

Thirty-nine privately owned stations are wholly or partly owned by newspapers, the others are owned by citizens or groups of citizens living within the area served by the station.

Administration.—In common with the CBC's own stations, the privately owned stations operate under the Canadian Broadcasting Act; The Radio Act; regulations made by the CBC; and technical specifications laid down by the Department of Transport. Annual statements of "Proof of Performance", showing that public obligations have been fulfilled, together with financial statements must be filed with the Department of Transport. Advance copies of the programs scheduled must also be filed weekly with the CBC, and a program log within seven days following operations. Advertising content of program is limited to 10 p.c. of program time.

Broadcasting Facilities.—The privately owned stations operate on frequencies selected by the licensee's own consultants, and approved upon recommendation of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and are valid, unless cancelled or revoked, for a period of three years (increased from one year as of Apr. 1, 1948). Sale or ownership transfer of any station while under licence must be approved by the licensing authorities.

Privately owned radio stations were at first limited to low power operation of 1,000 watts, which was later increased to 5,000 watts. In 1948, two privately owned stations, one in Montreal, Que., the other in Toronto, Ont., were authorized to operate on 50,000 watts. The majority of stations, however, still continue to serve on 1,000-5,000 watts on the "shared" channels, the CBC stations occupying the clear channels allocated to Canada by the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement and operating, in the main, on 50,000 watts.

The total operating power of the 113 stations is approximately 289,750 watts. About 38 privately owned frequency modulation stations are being constructed, mostly for operation in conjunction with existing amplitude modulation stations.

Network Operations.—Network operation in Canada (the process of having two or more stations, connected to a wire line network, broadcasting the same program at the same time) is, by statute, controlled by the CBC, and is also the channel by which United States commercial network programs are brought into Canada. Some privately owned stations do, however, by agreement, serve as "basic outlets" for CBC network programs. Under this arrangement, the private station carries certain programs (both commercial and non-commercial) specified in the agreement, and must give right of way to programs coming onto the network within specific hours. Other private stations, known as "supplementary" outlets, enter into agreement to carry specific programs only. (See Section 3, pp. 772-776).

PART VIII.—THE POST OFFICE

During 1948, the Canada Post Office continued to develop plans to keep its services attuned to growing requirements, present and future.

The extent of postal business may be judged from the fact that in the fiscal year 1947-48 gross postal revenue had reached the all-time high figure of \$91,600,000 or more than double that of the year 1937-38.

In the same period the Post Office issued money orders payable in Canada to the amount of \$359,633,000 and payable abroad to the value of \$10,599,329.