

Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference.—Under the Broadcasting Act, the use of electrical equipment that will produce harmful interference to broadcast reception is not permitted. The Telecommunications Division of the Department of Transport maintains 54 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.

1.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1949-52

Item	1949	1950	1951	1952
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sources Investigated—				
Electrical distribution systems and power lines.....	1,602	1,919	1,836	2,307
Domestic and commercial electrical apparatus.....	5,499	5,383	7,756	5,022
Defective receivers and radio apparatus.....	1,031	934	1,054	1,123
Industrial, scientific and medical apparatus.....	887	1,196	456	50
Miscellaneous (external cross-modulation, etc.).....	—	2	2	4
Totals.....	9,019	9,434	11,104	8,506
Action Taken—				
Sources definitely reported cured.....	7,289	7,219	8,976	7,177
Sources not reported cured.....	1,635	2,130	2,029	1,287
Sources having no economic cure.....	95	85	99	42

Industrial, scientific and medical apparatus is brought under strict control, in accordance with Regulations for Controlling Radio Interference and under the authority of Section 23 of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936. 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.

Radio Revenue.—Regulations concerning the rendering and settlement of international accounts are contained in the International Telecommunication Convention and Regulations. Sources of revenue include commercial ship and land stations and interstation messages handled by Departmental ships and land stations, radiotelegrams exchanged by foreign ships through Canadian coast stations, private commercial traffic via Departmental airway radio stations, and radio services rendered to aircraft of private airline companies by such stations. The volume of messages and words handled during the year ended Mar. 31, 1953, and the revenue therefrom, together with revenue from licence fees, examination fees, fines and forfeitures, rentals, etc., are given in Table 2.