

ISSUE OF PRIVATE RADIO RECEIVING LICENSES IN CANADA

Issue for year 1927-29
to end of December, 1928

Total issue for
year 1927-28.

GRAND TOTAL	243768	268955
QUEBEC	41204	51347
ONTARIO	120972	125012
MANITOBA	16127	19288
SASKATCHEWAN	22033	26635
ALBERTA	12178	14936
BRITISH COLUMBIA	19152	18561
REGINA	1357	1582
MOOSE JAW	860	1213
SASKATOON	1154	1409
PRINCE ALBERT	235	200

TO PROSECUTE RADIO OWNERS FOR LICENSE

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—Radio owners delinquent in paying their license fees are the long arm of the law reaching out after them. The radio branch of the department of marine is now resorting to legal action.

A limited number of prosecutions have already been launched on a wide front and it is proposed to follow them up with more. The prosecutions are widely scattered in order to attract public attention. So far the prosecutions have been quite effective and license fees are now coming in at a better rate.

WAR OPENED ON RADIO SETS NOT LICENSED

Radio Inspector Completes Long
List of Unlicensed Receiving Sets

10,000 MILES COVERED
IN PROVINCE PROBES

Official of Federal Department
Made Extensive Investigations in 1928

Owners of unlicensed wireless sets in Regina are in for it, according to information that came to light today. In conjunction with the federal radio inspector the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been investigating reports of unlicensed sets. A number of cases are already pending and a long list of offenders has been tabulated.

The owner of every receiving set in the Dominion is required by law to pay a license fee of \$1.00 per annum. Licenses for current year are marked 1928-1929 and expire on March 31, 1929. Those operating radios and are not in possession of a license are liable to prosecution. The proceeds from these fees serve to offset the cost of administration of radio in Canada and the department's campaign against preventable interference in order to improve receiving conditions in the interests of broadcast listeners.

Travelled Far

During the last year the Radio Branch Car No. 14 for Saskatchewan with a qualified radio electrician in charge has covered 10,000 miles conducting investigations in the larger towns in the province and visiting many smaller towns en route; investigations lasting from a few days to two or three weeks have been conducted in order that power distribution and street light systems at points visited could be thoroughly checked over.

During these investigations every co-operation and assistance has been received from Public Utilities and private owners of apparatus which has been found to cause radio interference. The fleet of cars operated by the radio branch throughout the Dominion are specially equipped for locating inductive interference. Each one has an eight-tube superheterodyne receiving set designed for the purpose by the department.

The loop aerial is very directional and works on the principle of the direction finding apparatus used on ships. This gives the operator the direction from which the interference originates. A step is installed on the rear of the car, also a sledge hammer, this is used in what is known as the sledge hammer test.

Finds Trouble

A man rides on the step and the car is stopped at all poles carrying suspected equipment, the pole is struck and the result noted by the man at the radio receiver. Any loose connections on the pole will result in a click or roar in radio receiver. The car also carried many scientific instruments for testing and recording as some of the currents which cause radio interference are very small, in some cases the amount of current causing the loudest interference, if measured, would not light a pocket flashlight. Yet this can cause interference which will radiate for many miles along a power line. The car is really a travelling radio laboratory and has many types of surge traps, tools and materials for making any special apparatus for difficult or stubborn cases.

Household electrical appliances of all kinds are potential sources of radio interference particularly if they are not in good condition.

RADIO INSPECTOR GETTING "TOUGH"

Start

He's Going to Start Court Action Against Those Having Old Licenses

With nearly 1,500 Regina radio owners operating their sets this year without licenses though they had them last year, the radio division of the department of marine and fisheries next week is going to "get tough" and do something about it.

Authorization has been received by Radio Inspector W. Pottle to proceed in the courts against the first three of a long list of delinquents. They will be charged with operating their radios without having the necessary \$2 license.

