

and the Regulations thereunder and/or under regional agreements. Tolls charged to the public for radio communication service are subject to the provisions of the Regulations made under the Radio Act. Overseas cables landed in Canada are subject to the External Submarine Cable Regulations under the Telegraphs Act.

Radio communications in Canada, except for those matters covered by the Broadcasting Act, are regulated under the Radio Act and Regulations and also under the Canada Shipping Act and Ship Station Radio Regulations. In addition, radio communication matters are administered in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations annexed thereto; the International Civil Aviation Convention; the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea; the Inter-American Telecommunication Convention and the Convention between Canada and the United States of America relating to the operation by citizens of either country of certain radio equipment or stations in the other country; and also in accordance with such regional agreements as the Agreement between Canada and the United States for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio, the Agreement between Canada and the United States relating to the Co-ordination and Use of Radio Frequencies Above Thirty Megacycles per Second, the Inter-American Radio Agreement, the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, the Canada-USA Television Agreement and the Canada-USA FM Agreement (see also p. 836).

National radio broadcasting in Canada entered its present phase in 1936 when, with the passage of the *Canadian Broadcasting Act*, the *Canadian Broadcasting Corporation* replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. The Act gave the Corporation wide powers in the operation of a national broadcasting system and gave to the Minister of Transport the technical control of all broadcasting stations.

During 1958 the Government established a Board of Broadcast Governors and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors was abolished. The Board of Broadcast Governors regulates the establishment and operation of networks of radio and television broadcasting stations, the activities of public and private broadcasting stations and the relationship between them, in the interest of providing a national broadcasting service of high standard, basically Canadian in content and character. Although the Minister of Transport is the licensing authority under the Radio Act, the Broadcasting Act requires that applications for broadcasting station licences or for any change in an existing broadcasting station be referred to the Board of Broadcast Governors for its recommendation before being dealt with by the Minister. (See also pp. 841-842.)

Subsection 2.—Telephones

Alexander Graham Bell first transmitted human speech through electrically energized equipment in March 1876 and a few months later, in August, he successfully completed a call from Brantford to Paris, Ont., the first long-distance telephone call in the world. In the months after, as the instrument was perfected and the public became increasingly aware of its potential, telephone exchanges began to spring up across the nation. Rival companies were established in the same towns and cities and, in places, local subscribers discovered that they needed to subscribe to two different companies if they wished to have access to all the other telephones in their town. As a result, it soon became evident that the telephone industry, because of its mechanical limitations, could be efficient only as a monopoly in the community.

In April of 1880, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada was established by Act of Parliament and was authorized as the official agent for telephone service in 32 cities and towns across the country. However, in the embryonic stages of the industry, one company could scarcely develop and organize service over such a vast and growing nation and for this reason a separate company was formed in British Columbia to handle the communication needs of that province. A few years later, Bell Telephone withdrew from the Maritime Provinces, leaving service in the hands of local companies and again in 1908-09 the Company's territory was reduced when it sold installations and equipment to the respective