

Table 3 shows the number of receiving station licences issued in the year ended Mar. 31, 1949, in comparison with previous years.

### 3.—Private Receiving Station Licences<sup>1</sup> Issued, by Provinces, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944-49

Province	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	10,583	10,228	10,346	10,626	12,173	11,825
Nova Scotia.....	79,887	82,694	80,759	87,043	91,940	99,477
New Brunswick.....	52,698	53,240	55,043	57,159	68,484	75,559
Quebec.....	455,053	456,825	479,852	491,823	534,797	567,257
Ontario.....	647,167	627,348	607,968	628,075	677,299	704,993
Manitoba.....	110,249	106,144	107,343	108,985	118,823	126,586
Saskatchewan.....	128,754	129,298	126,002	129,447	135,095	155,177
Alberta.....	128,950	130,209	121,295	125,289	131,849	134,666
British Columbia.....	157,060	162,655	165,281	168,950	173,097	181,821
Yukon and N.W.T.....	499	459	462	427	470	438
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>1,770,900</b>	<b>1,759,100</b>	<b>1,754,351</b>	<b>1,807,824</b>	<b>1,944,027</b>	<b>2,057,799</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes licences issued free, numbering 7,896 in 1944, 8,375 in 1945, 8,435 in 1946, 10,673 in 1947, 10,676 in 1948 and 12,782 in 1949. See Table 1 for classification for 1949.

**Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference.**—Under the Broadcasting Act the use of electrical equipment which will produce harmful interference to broadcast reception is not permitted. The Radio Division of the Department of Transport maintains 42 cars which are equipped for measuring and locating sources of interference to 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, 1946-49

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949
	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Sources Investigated—</b>				
Electrical distribution systems and power lines.....	1,645	1,554	1,459	1,602
Domestic and commercial electrical apparatus.....	2,859	4,162	5,035	5,499
Defective receivers and radio apparatus.....	647	871	1,433	1,031
Industrial, scientific and medical apparatus.....	—	—	1,474	887
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>9,401</b>	<b>9,019</b>
<b>Action Taken—</b>				
Sources definitely reported cured.....	4,107	5,233	6,428	7,289
Sources not yet reported cured.....	960	1,214	2,725	1,635
Sources having no economic cure.....	84	140	248	95

Industrial, scientific and medical apparatus is 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 radiation from such apparatus, which is liable to cause interference to radio-communications, must be suppressed, either by shielding or by replacing the apparatus with a non-interfering type. The Department of Transport conducts type-tests on diathermy and industrial heating apparatus submitted by manufacturers, and those types that 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.