The licenses were supposed to have been purchased back in March but, says Mr. Pottle, despite many pleas for co-operation and many warnings, just exactly 1,442 Regina radio set owners out of the 7,097 who had licenses last year have failed to pay over the necessary ducats.

A complete list of all unlicensed sets has been received at Mr. Pottle's office from Ottawa. His staff is busy now interviewing radio set owners and suggesting they had better obtain the licenses.

"I really wish the fans would hurry up and get their permits for it is only hurting them in more ways than one. I would certainly like to get my staff back on the checking of radio interference work. It has had to be discontinued almost entirely to do this collecting," the inspector said.

For the benefit of the public, it is pointed out that licenses may be obtained from the inspectors or at the radio department office in the federal building or from any licensed radio dealer.

GET A LICENSE FOR YOUR RADIO, POTTLE IS HERE

FOUR HUNDRED FEWER LI- CENSES IN CITY THIS YEAR— INSPECTOR SEEKS THE REA- SON WHY.

Consequent upon the large drop in the number of licenses issued to radio fans for their receiving sets, the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which controls the licensing of such sets, has sent out its inspectors on a tour, with the object of checking up on those who have not taken out the necessary licenses. The inspectors have also been instructed to institute police court proceedings against those who have failed to secure licenses and as a result, six or more local citizens will appear before the courts.

For the period 1927-1928, the number of licenses issued in regard to private radio receiving sets in Moose Jaw was 1,213, whereas for the year 1928-1929, up to the end of December 31 last, only 860 licenses had been issued, a decline of 353 in spite of the fact that it is felt certain that there are more radio fans this year than last. The radio year ends on March 31 next, so that by that time the number of licenses issued may have reached the total for the previous year, though at the present time it shows a very considerable falling off.

This decline in licenses taken out appears to be general throughout Saskatchewan, for during the 1927-1928 period there were 26,635 issued as compared with only 22,033 at the end of December last, a drop of 4,602 licenses.

The grand total of licenses issued in Canada during 1927-1928 amounted to 268,955, while for the period up to December 31 last, the number issued was 243,768, a decline of 25,187 for the whole of the Dominion.

Each of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show a decline in the number of licenses issued, British Columbia being the only province to show an increase.

So far as Saskatchewan is concerned Prince Albert showed an increase in the number of licenses issued, there having been 200 in that city for 1927-1928, as compared with 235 up to Dec. 31 last. The larger cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw each show a decrease as follows.

Regina, 1927-1928: 1,582; 1928-1929, Dec. 31, 1,357; Saskatoon, 1927-1928, 1,409; 1928-1929, Dec. 31, 1,154 licenses. Moose Jaw, 1927-1928, 1,213; 1928-1929, Dec. 31, 860.

The Radio Inspector has a lengthy list of owners of unlicensed receiving sets in Moose Jaw and district, and a systematic check-up of receiving sets is now being made in co-operation with the R.C.M.P., and proceedings are already pending in a number of cases against owners of unlicensed sets. The owner of every receiving set in the Dominion is required by law to pay a license fee of \$1.00 per annum. Licenses for current year are marked 1928-1929 and expire on March 31, 1929.

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During these investigations, every co-operation and assistance has been received from public utilities and private owners of apparatus which has been found to cause radio interference. Each one has an eight tube superheterodyne receiving set, designed for the purpose by the Department. The loop aerial (which has caused a great deal of interest) is very directional and works on the principle of the direction finding apparatus used on ships. This gives the operator the direction from which the interference originates. A step is installed on the rear of the car, also a sledge hammer. This is used in what is known as the sledge hammer test. A man rides on the step and the car is stopped at all poles carrying suspected equipment; the pole is struck and the result noted by the man at the radio receiver. Any loose connections on the pole will result in a click or roar in the radio receiver.

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RADIO LICENSE SALE EXPECTED TO SHOW BOOST

Sale of radio licenses, lagging during the vacation months, is expected to pick up in September, according to W. R. Pottle, chief of the radio branch.

Canvassers will still check up on radio owners and request the fee of \$2 for a year's license.

