

*Number of Radio Stations Licensed in Canada.*—The number of licences in effect for radio stations in Canada during the year ended Mar. 31, 1965 was 136,912 compared with 118,354 in 1963-64. These figures include stations operated by departments of federal, provincial and municipal governments, stations on ships and aircraft registered in Canada and mobile stations operating in public and private land mobile services, but do not include private commercial broadcasting licences.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Year Ended—</i>	
	<i>Mar. 31, 1964</i>	<i>Mar. 31, 1965</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
New applications received.....	15,968	21,141
Authorizations granted.....	15,229	20,930
Licences cancelled.....	7,382	7,195
Licences renewed.....	82,909	89,507
Amateur licences in effect.....	11,047	11,293
General radio service licences in effect <sup>1</sup> .....	24,318	36,112
General radio service licences issued during year.....	10,819	11,714
Total licences in effect.....	118,354	136,912
Licence amendments.....	16,326	15,575
Certificates of Registration issued to U.S. licensees.....	1,871	1,202
Net increase of licences in effect over preceding year.....	—	18,558

<sup>1</sup> General radio service licences are valid for a three-year period.

**Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference.**—The Radio Act provides penalties for selling or using apparatus liable to cause interference to radio reception. Standards are developed and type approvals issued for certain classes of such equipment. The Telecommunications and Electronics Branch of the Department of Transport also provides a country-wide interference service using special investigation equipment for the purpose of tracing sources of interference and recommending cures for interference to broadcast, television and other radio reception. Cars equipped for measuring and locating sources of interference operate from offices located in 30 cities throughout Canada; 15,861 cases were dealt with during the year ended Mar. 31, 1965. Sources include power lines, auto ignitions, heavy electrical equipment, domestic appliances, electro-medical apparatus, industrial radio frequency generators and television receivers.

Regulations specifying the limits to be met by particular types of apparatus are contained in the Radio Noise Limits Order and Radio Noise Limits Order Amended. This amendment, introduced on Sept. 24, 1964, designated the limits for noise from television receivers manufactured in Canada or imported into Canada on or after Apr. 1, 1966. Certain low-powered radio transmitting and receiving equipment is exempt from the operation of the Radio Act, e.g., garage door radio controls for a number of models have been exempted and consequently may be operated without the radio station licence otherwise required.

**Meteorological Communications.**—Weather stations operated by the Meteorological Branch of the federal Department of Transport throughout Canada are linked coast-to-coast by means of teletype and in the remote northern areas by radio or radioteletype. The land-line teletype circuits are leased from commercial companies and the radio circuits are operated chiefly by the Telecommunications and Electronics Branch of the Department of Transport.

Weather stations on the teletype network transmit their reports directly; other stations report via commercial or radio facilities to the nearest station on the teletype line for subsequent transmission on the meteorological circuit. The reports are collected on a regional basis and then relayed to other parts of the country as required. There are two coast-to-coast teletype systems transmitting weather information, with main relay points at Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Gander and Goose Bay. These main meteorological communications centres not only handle the distribution of weather information within Canada including the Arctic, but also effect international exchange with