is not nearly so selective as the superheterodyne. Since the introduction of the superheterodyne it has been possible to utilize the 10 kilocycle separation between stations, providing you employ certain engineering standards of separation between the geographical locations of the stations. I would like to point out in that connection, Mr. Chairman, that Canada, located as it is very close to United States, is forced to adopt almost identical technical regulations and engineering standards to those used in the United States. They have some ten times as many stations as we have, and if we do not utilize exactly the same principles in allocating frequencies and in placing these stations geographically, we are certainly going to be pretty well obliterated as far as our stations are concerned, because they are very much smaller on the average. Therefore, we must use exactly the same engineering specifications and regulations that they do. That principle has been adopted in drawing up our regulations and in making our frequency assignment to stations. That was one of the points covered by the exchange of letters which took place in 1932 between Canada and the United States.

Q. I am under the impression that in the last year there has been more interference in the province of Quebec than previously, although our people are using the most modern sets that are on the market. You said the other day that it was due to the Mexico station; but I have been told that the listeners were getting very good reception even with that Mexico station on the air, up to a year ago, and they are experiencing more difficulty now. I cannot speak very definitely on that, because my personal observation is not complete in that regard. Is it not a fact that a certain number of stations have been put closer together than they were before?—A. Do you mean in Canada or the United States?

Q. Canada.—A. There have been increases in the past year and a half, of about twelve or fourteen stations in Canada. Those have been mostly low-powered stations. There has only been the one increase so far as high-powered stations are concerned, and that was the new station in Montreal. If you are referring in your original remarks to the lower powered stations, the little stations below 500 watts, it is possible in putting these fourteen stations into service in Canada, that it has been necessary to decrease somewhat the geographical separations, but, so far as I am aware at the moment, we have used identically the same spacings as they employ in the United States. I do not think there are any cases in Canada where two stations, operating on the same or adjacent channels, are within those limits.

Q. Is not the station of La Presse, Montreal, closer now than it was before to the stations in New York?—A. No, sir, no change there at all.

The CHAIRMAN: What particular station in New York?

Hon. Mr. CARDIN: The National Broadcasting Company.

The WITNESS: One of the NBC's stations have an adjacent channel, 720 kilocycles.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have they increased their power?—A. No, sir, not since we came into being.

Q. There is no change at all in relation to these two station?—A. Not between United States' stations and La Presse.

By Mr. Beynon:

Q. I must agree with Mr. McKenzie and state that in the city of Moose Jaw, with modern sets, interference does exist.