Licenses sold up to July 31 of the present fiscal year total 4,729, an increase of exactly 3,000 over the same period of 1934.

During the whole of the last fiscal year, 7,715 radio owners got licenses in Regina.

The department's test car is still busy with interference work in the country as well as checking up on licenses, Mr. Pottle said.

DRIVE STARTS ON DELINQUENT RADIO OWNERS

House to House Canvass for Inspection of Licenses Gets Under Way

With authority of the Department of Marines, Ottawa, a small band of vendors Monday afternoon commenced a house to house complete canvass of Regina to check up on radio licenses. Within a few days every home containing a radio will be visited.

The campaign is under the direction of W. A. Burns, Regina, who issued the following statement concerning it Monday: "Through official channels from Ottawa it has been learned that there are 5,000 citizens of Regina who are delinquent in payment of their radio license fee of \$2.

"A house to house canvass has been organized and the city is divided into districts where a vendor from each district is authorized to call from door to door in performing his duties. I would therefore ask all radio owners to have their license available for inspection purposes and should they not be in possession of one, to await the call of a vendor."

A similar canvass sponsored by the Canadian Radio Commission, is at present being conducted in other Canadian cities, including Montreal, where there are 40,000 radio owners not in possession of licenses.

Concerning the action being taken in Regina, W. R. Pottle, provincial radio inspector, had the following to say: "On calling, the vendor will present his credentials in the form of a card, signed by Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, and countersigned by W. R. Pottle, radio inspector, authorising him to issue and inspect radio receiving licenses in his particular district and further authorising him to require the production of private radio receiving licenses for inspection."

"We do not wish to be unnecessarily hard on the public, but we have a duty to perform and all we ask is co-operation," said Mr. Pottle. Mr. Burns asks that those not in possession of a license to buy one from the vendors, whose only income is 20 cents on each one sold.

SEEN BY

The Rambling Reporter

Regina radio-users are not slow about accepting a broad hint—one so broad it's almost a warning—according to information gathered Wednesday from W. R. Pottle, radio inspector for the federal government.

It was only a few weeks ago that more than a dozen Reginians appeared in city police court all because they had neglected to pay Ottawa the \$2 toll exacted for the privilege of listening to sundry programs, good and bad.

And they didn't get away with just making excuses and rushing out to buy a license. It meant a dollar fine in a majority of cases, plus costs of court.

Since then other delinquent citizens—who didn't get caught—have been making haste to see that they don't get caught in future.

Sale of licenses has jumped with astounding rapidity.

One witness in city police court Wednesday was obviously not familiar where to stand while giving evidence. The six witnesses in the case were excluded and brought in one by one. When the witness in question came in he walked over to the prisoner's box, had the little latch door open, and was nearly inside before the magistrate spotted him and had him directed to the witness stand.

Listening to the 'planes come in is the latest enthusiasm of some Regina housewives.

Short-wave radio receiving sets in many homes in the city now are tuned to the broadcast band of 5642 kilocycles used by the pilots and ground men to communicate with one another along the route. Voice communication is made every 15 minutes and there is a certain thrill in hearing the voice of men you know to be 150 to 200 miles away and 10,000 feet in the air.

The 'planes come and go in the forenoon.

WAR ON RADIO 'PIRATES.'

G.P.O. TO BEGIN GREAT SECRET CAMPAIGN.

On Monday the biggest offensive ever launched by the General Post Office against unlicensed wireless listeners will be put into operation.

All previous moves of this kind will pale into insignificance before the present comb-out, which will cover the whole country, and will last for some weeks.

It is estimated that there are something like 260,000 unlicensed listeners in Greater London alone, and probably more than 2,000,000 all over the country.

In the whole of Great Britain there are approximately 9,000,000 homes, but only about 4,750,000 wireless licences have been taken out. The G.P.O. estimate there should be close on 7,000,000.

New terrors are in store for the "pirates" in this year's operations.

