

**4.—Revenues from Private Receiving Licences Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1938-44**

NOTE.—The figures in this table are approximations only. Comparable figures from 1933 will be found at p. 722 of the 1940 Year Book.

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	7,682	11,929	12,075	13,335	18,568	17,586	21,521
Nova Scotia.....	79,277	118,214	125,763	140,346	160,236	182,284	178,472
New Brunswick.....	54,819	80,265	85,364	94,016	108,607	117,608	117,403
Quebec.....	491,630	677,657	735,521	797,892	921,030	1,001,362	1,044,230
Ontario.....	815,937	1,140,095	1,194,050	1,281,236	1,385,777	1,460,397	1,482,491
Manitoba.....	133,771	181,586	197,311	207,268	228,218	237,611	241,191
Saskatchewan.....	114,624	145,701	203,757	224,924	249,979	261,336	264,056
Alberta.....	138,793	202,338	222,695	231,729	260,221	269,538	274,139
British Columbia.....	183,459	243,127	259,749	287,249	315,512	341,543	358,475
Yukon and N.W.T.....	706	909	783	1,131	1,511	1,413	936
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>2,020,698</b>	<b>2,801,821</b>	<b>3,037,068</b>	<b>3,279,126</b>	<b>3,649,659</b>	<b>3,890,678</b>	<b>3,982,914</b>

**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 have been developed and have proven superior to those previously used.

**5.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Fiscal Years 1940-44**

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
<b>Investigations</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Electrical distribution systems and power lines.....	6,500	2,521	2,022	1,067	1,275
Domestic and commercial electrical appliances.....	5,796	3,112	2,447	1,549	1,472
Defective receivers and radio apparatus.....	1,946	1,084	830	501	518
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>14,242</b>	<b>6,717</b>	<b>5,308</b>	<b>3,117</b>	<b>3,265</b>
<b>Action Taken</b>					
Sources definitely reported cured.....	12,875	6,092	4,497	2,803	2,956
Sources not yet reported cured.....	1,237	523	698	245	241
Sources at present incurable.....	130	102	113	69	68