

Cleaning up Canadian Broadcasting

Forty-One Stations Switch Over to Non-Commercial Services

IN the story printed on this page and written for the "Radio Record" by Raymond M. Bell, of State College, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., the growth of Canadian broadcasting is traced. It is interesting to note that, for the first ten years, Canada followed the United States, and its programmes were purely commercial. Since the formation of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, however, the commercial services have been curtailed and non-commercial programmes are broadcast every day from 41 stations. The United States is watching Canadian broadcasting closely for it is obvious that Americans are not wholly satisfied with broadcasting as it stands in the United States at present. The Canadian "clean-up" has brought the Dominion many American listeners.

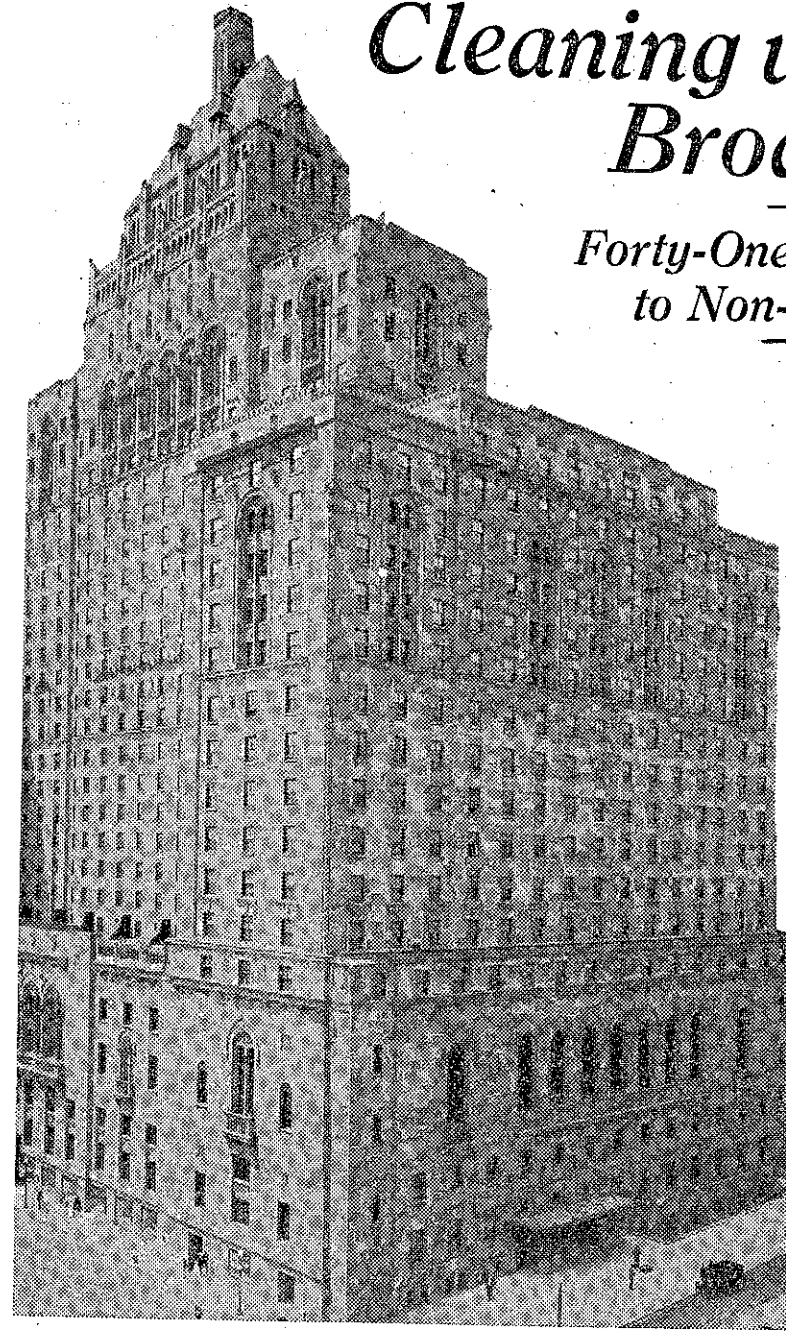
Island, each 3. The National Broadcasting Company (America) has two outlets in Canada: CFCF and CROT. The Columbia Broadcasting System has three: CKLW, CFRB, and CKAC.

One of the difficulties of a national network in Canada is the size of the country. Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Vancouver, British Columbia, are 8000 miles and four hours apart. The area of the Dominion of Canada is the same as that of the United States, but the population is less than that of metropolitan New York. The headquarters of the Broadcasting Commission are in the National Research Building at Ottawa, the capital of Canada. The C.R.C. network is divided into eastern and western divisions. The western division is made up of two groups, mid-west and British Columbia. Nineteen of the 41 stations are basic. The C.R.C. exchanges programmes with the B.B.C., N.B.C., C.B.S., and a state network in Michigan. The Commission owns six

stations: CRCK, Quebec; CRCM, Montreal; CROO, Ottawa; CROS, Chicoutimi, Quebec; CROT, Toronto; and CRCV, Vancouver. A special French network carries occasional programmes for Quebec listeners. Most programmes originate in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, but pick-ups are made from 22 other cities in eight provinces and three States. A typical evening's network programme is given:

- 7.30: News and songs from Toronto.
- 8.00: Dance music from Ottawa.
- 8.15: Rugby interview from London, Ontario.
- 8.30: Band concert from New York, via N.B.C.
- 9.00: Concert of string music from Edmonton, Alberta.
- 9.30: Dramatic presentation from Toronto.
- 10.00: Dance music from Lethbridge, Alberta.
- 10.30: Melodic strings from Toronto (given to C.R.C. and C.B.S.).
- 11.00: Male quartet and orchestra from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
- 11.30: News and orchestra from Detroit.

The C.R.C. has made steady development. Its chain programmes compare favourably with those offered in the United States, and are watched with interest in the States because they are non-commercial. The C.R.C. needs at present higher-powered stations. A chain of 50 kilowatt transmitters across the Dominion is planned.



ONE OF CANADA'S SHOW PLACES.—The Royal York Hotel in Toronto. The guests at this hotel have ample opportunity to judge Canadian broadcast programmes for themselves, as each room is fitted with wireless.

CANADIAN broadcasting has developed simultaneously with that in the United States. CFCA in Toronto and CKAC, CFCF, CHYC in Montreal were among the pioneer stations in Canada. The first Dominion stations were licensed for 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, and 450 metres. All early calls contained two C's, such as CFAC or CFCA. The first ten years of Canadian radio were marked by commercial programmes with advertising, just as in the States. The formation of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission (C.R.C.) brought a change. While commercial programmes are still permitted, the Commission now provides nightly from 7.30 to midnight non-commercial programmes over a nation-wide network of 41 stations.

There are at present 70 stations in Canada operating on 33 channels from 540 to 1510 kilocycles. Of the 98 channels used in North American broadcasting, Canada has eight clear ones and 25 shared ones. Seven transmitters use 5 kilowatts or more: GKY, Winnipeg, 960 kc. (15kw.); CFCN, Calgary, 1030 (10kw.); CFRB, Toronto, 690 (10kw.); and CKAC, Montreal, 730; CRCM, Montreal, 910; CKLW, Windsor, 1030; CROT, Toronto, 840, all using five kilowatts. The 70 stations are divided as follows: Ontario 22, British Columbia 11, Quebec 10, Alberta and Saskatchewan, each 7, Nova Scotia 4, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Prince Edward