

Section 2.—Radiotelephony.

Broadcasting of the human voice by radio first commenced in Canada with test programs carried out by the Canadian Marconi Co. in Montreal during the winter evenings of 1919. Regular organized programs were commenced in December, 1920, by the same company, on a wavelength of 1,200 metres. In April, 1922, the establishment of broadcasting stations on a general scale commenced, 52 private, commercial and amateur broadcasting licences being granted during the fiscal year 1923. A radiotelephone service between Canada and Great Britain was first made available to the Canadian public, through the medium of the Bell Telephone Co. *via* the transatlantic radio circuit operated by the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. from New York, in March, 1928. In 1932 a direct circuit with Great Britain was opened through the medium of the beam station of the Canadian Marconi Co. at Drummondville, Quebec.

Subsection 1.—Regulation of Radiotelephony.

As explained in the introduction to Wireless Communications, the administration of radio, including broadcasting, within Canada is vested in the Dominion Department of Transport. Both broadcasting and receiving stations must hold licences from this authority. The licence fee for a broadcasting station is \$25 for a period of 6 months, and for a receiving set \$2 per annum.

Approximately \$250,000 is expended annually by the Radio Division of the Department of Transport for the suppression of inductive interference in the interests of broadcast listeners. This service is entirely free. Upwards of 100 men and 32 fully-equipped cars are engaged in this work.

The extent to which private receiving sets are used for the reception of public broadcasting is indicated by the number of private receiving licences issued in the various provinces of the Dominion during the fiscal year 1936 as follows: Prince Edward Island, 2,159; Nova Scotia, 31,905; New Brunswick, 22,347; Quebec, 221,702; Ontario, 342,056; Manitoba, 56,986; Saskatchewan, 49,059; Alberta, 55,318; British Columbia, 80,205; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 372.

3.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1932-36.

Class of Station.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coast stations (Government-owned).....	29	31	30	32	31
Direction-finding stations (Government-owned)....	12	12	13	13	13
Ship stations (Government-owned).....	50	49	53	55	56
Radio beacon stations (Government-owned).....	20	20	20	21	24
Radiophone stations (Government-owned).....	5	5	5	9	9
Land stations.....	1	1	1	1	1
Ship stations (commercial).....	241	224	215	217	212
Limited coast stations.....	4	3	4	4	5
Public commercial stations.....	32	30	23	26	36
Private commercial stations.....	112	122	162	210	275
Private commercial broadcasting stations.....	77	70	68	74	78
Experimental stations.....	107	110	92	99	82
Amateur experimental stations.....	898	1,229	1,606	2,012	2,380
Amateur broadcasting stations.....	7	7	6	2	—
Experimental short-wave broadcasting stations.....	—	—	—	9	10
Private receiving stations ¹	598,358	761,288	707,625	812,335	862,109
Radio training schools.....	5	4	4	4	6
Licensed aircraft.....	1	2	2	1	4
Totals	599,959	763,207	709,928	815,124	865,331

¹ Includes licences issued free to the blind, numbering 2,314 in 1936, 1,931 in 1935, 1,517 in 1934, 1,202 in 1933, and 873 in 1932.