

Although the linking of all Canadian television stations from coast to coast for instantaneous telecasting of programs may take several years because of the distances and difficult terrain involved, microwave facilities had reached London, Ont., on the west, and Quebec City on the east by July 1954.

As gauged by TV sets in use the advent of Canadian television has brought extensive developments in the electronics industry. When CBC television began in September 1952, 146,000 television sets were in use in Canada. One year later that number had tripled and by July 1954 more than 800,000 receivers were in use in Canadian homes.

In the year ended Mar. 31, 1954, CBC television spent \$1,322,000 on Canadian talent for live Canadian TV production. In addition, more than \$181,000 was paid to writers and for the rights to plays. Music copying and music rights accounted for another \$38,000.

Television Program Service.—A total of 7,890 hours of television programs were presented over the five CBC television stations operating during the year ended Mar. 31, 1954. CBLT in Toronto made available to its viewers a total of 2,788 hours, with CBFT presenting 1,931 hours, CBOT 2,117 hours, CBUT (which started in December 1953) 563 hours, and CBMT (the English-language outlet in Montreal which began operation in January 1954) 490 hours. Until CBMT commenced operation, CBFT in Montreal provided a separate service for its French and its English viewers and, in addition, made available a number of programs suitable to both.

Dealing with the stations in this same order, of the total hours broadcast, nature of the programs was 77.9 p.c. sustaining for Toronto, 71.5 p.c. for Montreal, 76.9 p.c. for Ottawa, 67.1 p.c. for Vancouver, and 48.9 p.c. for Montreal's English-language outlet. The balance of their schedules was taken up with commercially sponsored programs.

Radio Broadcasting Facilities.—Under Section 24 of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the CBC is required to review all applications for licences for new stations, applications for increases in power and for changes in frequency or location. Two considerations are involved: (1) there must be non-interference with the present and proposed facilities of the CBC, and (2) that high-power transmission facilities, on both long-wave and short-wave bands, are reserved for use by the CBC. Within these limitations, it is the policy of the Board to serve community interests by giving every practical encouragement and assistance to local stations.

The CBC operates three networks: the Trans-Canada and Dominion networks serving English-language audiences from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the French-language network extending from the new CBC station in Moncton, N.B., to Edmonton, Alta.

The Trans-Canada network is made up of 25 basic stations—12 CBC-owned and 13 privately owned. There are 17 supplementary stations, four of which are CBC-owned Newfoundland stations. The Dominion network consists of 31 basic stations, of which 30 are privately owned. Nineteen supplementary privately owned stations also receive Dominion network service. The French network has five basic stations, four of which are CBC-owned and one privately owned, and 18 privately owned affiliated supplementary stations.

In 1954, the CBC had 21 stations, eight of which had 50,000-watt transmitters. In order to present programs at suitable times and to give expression to varying interests in the six regions, the CBC maintains regional offices. Production facilities