

equipment that comes up to the required standard and, in addition, the ship station as a whole is inspected after the licence is issued and periodically thereafter. Foreign ships are subject to inspection before sailing from Canadian ports to ensure that they conform with the requirements of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention. Also, certain passenger, cargo, and other ships plying the Great Lakes are inspected to ensure compliance with the requirements of the agreement between Canada and the United States for the promotion of safety on the Great Lakes by means of radio.

Standards have been developed for the installation of aircraft radio stations specifying in detail the techniques and materials that may be used, to ensure that such stations will satisfactorily perform the function for which they are intended. Inspections of radio stations aboard civil aircraft of all operational categories are carried out at prescribed periods. In-flight inspections of the radio communications and navigational aspects of proposed new air carrier operations, encompassing both land and oceanic routes, are also made as required.

Marine and aeronautical radio operator standards and related regulations are covered by international agreement. The International Telecommunication Convention prescribes the qualifications for radio operators on mobile stations and the Radio Act provides that all operators, both commercial and amateur, must pass examinations to prove their ability to operate the respective classes of stations on which they are engaged. Competent operators are required on all classes of station in order that the technical requirements prescribed under international agreement be adhered to closely; they are particularly essential on ship and aircraft stations in the interests of safety of life.

Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference.—Under the Radio Act the use of electrical equipment that will produce harmful interference to radio reception is not permitted. The Telecommunications and Electronics Branch of the Department of Transport maintains 63 cars equipped for measuring and locating sources of interference to broadcast, television and other radio reception. In addition to locating the sources of interference, advice is given as to how it may be suppressed or eliminated. These cars operate from the permanent radio inspection offices located in 28 cities throughout Canada. During the year 1958, 18,315 sources of interference were located and suppression was obtained in all but a few cases. Power lines were the largest single source of interference, constituting 63 p.c. of the total. Apart from cases of actual interference, the Branch also gives technical advice and assistance to manufacturers of electrical apparatus, in an effort to reduce to acceptable levels the radio noise (interference) produced by such apparatus.

Recent amendments to the Radio Act provide for the prohibiting of the sale of electrical apparatus which will produce radio noise (interference) in excess of specified limits. Regulations specifying the limits to be met by particular types of apparatus are contained in the Radio Noise Limits Order.

Another recent amendment to the Radio Act provides for exemption from the operation of the Act certain low-powered radio transmitting and receiving equipment which has been so Type Approved by the Department. Exemption approval has been granted to a number of models of garage door radio controls and other devices, which consequently may be operated without the radio station licence otherwise required.

Radio Revenue.—Regulations concerning the rendering and settlement of international ship-shore traffic accounts are contained in the International Telecommunication Convention and Regulations. Sources of revenue include commercial ship and inter-station messages handled by Departmental ship 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, 1959, accounts with a gross value of \$439,885 were handled with respect to chargeable traffic *via* Marine Radio Stations consisting of 126,512 ship-shore radiotelegrams, 61,331 point-to-point messages