Unlike last year, when warning was given by the Post Office of the districts to be dealt with, this campaign is to be of a hush-hush nature.

For months past thousands of sleuths have been spying on pirates up and down the country, and the G.P.O. assert they have picked up a mass of information which will be turned to account without warning.

At the "zero hour" the famous detector vans, fitted with vastly improved and fool-proof apparatus, will be let loose in greatly augmented numbers from more than 100 centres.

In addition to this formidable fleet, the G.P.O. are sending forth an army of investigators on foot who are expected to rout out licence-dodgers in the most unexpected corners. These sleuths have never before been employed in mass formation.

The famous "ghost car," which possesses uncanny powers of detection, will, of course, play an important part in the operations.

In appearance the "ghost car" is exactly like an ordinary saloon motor-car, and its sinister character would never be suspected.

The car will be operated in selected areas by the radio "flying squad" of picked men.

RADIO LICENSE PROSECUTIONS

Inspector Swoops Down on Owners. Delinquents will be Fined.

J. H. ~~Stewart~~^{SINCLAIR} of Regina, inspector for the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine and working under instructions from Ottawa, swooped into town Wednesday to cover Estevan in the Dominion-wide radio license roundup.

The news of the inspector's visit spread quickly, and there was a rush to the wicket at the postoffice this morning by anxious radio fans who had not previously bought their \$2.00 licenses. "Better late than too late" was their attitude.

Working in conjunction with the R.C.M.P., Mr. Stewart will check many homes in Estevan at random within the next couple of days. He's likely to land any place. Where radio-owners cannot produce their licenses, court proceedings will be taken. The usual penalty, according to similar actions in other cities, is a fine of \$5 plus the license fee. Mr. Stewart estimates that there are about 400 radios in Estevan.

If You Haven't License

* * * * *
AT LEAST THAT'S WHAT OTTAWA RULES

You Don't Get Your Radio

There's a new radio regulation in force.

It's one of many angles and says that dealers selling sets to parties not having a license are liable to a fine. Local vendors state they have not as yet been officially informed of the new rule. Many of them would just as soon not be, if it is all the same to the government. However, they will be. Government's are that way.

First intimation of the new amendment came with announcements from Toronto to effect that dealers, having been officially notified of the change by the department of marine and fisheries, were causing more uproar than Amos and Andy in a heavy electrical storm.

One Toronto gentleman said he would "not work as a government detective without pay because he can't collect his own fees." Others were briefer, and even more emphatic.

Locally, the announcement has caused no great argument. One dealer remarked it would certainly be likely to put a damper on prolonged demonstrations. Another said "well, automobile dealers don't have to make their prospective clients get a license, why should we?" And then government radio officials remark that the move should in many ways be of assistance to dealers—and the dollar bills from licenses are all going to be used to give Canada radio programs that are programs.

Undoubtedly there are many targets shooting off from section 31 of the radio regulation. A more

detailed translation is awaited at present, and dealers who have not received a copy of the amended act, will probably be presented same within a few days.

The amendment, dated Ottawa, June 16, 1932, says: "No person shall sell any radio receiving set to any person for installation or operation until the purchaser has produced for inspection of the vendor his Private Radio Receiving License."

"No person shall service a radio receiving set until the owner thereof produces to such persons his license to operate such set."

Which, in all probability, boils down to the fact that purchasers of a set must have a license before they can be a purchaser, and that it is up to the vendor to see they have it. The second section simply means that should your set strain a lung or two some receptive evening, its innards cannot be operated upon, except by the owner, unless a license has been previously procured.

A third clause calls upon the manufacturer to place in a prominent position on each set, before it leaves the factory the following grim notice.

"Warning—Any person installing or operating this radio receiving set without first having obtained a Private Radio Receiving License from the Minister of Marine of Canada is liable to be prosecuted and sentenced to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs or three months imprisonment"—and that particular section speaks for itself.



