

broadcast reception. In addition to locating the sources of interference, advice is given as to how it can best be suppressed or eliminated. These cars operate from the permanent Radio Inspection Offices located in 23 cities throughout Canada.

4.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1945-48

Item	1945	1946	1947	1948
	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Sources Investigated—</b>				
Electrical distribution systems and power lines.....	1, 217	1, 645	1, 554	1, 459
Domestic and commercial electrical apparatus.....	1, 808	2, 859	4, 162	5, 035
Defective receivers and radio apparatus.....	507	647	871	1, 433
Electro-medical (diathermy) apparatus.....	—	—	—	1, 474
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>3, 532</b>	<b>5, 151</b>	<b>6, 587</b>	<b>9, 401</b>
<b>Action Taken—</b>				
Sources definitely reported cured.....	3, 092	4, 107	5, 233	6, 428
Sources not yet reported cured.....	379	960	1, 214	2, 725
Sources having no economic cure.....	61	84	140	248

Table 4 shows a considerable increase in the domestic and commercial sources of interferences. This is due largely to the widespread adoption of fluorescent lighting in business establishments and in some private homes. Interference of this kind may be eliminated by the installation of standard suppressors, which have been in short supply for many years but are now available.

Commencing on Jan. 1, 1948, industrial, scientific and medical apparatus is being brought under strict control, according to Regulations for Controlling Radio Interference and the authority of Section 23 of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936. These regulations require that the radiation from such apparatus, which is liable to cause interference to radiocommunications, must be suppressed, either by shielding or by replacing the apparatus with a non-interfering type. The Department conducts type-tests on diathermy and industrial heating apparatus submitted by manufacturers, and those types which fulfil the requirements of the Department, are listed as non-interfering. The radiation from all such sources on communication frequencies must not exceed the tolerances specified by the Canadian Standards Association.

Subsection 2.—Federal Government Marine Radio Stations

**Marine.\***—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 and 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 1947-48, Government radiotelegraph stations on the east coast, west coast, the Great Lakes, and Hudson Bay and Strait handled 829,222 messages or 26,296,768 words.

\* Detailed information covering all marine radio aids to navigation is contained in the annual publication "Radio Aids to Marine Navigation" Copies of this publication may be obtained, upon request, from the Department of Transport without charge, also any supplementary "Notices to Mariners" issued in connection therewith during the year.