

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.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Year Ended—</u>	
	<u>Mar. 31, 1965</u>	<u>Mar. 31, 1966</u>
	No.	No.
New applications received.....	21,141	23,926
Authorizations granted.....	20,930	23,703
Licences cancelled.....	7,195	8,957
Licences renewed.....	89,507	102,586
Amateur licences in force.....	11,293	11,693
General radio service licences in force (issued) <sup>1</sup> .....	36,112	41,534
General radio service licences issued during year (new or renewed)	11,714	19,001
Total licences in force.....	136,912	162,940
Licence amendments.....	15,575	14,487
Certificates of Registration issued to U.S. licensees.....	1,202	2,322
Net increase of licences in force over preceding year.....	18,558	25,928

<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. Seventy-five cars equipped for measuring and locating sources of interference operate from offices located in 30 cities throughout Canada; 17,598 cases were dealt with during the year ended Mar. 31, 1966.

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 radio-teletype. 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 telegraph 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 centres handle the distribution of weather information within Canada, including the Arctic, and also effect international exchange with the United States and Europe and, through them, with many other countries. For the latter purpose, the Canadian Meteorological Branch and the British Meteorological Office share the cost of a leased duplex circuit in the transatlantic cable. Altogether, the Meteorological Branch uses 59,700 miles of teletype circuits, connecting 392 teletype offices.