Oct 29

490

WARNING TO USERS OF RADIO

All Radio Receiving Sets
MUST Be Licensed

Penalty on summary conviction is a fine not exceeding \$50.00

License Fee, \$1.00 Per Annum

Licenses, valid to 31st March, 1928, may be obtained from:
Staff Post Offices, Radio Dealers, Radio Inspectors, or from
Radio Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

A. JOHNSTON, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries

Radio Inspectors Cause Run on Local Post Office

Moosomin has yet to see a run on the bank but last week witnessed a run on the post office.

Tuesday last two government inspectors arrived in town at 8 p. m. to check up on radio receiving licenses. In short order the grape vine telegraph produced its usual astounding results and before six o'clock citizens were hurrying to the buy a license before it was too late.

Well into Wednesday the rush continued until, as far as radio licenses were concerned, the post office was as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard. The P. M. did everything possible to get as many license forms as could be procured but could not fill the demand.

Those citizens who carried their licenses tucked away in the old pocket book just smiled and decided they were among the cream of law-abiding citizens.

NO LICENSES FOR HALF THE RADIOS

Pottle Announces Intention to Check Up Delinquents

One of the annual signs that winter is just around the corner was the announcement by W. R. Pottle, radio inspector in the department of transport, that he and his staff will soon be out to check up on radio set owners who have no licenses for 1937-38.

Up to the end of July this year only 4,421 licenses had been issued in Regina. The total for the year 1936-37 was 8,974 for the city and 68,193 for the province. To the same date only 37,193 licenses had been issued in Saskatchewan this year.

Saskatchewan was fourth in the number of radio sets licensed in the total for all Canada, figures showed. Regina had the largest number in the province. The figures for the cities of the province for last year and this year, to July 31, are shown:

	1936-37	July 31, 1937
Regina -----	8,974	4,421
Saskatoon -----	7,412	4,800
Moose Jaw -----	4,215	2,751
Prince Albert --	1,730	743
Swift Current --	910	364
Weyburn -----	703	334

WILL PROSECUTE UNLESS OPERATOR HAS THE LICENSE

RADIO SET OWNERS WHO HAVE NO LICENSE AS YET ARE BEING GIVEN FINAL NOTICE.

Local operators of radio receiving sets who have not as yet taken out their license are being advised to secure such license at once, under penalty of immediate prosecution otherwise. Radio Inspector J. C. Stephen received word on Wednesday morning that authority had been obtained from Ottawa to commence proceedings against all radio owners who had not taken out the required \$2. license since last March.

The local department has also received a complete list of all radio owners who are not licensed to date, and within the course of the next few days the Radio Inspector, accompanied by an R.C.M.P. officer will call at the homes of those operating radios without a license to make a final check-up before action is taken.

According to word from Ottawa a wholesale campaign to compel the purchase of radio licenses is being undertaken all over Canada this week. Warnings of impending prosecution will be given over the national network of the Canadian Radio Commission for several nights this week.

Licenses may be secured from the local branch of the Department of Marine, radio division, from general wicket at the Post Office and at authorized radio dealers.

The Radio Telegraphs Act of Canada, 1927, declares that no one shall operate a private receiving station without the payment of a \$2. license fee. It further stipulates that no person shall sell a radio receiving set for operation until the purchaser has produced, for inspection of the vendor, his private radio receiving license. The regulations also state that no person shall service a radio-receiving set until the owner thereof produces to said person his license to operate such set.

It is further stated: "Any person installing or operating a radio set without having first obtained a private radio receiving license from the Minister of Marine of Canada, is liable to be prosecuted and sentenced to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs or three months' imprisonment."

WILL ENFORCE LICENSING OF RECEIVING SETS

Court action looms ahead for Regina radio owners operating unlicensed sets, according to a statement of W. R. Pottle, radio inspector.

All licenses issued before March 31 last, expired on that date, and with the period of grace now expired, the radio department workers have taken active steps to ensure compliance with license requirements on the part of Regina radio owners. Warnings will be broadcast over C.R.C. networks.

