Table 3 shows the number of receiving station licences issued in the year ended Mar. 31, 1950, in comparison with previous years.

3.—Private Receiving Station Licences[1] Issued, by Provinces, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1945-50

Province and Territory	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	21,323
Prince Edward Island	10,228	10,346	10,626	12,173	11,825	11,152
Nova Scotia	82,694	80,759	87,043	91,940	99,477	102,927
New Brunswick	53,240	55,043	57,159	68,484	75,559	76,581
Quebec	456,825	479,852	491,823	534,797	567,257	616,200
Ontario	627,348	607,968	628,075	677,299	704,993	715,290
Manitoba	106,144	107,343	108,985	118,823	126,586	135,582
Saskatchewan	129,298	126,002	129,447	135,095	155,177	164,751
Alberta	130,209	121,295	125,289	131,849	134,666	147,132
British Columbia	162,655	165,281	168,950	173,097	181,821	186,108
Yukon and N.W.T.	459	462	427	470	438	399
Canada	**1,759,100**	**1,754,351**	**1,807,824**	**1,944,027**	**2,057,799**	**2,177,445**

[1] Includes licences issued free, numbering 8,375 in 1945, 8,435 in 1946, 10,673 in 1947, 10,676 in 1948, 12,782 in 1949 and 15,810 in 1950. See Table 1 for classification for 1950.

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 50 cars 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 be suppressed or eliminated. These cars operate from the permanent Radio Inspection Offices located in 25 cities throughout Canada.

4.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1947-50

Item	1947	1948	1949	1950
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sources Investigated—				
Electrical distribution systems and power lines	1,554	1,459	1,602	1,919
Domestic and commercial electrical apparatus	4,162	5,035	5,499	5,383
Defective receivers and radio apparatus	871	1,433	1,031	934
Industrial, scientific and medical apparatus	—	1,474	887	1,196
Miscellaneous (external cross-modulation, etc.)	—	—	—	2
Totals	**6,587**	**9,401**	**9,019**	**9,434**
Action Taken—				
Sources definitely reported cured	5,233	6,428	7,289	7,219
Sources not yet reported cured	1,214	2,725	1,635	2,130
Sources having no economic cure	140	248	95	85

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 radiocommunications, 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 the 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.