

About 94 p.c. of Canada's population is covered by Canadian television stations. Microwave facilities linking television stations from coast to coast for instantaneous telecasting of programs went into full operation July 1, 1958. In June 1959 these facilities were extended from Sydney, N.S., to St. John's, Nfld., providing a direct visual link between all ten provinces. When television broadcasting began in September 1952, television sets in use in Canada totalled 146,000. One year later the number had tripled and by Jan. 1, 1961 it was estimated that programs of the CBC networks could be viewed in approximately 3,650,000 Canadian homes.

**Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Facilities.**—In accordance with the Broadcasting Act, the CBC's Head Office is in Ottawa from which over-all direction is provided for the two complete and distinct broadcasting services, one in English and the other in French. Headquarters and main production facilities for the French networks are in Montreal and for the English networks, in Toronto. A truly national program service is provided to the whole country on these networks by programs contributed from the CBC's nine operating divisions: British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Ottawa area, the Maritimes, Newfoundland, the Northern and Armed Forces Service and the International Service. Facilities for the production of radio programs have been developed in some 25 communities as far apart as Prince Rupert in British Columbia, Corner Brook in Newfoundland and Inuvik in the Northwest Territories. Television production facilities have been developed at nine of these 25 locations.

**Domestic Radio Program Service.**—During the year ended Mar. 31, 1960, about 1,500 programs representing 493 hours of broadcasting, were presented each week over the CBC's Trans-Canada, Dominion and French networks. Of the total broadcasting hours in 1959-60, 70 p.c. were released on the Trans-Canada network; the Dominion network released 6 p.c. and 24 p.c. were carried on the French network.

The CBC originated and produced 92 p.c. of its network broadcasts. Of the remainder, 2 p.c. came from the private stations, 3 p.c. were exchange programs from the United States, 2 p.c. from the United Kingdom, and 1 p.c. came from other countries. An analysis of network programs by categories for 1959-60 shows that a large proportion of CBC radio network time was devoted to music—an estimated 39 p.c.; 56 p.c. of programming was predominantly entertainment (music, drama, sports, etc.); 28 p.c. was predominantly information programs (news and weather, farm and fisheries, science, nature, etc.); and 16 p.c. was predominantly idea or opinion programs.

### 13.—Hours of English and French Radio Network Programming, by Category

NOTE.—Estimated on basis of sample week, Feb. 7-13, 1960.

Category	Hours per Week	Distribution of Hours	Category	Hours per Week	Distribution of Hours
	No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
Music, serious.....	59	12	Sports.....	25	5
Music, other.....	133	27	School and youth education.....	15	3
News and weather.....	74	15	Political and controversial.....	10	2
Miscellaneous entertainment.....	34	7	Miscellaneous information.....	25	5
Drama.....	25	5	Social and human relations.....	5	1
Farm and fisheries.....	29	6	Science and nature.....	5	1
Canadian ideas and heritage.....	29	6			
Religious.....	20	4			
Home and hobby.....	5	1	<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>100</b>

**Domestic Television Program Service.**—During the year ended Mar. 31, 1960, the CBC English-language television network presented 60 hours per week of programs. Of this, 64 p.c. was produced by CBC; 30 p.c. was drawn from sources in the United States; 2