Sleuths To Comb Regina

* * * * *
WILL LAUNCH HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS
* * * * *

Checking Radio Licenses

Radio owners in Regina and district who have not yet purchased a license for their radio receiving set this year have had their last chance, apparently, in the opinion of the radio branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for Canada.

Headed by a supervisor appointed for the occasion, a dozen special radio sleuths will, next Monday, swoop down on the city to make a house-to-house canvass and find all radio owners to check up whether or not they have the required \$2 radio license.

Carrying credentials, the canvassers—vendors is their official title—will make the check-up. If there is no license for the radio, they will sell the owner one. If he refuses to purchase one, he is reported to R.C.M.P. and then the prosecutions will start.

It was just this year the fee was boosted from \$1 to \$2. With that went stricter regulations for the retailers of radios, making it obligatory for them to require a person to produce a license before being able to purchase a radio or have one repaired.

883 IN REGINA HAVE LICENSES FOR RADIO SETS

(Special to The Leader)

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.—Radio licenses issued throughout Canada to the end of November slightly exceeded 200,000 and it is estimated that those listening in aggregate a million. The licenses issued, it is believed, do not represent more than half of the users and a campaign is now on against the delinquents.

Of the total licenses by provinces the figures show that Ontario has 102,540; Quebec, 41,270; Saskatchewan, 18,713; British Columbia, 14,663; Manitoba, 14,194; Alberta, 9,362; Nova Scotia, 5,123; New Brunswick, 2,865, and Prince Edward Island, 345.

Toronto has 33,880 licensed radios; Montreal, 27,982; Ottawa, 6,068; Winnipeg, 7,531; Vancouver, 6,386; Victoria, 2,832; Regina, 883; Saskatoon, 1,086; Calgary, 860; Edmonton, 358; London, 3,939; Hamilton, 6,482; St. John, 822, and Halifax, 1,646.

A Test Case

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 27.—Test cases will be brought to the Windsor and other police courts in Essex County this week to determine whether the Canadian Government can legally charge the \$1 being collected from radio owners for licenses.

Radio License Sale Shows Big Increase, Federal Men Report

More radio owners are buying licenses, federal radio officials in Regina reported Thursday.

Regina's increase for the fiscal year of 1934-35 over that of 1933-34 was 343.

On November 1, there were 7,440 licensees in the city.

The province was showing a similar uptrend. On November 1, 1934, there were 36,873 licenses in the province. A year before, the total was 32,951.

49 Convicted

Whether the recent convictions for operating radios without licenses were causes of the increase is not known but so far this fiscal year 49 have been convicted on such a charge in Saskatchewan courts. Seven of these were Regina.

Charges against others are pending.

In many of these convictions, no fine was levied, the department indicating that its desire was only for levying of costs.

Radio licenses in the cities of Saskatchewan November 1 totalled: Moose Jaw, 3,119; North Battleford, 687; Prince Albert, 1,345; Regina, 7,440; Saskatoon, 5,659; Swift Current, 614; Weyburn, 495, and Yorkton, 622.

During the month of December the department's radio car checked up on 107 interferences in Regina and eliminated them. The car travelled 300 miles in 10 days.

1934/04/14

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WEST CONTAINS 63,012 RADIOS

Of This Total Saskatchewan Has
20,218; Many Dodging
Federal Tax

(Canadian Press)
MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—The Gazette today carries the following Ottawa special:

"More than a quarter of a million Canadians owning radio receiving sets had paid the government tax of \$1 up to the end of November, an increase of 17,000 as compared with the end of November, 1927. It is believed, however, that more than 100,000 radio fans in the dominion are dodging this little tax."

The dispatch goes on to say that it would not be surprising if the radio commission, after its European tour, recommends an increase of private fees and the establishment of powerful federal or provincial broadcasting stations at Canada-wide points.

