

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 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 inter-station 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. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1956, there were 1,119,987 messages handled over marine stations consisting of 43,670,839 words. The revenue therefrom, together with revenue from aeronautical messages and from licence fees, examination fees, fines and forfeitures, rentals, etc., are given in Table 1.

1.—Radio Revenue Collected by the Department of Transport, Year Ended Mar. 31, 1956

Stations	Revenue
	\$
Marine Messages	211,880
East Coast.....	105,220
Great Lakes.....	29,172
West Coast.....	55,324
Hudson Bay and Strait.....	9,081
Premium revenue.....	13,083
Aeronautical Messages	430,009
Private, commercial and aeronautical messages.....	55,437
Radio service to airline companies.....	374,572
Other Radio Revenue	420,916
Examination fees—Radiotelegraph Operators' Certificates of Proficiency.....	1,703
Fines and forfeitures under the Radio Act.....	196
Licence fees (excl. private commercial broadcasting stations).....	205,488
Rentals.....	184,501
Miscellaneous.....	38,028
Totals	1,071,805
Collected from the issuance of private commercial broadcasting stations licences.....	355,884

**THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS BRANCH OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**

Radio in Canada traces its origin to the year 1900 when wireless telegraphy was introduced and placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works. The first commercial radio circuit was established between Chateau Bay, Que., and Belle Isle in the Strait of Belle Isle in 1901, replacing an underwater cable which was difficult to maintain. In the first days of radio there did not appear to be any necessity for special legislative control, but the growth of this new medium of communication was very rapid and the Wireless Telegraph Act of 1905 became the first legislation in Canada controlling radio communication.

Radio regulation and radio coast station services were under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works until 1909 at which time they were transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries where they remained until 1930, with the exception of the period 1914-1922 when they were under the jurisdiction of the Department of Naval