

*By Mr. Beynon:*

Q. It was originally CJRM, located at Moose Jaw, the Moose Jaw station?  
—A. No, sir, I beg your pardon. The actual equipment that is there is equipment that previously was located in James Richardson's station at Fleming; the James Richardson station in Moose Jaw was closed down definitely and the equipment scrapped.

Q. It carries the same name?—A. The same call letters were issued.

Q. It is the same company?—A. The same company.

Q. Taking their equipment from Fleming?

The CHAIRMAN: How far is Belle Plaine from Moose Jaw?

Mr. BEYNON: Eighteen miles.

The CHAIRMAN: 540 used to be in Windsor.

The WITNESS: 540 previously was in Windsor, but by international agreement, first at Washington and reaffirmed at Madrid, we agreed not to use channels below 550 kilocycles within a distance of 1,500 miles of the seacoast; that is why it was moved out of Windsor.

Q. Why was that 1,500 miles from the seacoast agreed on?—A. Because 540 kilocycles is sufficiently close to the band used at sea to cause interference with the type of receivers they are forced to use on ships, unless the interfering station is that distance from the coast. That is a matter coming under the general working of all forms of radio, and of course, the regulations concerning such matters are set by international conference.

Q. All other countries agreed on that at Madrid?—A. Yes.

Q. Except Russia?—A. Russia agreed to that particular regulation.

Q. There were a lot of things they did not agree to?—A. Yes, a very large number. I would like to add this statement, if I may, Mr. Chairman. The station which appears to be causing a certain amount of difficulty with the operation at Belle Plaine, is the Bismark station. Within the last seven or eight months that station has increased its power five times.

*By Mr. Beynon:*

Q. Do you mean five times or five different increases?—A. It has increased its power five hundred per cent. It started at 500 watts, or half a kilowatt, and increased to two and a half kilowatts. That has caused some interference for the older type of receivers.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. How far is Bismark from Belle Plaine?—A. I do not think I can answer that question without referring to my records, but I do know the distance is within the limits set by the engineering standards used in North America for separation between stations of that type. I can look that up and give you the answer, but I have not got it here.

Q. What is the daylight coverage of the Belle Plaine station, approximately? I do not suppose you can make any definite statement; it is 500 watts, would the coverage be 125 miles, 40 miles?—A. I would think that that station had a reliable service area of about 75 miles in radius. That is what I would expect. It might be more, and it might be less in places.

*By Hon. Mr. Cardin:*

Q. What do you call an old receiving set?—A. When I said "old sets" Mr. Cardin, I referred to sets which had been built previous to 1927 or 1928. At that time a new type of receiving set was introduced in North America, known as the superheterodyne receiver. The type used previously to that was known as the tuned radio frequency type. Now, the tuned radio frequency type