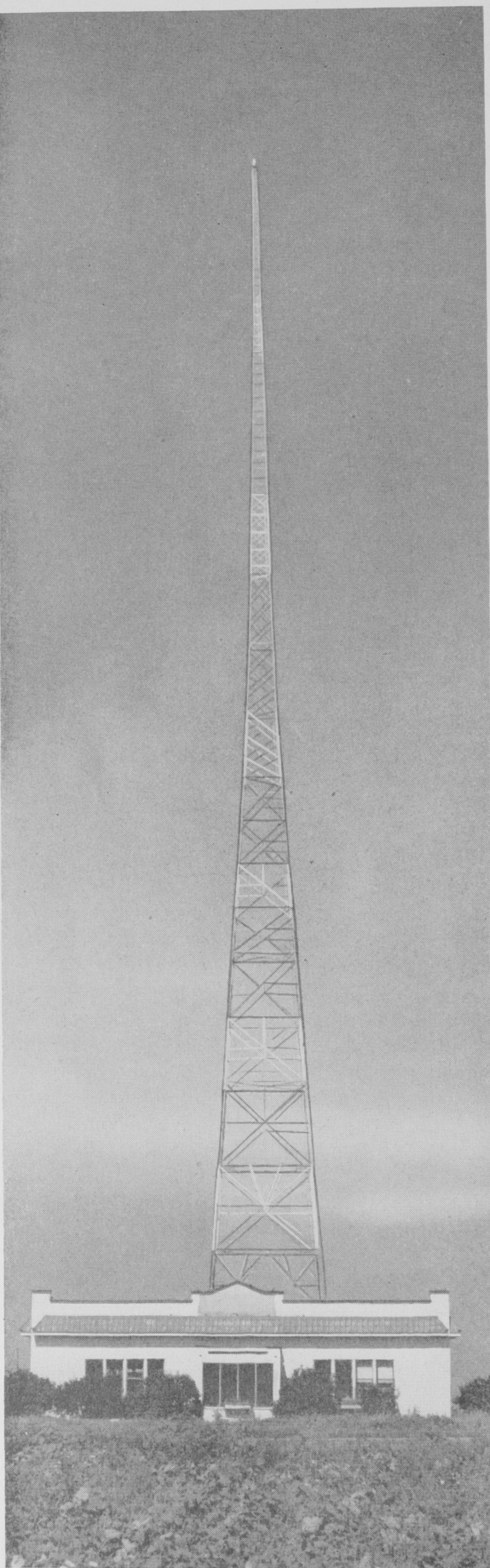




extensive research at Harvard during the war shows that in the presence of noise they greatly increase the intelligibility of the signals.

In the belief that F.M. communication would be possible between at least some of the base stations, the matter of inter-communication in this respect was deferred until the systems were in use so that more experimental data on coverage could be obtained. It since has been determined that Calgary and Lethbridge and Winnipeg and Brandon can communicate with each other satisfactorily on F.M., but that the circuits between Regina and Saskatoon and Regina and Swift Current will each require an automatic untended relay station as their ranges are too great for direct inter-communication on F.M. As soon as the necessary equipment and allocation of frequencies are procured, radio-telegraph communication will serve between the respective division headquarters at Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg, and between Edmonton and Calgary, while a similar link from Winnipeg to the Force's point-to-point station at Ottawa, Ont., will speed up communication between R.C.M.P. Headquarters and the prairie divisions.

Technicians to operate this extensive system were secured as far as possible from the ranks of the Force, and, apart from some of "F" Division's car equipment, they installed all the apparatus. At each division headquarters, there are two radio technicians, both non-commissioned officers, one of them being in charge of the service and maintenance of equipment in the division, and at each of the other base stations there is a technician who is responsible for the maintenance of the apparatus in his area. At Winnipeg, a sergeant who had been in charge of the system first installed in "D" Division will coordinate and standardize the work. The training in radio

Piercing 404 feet into the sky, this tower of the F.M. receiving station near Winnipeg is the highest in the R.C.M.P. system.