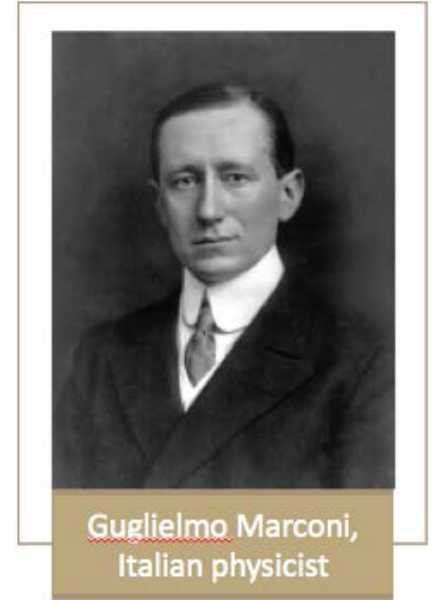


THE FIRST TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS TRANSMISSION

On December 12, 1901, in St. John's, Newfoundland, Guglielmo Marconi flew a kite with an antenna. Thanks to this device, it succeeds in picking up a signal coming from Poldhu, in England, and corresponding to the three impulses of the letter "S": it is the very first wireless communication capable of crossing an ocean!

A reproduction of one of the devices that Guglielmo Marconi used for his experiments is presented to you. In the available reproduction, the telegraph key that you can activate allows you to transmit signals in Morse code. The spark created between the two copper spheres generates electromagnetic waves which are transmitted through the air. On the other side of the device, these waves are received using an antenna, a wave receiving device (a coherer) and a telegraph relay. The relay activates a bell to listen to Morse code signals.

Guglielmo Marconi, along with his colleague Ferdinand Braun, was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1909 for his advances in the field of wireless telecommunications.



ANECDOTE: In 1912, several hundred passengers on the Titanic were saved from drowning thanks to wireless telegraphy, which had been installed on board this modern ship. Telegraph operators first used the Morse code CQD (Come Quick Distress), then the "new" SOS code.

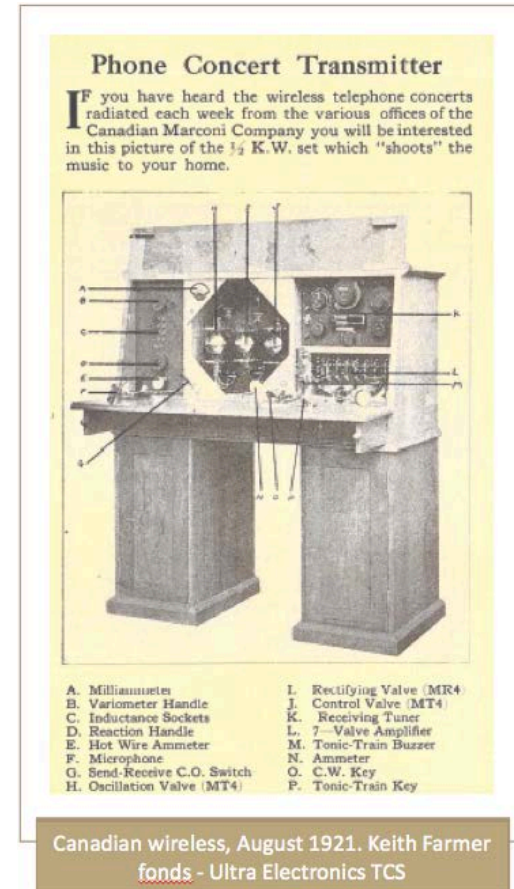
THE FIRST STEPS OF CANADIAN RADIO ARE TAKEN IN MONTREAL

In 1919, the first civilian radio station was born: XWA, later renamed CFCF, which offered experimental programming. It only broadcasts a few hours a week. It must be said that the first radios are expensive (between \$ 400 and \$ 1,500 at today's prices depending on the type of radio) and still difficult to use. You have to be skillful, patient and a little geeky!

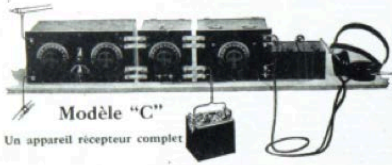
The sound quality also falls short of our current standards. We only release a few records, which are still rare at the time. We play a pianist and some musicians in the studio, live. And if radio technology itself is going to evolve a lot to improve sound quality, the microphones in the studios will evolve too.

Despite this, the craze is immediate! Demonstrations were carried out in stores and cinemas to publicize this new medium which can still be listened to with headphones or, around 1925, low-quality speakers.

The openness to the world that radio provides through the broadcasting of music, sports games, international news, attracts thousands of listeners: in Canada, there were 1,300 to 750,000 receivers between 1921 and 1931! For the first time, isolated people like a Prairies farmer or a Quebec log driver are connected to the rest of civilization through radio programs presenting music, news, weather ...



RADIO!



Modèle "C"
Un appareil récepteur complet

Comprend :

Equipement aérien
Batteries "B"
Unité Détectrice
Unité d'accordement

**C'est l'Univers
Transporté Chez Vous**

Écrivez au Bureau Chef pour recevoir une brochure gratuite "La Télégraphie sans Fil à la Maison", et apprendre comment, muni de cet appareil, vous pouvez entendre les concerts, les lectures, les sermons, les nouvelles, qui sont envoyés des villes éloignées.

Comprend :

Unité d'amplification
Accumulateur
Écouteurs de téléphone
Valves

Radio advertisement, 1922



SPERMAL

TRÉSOR

ÉCLAIR

COSSONNEL

VOUS POUVEZ ÉTUDIER SUR CE PLAN LA RÉPARTITION DES ONDES HERTZIENNES DANS LE RAYONNEMENT DU PUISSANT POSTE FRANÇAIS

CKAC

● **CKAC**, le poste français de l'Amérique, est par la haute qualité de ses programmes ainsi que par sa grande puissance il émet une onde radioélectrique d'importance majeure. L'étude cartographique ci-dessus, dressée d'après des données techniques précises, représente la répartition accidentée des ondes hertziennes dans l'immense rayonnement immédiat de poste de la "Presse".

● **CKAC** est affilié au réseau transcontinental Columbia dont il irradie les émissions dans l'Est du Canada et dans les états de la Nouvelle Angleterre. Il est le poste commercial français par excellence en Amérique, apportant chaque jour à des millions d'auditeurs des émissions artistiques et musicales de choix présentées sous les auspices d'importants annonceurs canadiens et américains. CKAC irradie quotidiennement durant dix-sept heures consécutives. A cause de son excellente fréquence, il assure des émissions de la meilleure qualité possible.

CKAC EST CAPTÉ OCCASIONNELLEMENT DANS TOUS LES ÉTATS-UNIS, EN EUROPE, EN AUSTRALIE, EN NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE ET EN AFRIQUE-SUD.

Excerpt from La Presse magazine for October 5, 1935

ANECDOTE: CFUC! It may not sound like much to you, but these are the letters of appeal granted in 1922 to the University of Montreal, one of the very first organizations to obtain a commercial broadcasting license. Difficult however to know what the programming of CFUC was, or when it stopped.