression of inductive interference in the inter-