

casting sites. Microwave facilities are also used in connection with portable and mobile television pick-up where program material is intended for the main studio. Recently, both network facilities and local studio transmitter links have been up-graded to enable the transmission of colour television.

**Industrial.**—Although many firms utilize public communication facilities on a lease basis, some organizations have installed private microwave systems to provide voice, teletype and control data for various purposes. The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, the Calgary Power Corporation, The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission and Manitoba Hydro use a considerable number of microwave relay systems for important control and communication purposes. For example, Hydro-Quebec has recently greatly expanded its hydro power-generating capacity and new microwave routes have been added to permit a central control of the various generating stations. The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority is installing facilities to link the Vancouver area with Peace River, Mica Creek and the Bonneville Power Administration in the State of Washington, and also for system control in the Vancouver area.

**Instructional.**—The Department of Transport has opened the 2,600 MHz. microwave band for use by the various educational authorities in Canada for an Instructional TV system. A number of systems are being developed.

#### **Subsection 6.—Miscellaneous Radio Communication Services**

In addition to radio communication services provided by the Federal Government, extensive radio communication systems have been established in the provinces, mainly for police, highway and forestry protection purposes. Municipal government departments have steadily increased their use of radio to facilitate operations, particularly as a medium of communication with vehicles—police, fire, engineering, hydro, etc. Such services as taxi, heavy construction, ready-mix concrete, oil pipeline construction and operation, veterinarian and rural medical also make extensive use of radio for communication purposes.

Public utilities, power companies, provincial power commissions, oil exploration and mineral development organizations have expanded considerably their use of radio in both mobile and point-to-point radio fields.

The telephone companies provide an extension of land telephone service, by radio, to suitably equipped vehicles. This service is available in all major cities in Canada and along many of the nation's arterial highways. Restricted common-carrier mobile radio service (this service does not permit interconnection with the over-all telephone system but only with specific dispatchers) is available in most major cities in Canada as well as in a number of smaller urban centres. The latter service is provided by telephone companies as well as by other organizations. Low-power radio stations may be licensed to permit short-distance personal and private business radiotelephone communications; more than 50,000 licences were in force on Mar. 31, 1967.

#### **Subsection 7.—Radio and Television Broadcasting\***

Broadcasting in Canada has developed over a period of some 48 years as a combination of public and private enterprise. Since the opening program from the first radio station was beamed into a few Montreal homes in 1918, the role of the radio and television program in the daily life of the Canadian family has grown to startling prominence. Today, radio service reaches 99 p.c. and television service over 96 p.c. of the Canadian population.

\* Textual material was prepared from information supplied by the Secretary of the Board of Broadcast Governors, Ottawa, shortly after the passage of the Broadcasting Act, 1968, and before its implementation. The statistical data were prepared by the Transportation Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.