

# CHAPTER XIX.—COMMUNICATIONS

## CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
SECTION 1. GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER AGENCIES OF COMMUNICATION.....	848	Subsection 6. Other Government, Miscellaneous and Commercial Radio Communication Services.....	862
SECTION 2. TELECOMMUNICATIONS.....	849	Subsection 7. Radio and Television Broadcasting.....	864
Subsection 1. Telephones.....	849	SECTION 3. THE POST OFFICE.....	871
Subsection 2. Telegraphs.....	854	SECTION 4. THE PRESS.....	879
Subsection 3. Federal Government Telegraph and Telephone Services.....	855	SPECIAL ARTICLE: A History of Canadian Journalism (circa) 1900 to 1958.....	883
Subsection 4. Federal Government Meteorological Communications.....	856		
Subsection 5. Federal Government Radio Communication Services.....	856		

NOTE.—The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book will be found facing p. 1 of this volume.

Communications media in Canada have been shaped to meet the needs of the country. Great networks of telephone, telegraph and radio services, inextricably bound together, provide adequate and efficient service which, in this era of electronic advancement, is under continual technological change and development. The familiar challenges of the country—its size, its topography, its climate, its small population—which have reared their heads in other areas of development, have had to be faced as well in the field of communications. That these have been overcome is evidenced by the fact that today Canada possesses communication facilities and services second to none in the world.

### Section 1.—Government Control over Agencies of Communication\*

Each telephone system (*see* p. 849) in Canada has become a monopoly within its own operating territory, a prerequisite of efficient service. Because of the lack of competition, the Federal Government, in 1906, organized the regulation of the rates and practices of those systems operating under federal charter. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada was made subject to regulation by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada under the provisions of the Railway Act. The British Columbia Telephone Company, originally the Western Canada Telephone Company, received its federal charter in 1916. The three Prairie Province telephone systems are operated by their respective governments and the many hundreds of other companies throughout Canada are also responsible to provincial regulatory bodies.

Land line telegraph and tariffs and tolls charged by companies incorporated by the Federal Government are also regulated by the Board of Transport Commissioners. Similarly, tariffs and tolls charged to the public by individuals or companies for radio-telephone communications within Canada are regulated by the Board of Transport Commissioners under the provisions of the Railway Act and the Regulations made under the Radio Act.

Except for those matters covered by the Canadian Broadcasting Act, radio communications in Canada are regulated under the Radio Act and Regulations which include control of any equipment liable to cause interference to radio or television reception (*see*

\* Revised in the Telecommunications Branch, Department of Transport, Ottawa.