

Exact figures of revenue received from private receiving licences are not available by provinces. This is partly due to the fact that commissions paid for the issuance of licences vary according to the classification in which the issue falls, that is, post office, radio dealer, house-to-house vendor, etc. In Table 4, therefore, total revenue received from the sale of private receiving licences has been estimated according to the number of licences issued in each province.

4.—Revenue from Private Receiving Licences Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1937-43

NOTE.—The figures in this table are approximations only.

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	6,006	7,682	11,929	12,075	13,335	18,568	17,586
Nova Scotia.....	74,917	79,277	118,214	125,763	140,346	160,236	182,284
New Brunswick.....	49,873	54,819	80,265	85,364	94,016	108,607	117,608
Quebec.....	439,392	491,630	677,657	735,521	797,892	921,030	1,001,362
Ontario.....	776,151	815,937	1,140,095	1,194,050	1,281,236	1,385,777	1,460,397
Manitoba.....	127,846	133,771	181,586	197,311	207,268	228,218	237,611
Saskatchewan.....	124,793	114,624	145,701	203,757	224,924	249,979	261,336
Alberta.....	132,598	138,793	202,338	222,695	231,729	260,221	269,538
British Columbia.....	168,320	183,459	243,127	259,749	287,249	315,512	341,543
Yukon and N.W.T.....	560	706	909	783	1,131	1,511	1,413

Subsection 3.—Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference

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 reduce materially the interference suppression service.

Twenty-four cars equipped with sensitive apparatus for the investigation of interference to radio reception 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.

On Jan. 1, 1942, restrictions against the operation of interfering electro-medical equipment of the spark type were put into effect under the Regulations for controlling radio interference. Investigations show that the majority of practitioners are now using spark apparatus for surgery only and that the interference from sources of this type is almost negligible.

The Radio Division co-operates with the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in drafting specifications for Part IV of the C.E. Code on radio interference, and, since the outbreak of war, the Headquarters Staff has continued to work closely with the Department of National Defence, the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada, and the Royal Canadian Air Force on problems of interference in army vehicles and aircraft. Many special types of interference suppressors are developed and have proven superior to those previously used.