

The increasing popularity of radio receiving sets for 'listening in' on broadcasted musical programs and news, is indicated by the number of such sets licensed in Canada (private receiving stations in Table 79) which have grown from 9,956 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1923, to 598,358 in 1932. In the latest year the total was divided among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 285,048; Quebec, 127,804; Saskatchewan, 31,487; Manitoba, 35,262; British Columbia, 55,534; Alberta, 27,481; Nova Scotia, 21,109; New Brunswick, 13,256; Prince Edward Island, 1,189; Northwest Territories and Yukon, 188. In the calendar year 1930, the sales in Canada of radio sets numbered 223,228, valued at \$22,776,225. Complete sets manufactured numbered 170,082, valued at \$19,196,936.

The wireless and radio stations at present operating in Canada are summarized in Table 79.

79.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1928-32.

Class of Station.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Coast Stations (Government-owned).....	33	30	28	29	29
Direction-Finding Stations (Government-owned)...	8	11	12	12	12
Ship Stations (Government-owned).....	33	37	44	47	50
Radio Beacon Stations (Government-owned).....	8	8	15	19	20
Radiophone Stations (Government-owned).....	4	4	4	4	5
Land Stations.....	27	27	1	1	1
Ship Stations (commercial).....	279	296	275	272	241
Limited Coast Stations.....	3	3	4	4	4
Public Commercial Stations.....	7	4	47	50	32
Private Commercial Stations.....	77	98	138	131	112
Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations.....	84	79	81	80	77
Experimental Stations.....	42	46	71	91	107
Amateur Experimental Stations.....	532	584	610	728	898
Amateur Broadcasting Stations.....	15	12	10	8	7
Private Receiving Stations.....	268,420	297,398	424,146	523,100 ¹	598,358 ¹
Radio Training Schools.....	9	5	6	6	5
Licensed aircraft.....	-	2	3	-	1
Totals.....	269,581	298,644	425,495	524,562	599,959

¹ Includes 873 licences issued free to the blind.

Section 3.—The Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.¹

The adoption of a policy of national radio broadcasting, in 1932, followed upon two extensive investigations into the radio broadcasting situation in Canada; one by a Royal Commission in 1929, and one by a special committee of the House of Commons in 1932. The Royal Commission, of which Sir John Aird was chairman, not only examined the Canadian situation but also surveyed the radio broadcasting systems obtaining in the United States, Great Britain, and certain European countries. Its report, which was presented to the Government in September, 1929, recommended the creation of a national radio broadcasting monopoly in Canada to be operated by a corporation owned by the Dominion Government. One of the principal considerations guiding the commission's report was the desirability of providing a broadcasting service in Canada adapted to the special requirements of the country and free from external influence.

¹ Supplied by courtesy of Hector Charlesworth, Chairman Radio Broadcasting Commission.