## Subsection 2.- Expenditures and Revenues of Radio Administration

Prior to Apr. 1, 1939, the licence fee for private commercial broadcasting stations was \$50. Since that date, however, the fee has been determined by the power of the station and the density of population within its service radius and varies from \$50 per annum in the case of low-power, short-wave, and non-commercial university stations, to \$10,000 per annum in the case of 50 kw. commercial stations.

## 3.—Expenditures and Revenues of Radio Services, Department of Transport, Fiscal Years 1941-44

Norz.-Figures for 1938, the first year for which they are available on the present basis, and 1939, will be found at pp. 652-653 of the 1942 Year Book.

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
Expenditures	\$	\$	\$	\$
Administration of Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations Radio Direction-Finding Station, Radiobeacon and Radiotelegraph Stations—operation and maintenance Suppression of local electrical interference. Issue of radio receiving licences Airways and Airports, Radio— Operation and maintenance. Construction War appropriation.	118,689 597,207 140,233 142,972 564,167 244,212 225,937	123,769 626,796 140,548 168,065 586,540 273,068 391,632	130,636 664,370 131,774 189,835 635,352 123,471 1,078,088	142, 691 662, 890 141, 586 199, 729 716, 061 272, 796 1, 727, 213
Totals, Expenditures	2,033,417	2,310,418	2,953,526	3,862,966
Revenues				
Commercial traffic tolls Receiving licence fees <sup>1</sup> . Broadcast licence fees <sup>1</sup> . Other licence fees. Fines and forfeitures Examination fees. Publications Rental of quarters (radio operators). Miscellaneous.	47, 246 3, 279, 126 28, 200 12, 339 10, 557 1, 283 567 21, 849 Nil	43,220 3,649,658 33,150 13,954 12,375 1,284 1,304 23,631 Nil	$\begin{array}{c} 41,093\\ 3,890,678\\ 34,350\\ 14,992\\ 12,545\\ 1,506\\ 1,670\\ 33,767\\ 1,428\end{array}$	69,942 3,982,913 35,150 15,984 19,254 1,332 42,951 2,309
Totals, Revenues	3,401,167	3,778,576	4,032,029	4,171,278

<sup>1</sup> The Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936 (c. 24), prescribes as follows: "14. (1) The Minister of Finance shall deposit from time to time in the Bank of Canada or in a chartered bank to be designated by him to the credit of the Corporation:—(a) the moneys received from licence fees in respect of private receiving licences and private station broadcasting licences, after deducting from the gross receipts the cost of collection and administration, such costs being determined by the Minister from time to time."

There are two classes of private receiving licences, one for battery-operated receivers (fee \$2 per annum), and the other for electrically operated receivers (fee \$2.50 per annum). Free licences are issued for crystal receiving sets and to blind persons, schools, hospitals and charitable institutions; also for receiving sets installed in barracks, mess-halls, canteens or recreational rooms for the gratuitous entertainment of members of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or Allied Forces in Canada or merchant seamen belonging to a manning pool; and sets operated by persons whose names appear on the diplomatic list of the Department of External Affairs.

Exact figures of revenues received from private receiving licences are not available by provinces. This is partly due to the fact that commissions paid for the issuance of licences vary according to the classification in which the issue falls, that is, post office, radio dealer, house-to-house vendor, etc. In Table 4, therefore, total revenue received from the sale of private receiving licences has been estimated according to the number of licences issued in each province.