is essential in computing observations on celestial bodies, three Canadian coast stations—two on the west coast and one on the east coast—transmit time signals at advertised hours daily.

Some years ago the discrimination of underwriters in the matter of insurance rates charged on ships plying to Canadian ports led the Department to feel that any reasonable expenditure which would tend to reduce these charges would be a sound investment. To this end 13 direction-finding stations have been established at specially selected sites with respect to navigational routes—7 on the east coast, 5 on Hudson bay and strait, and 1 on the west coast. These stations are fitted with special apparatus which enables the direction of the incoming radio signal transmitted by a ship to be accurately determined.

A network of 25 radio beacon stations is maintained on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes to enable a ship or aircraft station equipped with its own direction-finding apparatus to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radio beacon station. The operation of these radio beacons is automatic, the transmissions being made in clear weather hourly or half-hourly as advertised, and continuously during foggy weather. At Point Atkinson, B.C., the signals of the radio beacon are synchronized with the emissions of the fog alarm at that place during foggy weather for distance finding. To insure the safety of life at sea, all passenger steamers and freighters plying to and from Canadian ports must carry radio equipment manned by competent operators in possession of a certificate of proficiency in radio. The Department maintains a complete radio inspection service to enforce this regulation. Inspectors located at various ports throughout the Dominion are responsible for checking the efficiency of the radio equipment on ships of all nationalities, and seeing that only competent operators are carried. Ships are also surveyed with a view to the issuance of the necessary certificates prescribed under the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, 1931. Examinations for certificates of proficiency in radio are conducted by the Radio Branch, and 6.340 certificates had been issued up to Mar. 31, 1936.

1.—Government-Owned Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.1

Name of Station.	Situation.	Name of Station.	Situation.
East Coast. Belle Isle, Nfld. Cane, N.S. Cape Race, Nfld. Camperdown, N.S. Clarke City. Fame Point, Que. Father Point, Que. Grindstone Island, Que. Montreal, Que. North Sydney Point Amour, Nfld. Saint John, N.B. Saint John, N.B. Yarmouth, N.S. DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.	Nova Scotia. Newfoundland. Entrance Halifax Harbour. Gulf of St. Lawrence.  " Magdalen Islands. Halifax, N.S. St. Lawrence River. Cape Breton, N.S. Gulf of St. Lawrence. St. Lawrence River. Red Head N.B.	East Coast—concluded.  RADIO BEACON STATIONS.  Cape Whittle East Point. West Point. Pointe des Monts. Perroquet Island Natashquen Point. Cape Bauld Cape Bauld Lurcher Lightship. Sable Island Sambro Lightship Seal Island Saint Paul.	Prince Edward Island. Anticosti. Guli of St. Lawrence. Guli of St. Lawrence. Guli of St. Lawrence. N.W. Newfoundland. Sw. Newfoundland. Heath Point, Anticosti. Off Yarmouth, N.S. North Atlantic. Off Halifax, N.S. E. of Nova Scotia.
Belle Isle D/F.  Canso D/F.  Cape Race D/F.  Camperdown D/F.  Saint John D/F.  Saint Paul D/F <sup>3</sup> .  Yarmouth D/F.	Nova Scotia. Newfoundland. Entrance Halifax Harbour. Red Head, N.B. Cabot Strait.	Lipe-Saving Stations. Grindstone Bird Rocks Little Wood Island Gannet Rock.	Gulf of St. Lawrence. Bay of Fundy.