

Subsection 3.—Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference

In May, 1940, the services of 32 permanent employees were transferred from the Interference Section to other duties in connection with the war effort and 14 cars previously used for the investigation of interference were made available for similar duties. The services of 33 part-time inspectors were dispensed with at the same time. As a consequence of the reduction in appropriation and staff, and also the fact that the remaining staff has been largely employed on war work, it has been necessary to materially reduce the interference suppression service.

Twenty-four cars are equipped with sensitive apparatus for the investigation of interference to radio reception, and operate from permanent inspection offices located in 21 cities across the Dominion. The inspectors in charge of these cars interview broadcast listeners who have reported interference, and determine the actual source. Tests are then made to ascertain whether or not the interference can be suppressed effectively and economically. The owners of the interfering apparatus are advised of the results of the tests carried out and are given full information regarding the most effective means of suppressing or eliminating the interference.

5.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Fiscal Years 1937-41

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Investigations					
Electrical distribution systems and power lines.....	8,979	8,259	6,939	6,500	2,521
Domestic and commercial electrical appliances.....	4,718	5,743	5,374	5,796	3,112
Defective receivers and radio apparatus.....	1,845	2,026	1,952	1,946	1,084
Totals.....	15,542	16,028	14,265	14,242	6,717
Action Taken					
Sources definitely reported cured.....	12,989	13,764	12,197	12,875	6,092
Sources not yet reported cured.....	2,378	2,047	1,847	1,237	523
Sources at present incurable.....	175	217	221	130	102

Section 2.—Operation of Radio Communications

Subsection 1.—Dominion Government Radio Stations

Radio communication facilities of several different types are essential for the safe and accurate navigation of ships and aircraft and, in order to meet the requirements of Canadian as well as foreign ships plying Canadian waters and aircraft flying over Canadian territory, the Department of Transport has established networks of direction-finding, marine radio beacon, aviation radio range, radiotelegraph, and radiotelephone stations.

Department of Transport, Marine Service.—Four distinct networks of stations provide a complete radio aids-to-navigation service for ships. These networks serve the following areas: Great Lakes; Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Coast; Hudson Bay, Strait, and sub-Arctic; and Pacific Coast. The first three networks are interlocking. The Department of Transport maintains communication between Ottawa and the east and west coasts, and Hudson Bay and Strait by means of high-frequency stations.

During the fiscal year 1941, Government radiotelegraph stations on the east coast, west coast, the Great Lakes, and Hudson Bay and Strait handled 354,380 messages or 8,278,512 words, compared with 387,639 messages or 9,291,116 words handled during 1939-40. For 1940-41 the cost of maintenance was \$597,207 compared with \$577,325 in the previous year.