

**Administration.**—The independent stations operate under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, which is administered by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and under regulations made by the CBC, in addition to the Radio Act and specifications laid down by the Department of Transport. Annual statements of "Proof of Performance", showing that public service obligations have been fulfilled, together with financial statements, must be filed with the licensing authority. Advance copies of programs scheduled must also be filed weekly with the CBC and a program log within seven days following operations. Advertising content or program is limited to 10 p.c. of program time.

**Broadcasting Facilities.**—Licences of the privately owned stations are granted upon recommendation of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation by the Federal Government and are valid (unless cancelled or revoked) for a period of three years. Sale or ownership transfer of any station must be approved by the Federal Government.

The independent stations were at first limited to 1,000 watts power, which limit was recently increased to 5,000 watts. In 1948 three privately owned stations (CKAC, Montreal, CFRB, Toronto and CKLW, Windsor) were authorized to operate on 50,000 watts. The majority still continue to serve on 1,000 to 5,000 watts on the shared channels, the CBC stations occupying the clear channels allocated to Canada and operating in the main on 50,000 watts.

**Network Operations.**—Network operation in Canada (the process of having two or more stations broadcasting the same program at the same time) is at present restricted to the CBC by regulations made under powers granted under Sections 21 and 22 of the CBC Act. The CBC also has the right, except in the case of four stations, to bring commercial and other network programs in from the United States. Some privately owned stations do, however, serve as outlets, either basic or supplementary, for CBC network programs. All food, drug and medicine continuity used on Canadian broadcasting stations must be approved in advance of broadcast by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

## PART VIII.—THE POST OFFICE

The Canada Post Office Department was created at the time of Confederation in 1867 by the Canada Post Office Act for the superintendence and management of the postal service of Canada under the direction of the Postmaster General. For almost a century previous to Confederation postal services in the Canadian Provinces had been controlled by the British Postmasters General and administered by their deputies. Under the French Regime a courier service had been organized as early as 1703 between Quebec, Three Rivers and Montréal, while in 1734 a post road was constructed between the above-mentioned places and post houses, complete with post horses and vehicles, were established for use of travellers.

**Functions.**—The basic task of the Canadian Postal Service is the handling and transmission of mail matters, letters, parcels, newspapers, magazines, etc., and in discharging this duty it maintains a wide variety of services—air mail, railway mail, land mail and water services, etc.

This basic task is carried out by performance of certain functions which include: the sale of postage stamps and other articles of postage; the furnishing of information to the public respecting postage rates and other postal matters; the registration of letters and other articles of mail; the insuring of parcels; the acceptance of C.O.D.