

In 1937, Government radio-telegraph stations on the east coast, west coast, the Great Lakes, and Hudson bay and strait handled 452,031 messages or 7,872,891 words compared with 342,587 messages or 7,712,803 words handled in 1936. In 1937, the cost of maintenance was \$474,805 compared with \$466,198 in the previous year.

Section 2.—Radio-telephony.

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 radio-telephone 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 beam station of the Canadian Marconi Co. at Drummondville, Quebec.

Subsection 1.—Regulation of Radio-telephony.

As explained on p. 727, the administration of radio, including broadcasting, in Canada is vested in the Dominion Department of Transport. All stations must be licensed; the fee for a broadcasting station is \$50 per annum, and for a receiving set, \$2 per annum.*

Approximately \$200,000 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.

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 1937 as follows: Prince Edward Island, 3,282; Nova Scotia, 40,938; New Brunswick, 27,253; Quebec, 240,105; Ontario, 424,126; Manitoba, 69,861; Saskatchewan, 68,193; Alberta, 72,458; British Columbia, 91,978; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 306.

*Increased to \$2.50 per annum as from Apr. 1, 1938, by an Order in Council of Jan. 21, 1938, under authority of the Radiotelegraph Act (c. 197, R.S.C. 1927).

2.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1933-37.

Class of Station.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coast stations (Government-owned).....	31	30	32	31	31
Direction-finding stations (Government-owned)....	12	13	13	13	13
Ship stations (Government-owned).....	49	53	55	56	58
Radio beacon stations (Government-owned).....	20	20	21	24	26
Radiophone stations (Government-owned).....	5	5	9	9	10
Land stations.....	1	1	1	1	1
Ship stations (commercial).....	224	215	217	212	261
Limited coast stations.....	3	4	4	5	5
Public commercial stations.....	30	22	26	36	41
Private commercial stations.....	122	162	210	275	315
Private commercial broadcasting stations.....	70	68	74	78	80
Experimental stations.....	110	92	99	82	126
Amateur experimental stations.....	1,229	1,606	2,012	2,380	2,821
Amateur broadcasting stations ¹	7	6	2	Nil	Nil
Experimental short-wave broadcasting stations.....	Nil	Nil	9	10	8
Private receiving stations ²	761,288	707,625	812,335	862,109	1,038,500
Radio training schools.....	4	4	4	6	5
Licensed aircraft.....	2	2	1	4	7
Totals.....	763,207	709,928	815,124	865,331	1,042,308

¹ This class of station discontinued Apr. 1, 1935. ² Includes licences issued free to the blind, numbering 2,758 in 1937, 2,314 in 1936, 1,931 in 1935, 1,517 in 1934, and 1,202 in 1933.