

cated by the Surrogate Courts in Ontario it would have no protection and could not justify its position if the transmission became involved in litigation.

In the case of a deceased shareholder who dies domiciled other than in Ontario or Quebec the Company is therefore in the position of either having to insist that the estate go to the expense of having the testamentary documents authenticated in Ontario or that the transmission be entered in Montreal where Art. 1220 of the Quebec Civil Code would afford it the desired protection. This sometimes causes delay and some irritation on the part of the executors and their solicitors.

It is this situation which would be remedied by this proposed section and its enactment would undoubtedly be helpful to those acting for the estates of shareholders who died domiciled elsewhere than in Ontario and Quebec.

### *Radio and Television*

Section 5 of the Bill is intended to clarify the Company's position with regard to the use of the latest improvements in the art of telephony including the use of radio and wireless telephone and television in providing the communication service which it furnishes.

The Company has no intention or desire to engage itself in the production of radio or television broadcasts. What it wants to have made clear is its right to make use of radio, under licence from the Government, for the purpose of carrying on its telephone business and to make available to others who are or may be engaged in radio or television broadcasting the facilities which the Company has which may be utilized in connection with broadcasting.

Nor has the Company any desire to gain any sort of control of the fields of radio or television broadcasting. Section 5 of the Bill explicitly provides that the powers therein referred to are to be

subject to the provisions of the Radio Act, chapter fifty of the statutes of 1938 and of any other statute of Canada relating to radio broadcasting and the regulations made thereunder.

Everything that the Company has done or accomplished in the radio field to date has been done under appropriate licences from the Department of Reconstruction and Supply. It is intended by this section that the Company's future operations in this field will be subject to the same governmental control.

Wireless and radio telephone is a comparatively new development in the art of communication which is the field in which the Company operates. It is important, not only to the Company but to the public service which it provides and to the public service furnished by others, that there should be no question as to the Company's powers to furnish service by this means.

The Company is already engaged in furnishing service to mobile telephones in automobiles, trucks and ambulances, etc., which cannot be provided by any means other than radio-telephone operating in conjunction with the Company's wire lines. This kind of service can be extended to aircraft, railway trains and ships, and these kinds of service are now coming into demand.

The Company requires to use radio links to connect up its wire lines to overcome natural obstacles. It is now using radio-telephone facilities to connect its wire lines across the St. Lawrence River from Joliette to Sorel. It operates a radio-telephone service between Leamington and Pelee Island where ice conditions frequently used to damage the submarine cables formerly used and interrupt the service. In conjunction with the Canadian Marconi Company and the British Post Office it has furnished trans-Atlantic telephone service by radio for many years.

Wireless or radio-telephone systems can also be used to extend telephone service to localities which cannot be economically or physically served by wire lines, such as island communities—reference has already been made to Pelee