

## THEN



In 1921 there were 10.26 telephones in use for every 100 people, over 42 p.c. of the total being in Ontario. (1922-23)

"The Postal accommodation of these Colonies, especially Canada, compares favourably with that of England or the United States, and is in advance of that of most of the continental countries of the old world. Besides our internal communications by means of railways, steamboats, stages, horse-sleighs, dog-sleighs, waggons, men on horse-back, and on snow-shoes, we have Atlantic Mail Steamers from Quebec and Portland to Liverpool, the passages of which are as rapid as those of any other line afloat . . ." (1867)

"Broadcasting of the human voice by radio first commenced in Canada with test programs carried out by the Canadian Marconi Co. in Montreal during the winter evenings of 1919. Regular organized programs were commenced in December, 1920, by the same company, on a wavelength of 1,200 metres. In April, 1922, the establishment of broadcasting stations on a general scale commenced, 52 private, commercial and amateur broadcasting licences being granted during the fiscal year 1923." (1937)

## NOW

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio networks, English and French, were available to 99.3% of Canadians in 1985. The French and English television networks were available to 99.2% of Canadians.

In 1985, over 98% of Canadian homes had telephones, and more than half of these had two or more telephones.

In 1986, cable television was available to four out of five Canadian homes, and three out of five households subscribed. There were close to 1,000

licensed cable operators, and cable penetration in some Canadian cities reached 89%.

By 1985, there were 465 privately-owned radio stations in Canada.

In 1985, there were 115 daily newspapers published in Canada, counting morning and evening editions. Combined circulation was over 5.6 million - about 82% in English and 17% in French.