

ment of Transport Radio Regulations Engineering Laboratory, Ottawa. Over 2,000 units were listed as type-approved or technically acceptable during the year ended Mar. 31, 1967.

Ten fixed and two mobile monitoring stations are maintained at suitable points across Canada to observe actual radio spectrum conditions using a variety of modern electronic aids, their purpose being to ensure that radio communications are conducted according to regulatory procedures and to determine causes of harmful interference.

Under the Safety of Life at Sea Convention and the Canada Shipping Act, most passenger ships and larger cargo ships must be fitted with radiotelegraph or radiotelephone equipment, primarily for distress use. Approval is given for each make and model of equipment that meets the required standard and, in addition, the ship station as a whole is inspected after the licence is issued and periodically thereafter. All Canadian and foreign ships are subject to inspection to ensure that they conform to the requirements of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention.

Standards have been developed for the installation of aircraft radio stations specifying the techniques and materials that may be used, and 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 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 radio stations and the regulations made under the Radio Act provide for the examination and certification of operators, both professional and amateur.

Number of Radio Stations Licensed in Canada.—The number of licences in force for radio stations in Canada during the year ended Mar. 31, 1967, was 191,849 compared with 162,840 in 1965-66. These figures include stations operated by federal, provincial and municipal government departments, stations on ships and aircraft registered in Canada, and mobile stations operated in public and private land mobile services but do not include private commercial broadcasting licences.

Item	Year Ended—	
	Mar. 31, 1966	Mar. 31, 1967
New applications received.....	23,926	24,447
Authorizations granted.....	23,703	23,665
Licence amendments.....	14,487	25,614
Licences cancelled.....	8,957	10,481
Amateur experimental service licences.....	11,693	12,120
General radio service licences in force ¹	41,534	50,859
General radio service licences issued during year (new or renewed).....	19,001	20,250
Tourist radio service licences.....	4,705	7,126
Total licences in force.....	162,840	191,849
Certificates of Registration issued to U.S. licensees.....	2,322	2,442
Net increase in licences in force over preceding year.....	25,928	29,009

¹ General radio service licences are valid for a three-year period.

Investigation and Suppression of Radio Interference.—The Radio Act provides penalties for selling or using apparatus liable to cause interference to radio reception. Standards are developed and approvals for exemption from licensing issued for certain classes of each equipment. 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. Eighty-one cars equipped for measuring and locating sources of interference operate from offices located in 35 cities throughout Canada.

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, designates the limits for noise from