The dispatch shows the following radio licenses issued during the past two years in the western provinces:

Province	1927	1928
Manitoba	14,198	14,704
Saskatchewan	18,713	20,218
Alberta	9,862	10,863
B. C.	14,668	17,861
N. W. T.	47	32
Yukon	3	34
Totals	56,986	68,012

THOUSAND RADIO LICENSES SOLD

Busy ringing Regina doorbells to advise radio owners that a new radio license was due, five canvassers in the past three weeks have sold 1,320 licenses.

The five canvassers are employed by the radio branch of the department of marine to see that no radio owner forgets his 1936-37 fee of \$2.

They started about April 15 on their city-wide job and will be busy for a few weeks more.

The total for the three weeks does not include licenses sold by radio dealers and the post office.

The radio branch is seeking to co-operate with radio owners in the city by advising the canvassers to inform owners that interference complaints will be handled by the branch experts.

First inspection trip of the year by the branch's radio car began this week. The car will check up on towns east of Regina as far as Broadview.

Got your radio license yet? . . . Better do it before the radio inspector gets you! The year for licenses doesn't run out until March 31, 1936 so you still have to get yours for 1935-36 if you haven't already. It costs money to get one but it costs more not to—if the inspector catches you.



Was chatting with Inspector W. Pottle. He was saying department of radio and marine is making a real drive this time and prosecutions are going on all over the province. Right now he has 58 on his hands! He said a word to the wise should be sufficient. New devices have made it practically impossible to operate a set without the inspector learning of it when he comes to town. No license means pay up or pay the judge. He swears it's no exaggeration to say the inspector arrives in a town where there are but 15 licenses, starts his rounds, and immediately the post office becomes crowded and the number of licenses jumps to 100.

Radio Inspectors Make the Rounds

Owners May Have Visit From Police Unless They Pay Up

Unless radio owners of the city take out licenses within the next week or so prosecutions may be launched against them by the radio branch of the department of marine, W. R. Pottle, inspector, said Friday.

The period of grace which has been allowed owners of radio sets in which to take out licenses has expired, and vendors are making a house-to-house canvass to enable owners of unlicensed sets to obtain them.

All licenses issued before March 31 expired on that date. These licenses may be obtained from the radio inspector in the post office building or from local radio dealers.

WAR RADIO BAIN TO GET LICENSES

W. R. POTTLE, DOM. RADIO INSPECTOR, DECLARES WAR ON THOSE LACKING PERMITS.

Mr. W. R. Pottle, Dominion government inspector of radios for Moose Jaw and district, at the organization meeting of the Moose Jaw Amateur Radio Association, in the public library, on Tuesday evening, read a letter to the radio enthusiasts at the meeting dealing with the matter of licenses for radio transmitting and receiving sets.

In the letter, which emanated from official sources at Ottawa, it was brought to the notice of all radio users of the Dominion that government officials, acting on specific instructions from departmental headquarters, had upon several occasions and in a number of parts of Canada confiscated radio sets and apparatus because the owners had failed to take out in time licenses authorizing the use of such sets and apparatus before the 31st day of March. War has definitely been declared on the users of radio lacking licenses and all local enthusiasts are warned to take out the necessary documents at the earliest convenience.

RADIO OWNERS WARNED TO GET NEW LICENSES

In a statement issued Monday, the department of marine pointed out that the period of grace which has been allowed owners of radio sets in which to take out licenses for the current year has now expired and that steps are being taken to ensure compliance with the license requirements on the part of all owners of receiving sets.

"All licenses issued before March 31st expired on that date," the statement said, "and under the law every owner of a receiving set in Canada must have a new license for the current year. The department has followed the policy of allowing owners a reasonable length of time in which to obtain the requisite new licenses, but this time of grace is now over and the work of checking up unlicensed sets is actively under way. Persons who have not obtained new licenses are liable to prosecution. It is hoped that the reminder now being given will be sufficient to cause dilatory owners to take out licenses at once and thus obviate the possible necessity of action being taken against them."