

to operate the respective classes of stations on which they are engaged. Competent operators are required on all classes of stations 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 interest 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 75 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 permanent radio inspection offices located in 29 cities throughout Canada. During the year 1959, 25,188 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 73 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 the radio noise (interference) produced by such apparatus.

Recent amendments to the Radio Act prohibit the sale of electrical apparatus which will produce radio noise 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, 1960, accounts with a gross value of \$533,504 were handled with respect to chargeable traffic *via* Marine Radio Stations consisting of 135,254 ship-shore radiotelegrams, 43,915 point-to-point messages and 38,610 duplex radiotelephone conversations. For air-to-ground and message communication services provided by aeronautical stations, accounts were handled with a total value of \$1,503,364.

8.—Radio Revenue Collected by the Department of Transport, Year Ended Mar. 31, 1960

Stations	Revenue	Stations	Revenue
	\$		\$
Marine Stations—		Other Radio Revenue—	
Private commercial messages and duplex radiophone calls.....	425,226	Examination fees—Radiotelegraph Operators' Certificate of Proficiency.....	5,486
		Licence fees.....	839,956
		Rentals.....	481,510
Aeronautical Stations—		Sales.....	126,173
Air-to-ground and message communication services.....	891,481	Miscellaneous.....	24,665
		Totals.....	2,794,497