

*By Mr. Chevrier:*

Q. Previous to that, the newspapers were propagators of lies?—A. In some cases, undoubtedly. Radio has placed the rural population at par with that of the larger cities—inasmuch that it brings the city to the country—and in the case of *La Presse* since the inaugural of its provincial band contest—the country to the city. Radio is always at the disposal of members of the municipal, provincial and federal governments, providing that those availing themselves of the privilege, do it for the good and welfare of the country, and things Canadian of interest to Canadians within the station's radius.

It might interest this committee to know that there are to-day approximately 400,000 radio receiving sets installed in Canadian homes. Of this number, it is estimated that 300,000 are of the crystal type or single tube kind, capable of a reach varying from ten to one hundred miles in all seasons of the year.

*By Mr. Ladner:*

Q. What was that distance?—A. Ten to one hundred miles. That is a good range all the year round. These cheaper types of receivers are owned by the working class and the farmers and others who cannot afford a "de luxe" apparatus, and a good sized family, and all are satisfied with the local radio reception.

In the province of Quebec, there are about 100,000 receiving sets, distributed as follows: sixty thousand in the Montreal district and the balance throughout the province. For the past year, through the restless activities of Canadian broadcasting stations, radio demands combined with perfection and development of apparatus have caused prices to fall, in some instances, as much as fifty per cent, with the result that the poorer classes are to-day able to avail themselves of this new free enjoyment in the home.

In 1924 the radio industry in Canada reached the thirty million dollar mark. In 1925 the same market will exceed the fifty million dollar margin.

The operation of a station like CKAC of *La Presse* costs some forty thousands of dollars yearly, divided into salaries to a large personnel of trained and skilled men, the upkeep of a modern apparatus and studio, the renewing of furniture and parts, the printing of programmes distributed to hundreds of other newspapers (showing here that the newspapers, owners of radio stations, are not keeping their programmes to themselves, as the case would be expected, but, in the interest of readers of all papers, are distributing them to any other publications whether friendly or otherwise) caring of artists, remote control lines, and many other items, besides the interest on the initially invested capital. In distributing our programmes to other newspapers, we are not hogging it all, to attempt to compel people to buy our newspapers to get our programmes.

*By Mr. McKay:*

Q. What do you mean?—A. I mean that the owner of a station might keep his programmes to himself in order to compel people to buy the paper.

The returns for a station of the kind is truly untraceable, as far as a newspaper is concerned. In the case of *La Presse*, and other newspapers, such radio service is referred to as good will for both advertisers and readers, and is above everything "pro bono publico" with the object of propagating Canada, Canadians and things Canadian.

Now, coming to the Copyright Amendment Act, 1925. If paragraph (q) of this Bill No. 2 which reads: "'performance' means any acoustic execution of a work or any visual representation of any dramatic action in a work, including such execution or representation made by means of any mechanical instrument and any communication or 'broadcasting' of such work by wireless