Timeline Chronology of Milestones arranged by Company: Berliner, RCA, Spar, EMS, MDA.

1904

In 1904 the Berliner Gram-o-phone Company of Canada a franchisee of the Berliner Company, received its charter and its early recordings were imported from “masters” recorded in the United States until a recording studio in Montreal was established in 1906.

1910

In 1910 the Gramophone Company replaced the Recording Angel trademark graphic in the upper half of the record labels by the Francis Barraud picture commonly referred to as Nipper but was better known as "His Master's Voice". The original painting still shows the contours of the Edison-Bell phonograph beneath the paint of the gramophone.

1914-1920

During WWI, troops had access to Victrolas and everyone who went on leave to London was expected to buy a disc with the latest music-hall tunes. At home and at the Front, recorded music brought comfort to the masses.

1924-1929

The Berliner name as a record label survived in Canada until 1924, when the company

was sold and became the Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada. Victor entered into an agreement with RCA for the use of RCA's electronics in Victor's products, and produced a number of radio-phono combination sets which were quite successful.

The Radio Corporation of America RCA acquires Berliner in the US, including some equity in the Canadian company for $5.1 million. In 1929 the Victor Talking Machine Company was sold outright to Radio-Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, later which then became known as just RCA Victor.

Berliner Gram-o-phone's facilities in Montreal, at 1001 rue Lenoir and 1050 rue Lacasse in the St-Henri district became home to RCA Victor Canada.

RCA Victor Canada Limited

1930-1939

With the popularity of home music the demand for Victrolas and radios was huge and the Lenoir site expanded its plant to accommodate fine cabinet making, electronic assembly production, record manufacturing and studio recording. The Gramophone term was replaced by the phonograph that was originally patented by Edison.

1939

RCA demonstrated an all-electronic television system at the 1939 New York World's Fair

1939-1945

During the six long years that followed the beginning of WWII, the radio will become the best tool to inform and entertain. The RCA factory, located in Saint-Henri, was at the forefront of the development of mass communication. Military radios as well as radar became essential to the war effort.

1946-

After WW2 there was the incentive to improve civilian communication systems which led the Lenoir site to develop and produce such high-tech products as microwave radio relay systems, television broadcast equipment, etc. [4] for local and international markets.

1953

RCA's all-electronic color TV technology was adopted as the standard for American color TV.

1958-1962

NASA approves a Canadian proposal, submitted by the Defence Research Board, to build the Alouette 1 satellite for the study of the ionosphere. NASA agrees to launch this first Canadian satellite.

Space materials are produced at the RCA Victor factory during the construction of Alouette I, Canada's first satellite, which is launched in California in September
1962.[1]

1962

December 13

Relay-1, a communication satellite built by RCA Limited is launched. The transponder onboard the spacecraft, produced by a microwave group at the RCA plant in Montreal, is the first Canadian-built hardware in a communications satellite.[1]

Spar Aerospace Limited

The Special Products and Applied Research division of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited developed missile components and other advanced aerospace products. Its STEM (Storable Tubular Extendible Member) products dominated the satellite antenna market and its BI-STEM tripod was just being tested.

1968

January 1

Spar Aerospace Limited is formed out of de Havilland Aircraft's Special Products and Applied Research division, and incorporated as Spar Aerospace Products Ltd. [1]