

Telephone Calls.—Table 7 is based on estimates made by systems operating almost 90 p.c. of all telephones in Canada. Actual count of calls on days of normal business was made and, after adjustment for incompleting calls, holidays, Sundays, etc., the average was multiplied by 365. The long-distance calls, in practically all cases, were the actual long-distance calls completed.

7.—Local and Long-Distance Calls and Averages per Telephone and per Capita, 1939-48

NOTE.—Figures for 1928-35 will be found at p. 718 of the 1939 Year Book and those for 1936-38 at p. 761 of the 1948-49 edition.

| Year | Local Calls | Long-Distance Calls | Total Calls | Total Calls per Capita ¹ | Averages per Telephone | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|
| | | | | | Local | Long-Distance | Total |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1939..... | 2,742,739,000 | 31,611,000 | 2,774,350,000 | 246 | 1,963 | 22·6 | 1,986 |
| 1940..... | 2,864,215,000 | 34,888,000 | 2,899,103,000 | 255 | 1,960 | 23·9 | 1,984 |
| 1941..... | 2,971,780,000 | 39,747,000 | 3,011,527,000 | 262 | 1,902 | 25·4 | 1,927 |
| 1942..... | 2,954,644,000 | 44,230,000 | 2,998,874,000 | 257 | 1,815 | 27·2 | 1,842 |
| 1943..... | 2,929,446,000 | 50,348,000 | 2,979,794,000 | 252 | 1,731 | 29·8 | 1,761 |
| 1944..... | 2,955,975,000 | 56,678,000 | 3,012,653,000 | 252 | 1,687 | 32·4 | 1,719 |
| 1945..... | 3,145,492,000 | 64,788,000 | 3,210,280,000 | 265 | 1,701 | 35·0 | 1,736 |
| 1946..... | 3,484,248,000 | 74,757,000 | 3,559,005,000 | 289 | 1,720 | 36·9 | 1,757 |
| 1947..... | 3,760,569,000 | 82,695,000 | 3,843,264,000 | 305 | 1,686 | 37·1 | 1,723 |
| 1948..... | 4,025,342,000 | 91,875,000 | 4,117,217,000 | 320 | 1,642 | 37·5 | 1,680 |

¹ Per capita figures are based on official estimates of population given at p. 121.

PART VII.—RADIO-COMMUNICATIONS

The Canada Year Book, 1945, at pp. 644-646, gives an outline of the development of administrative control over radio-communication in Canada. See also pp. 717 and 718 of this volume.

Section 1.—Administration*

The administration and regulation of radio-communication in Canada is carried out by the Radio Division of the Department of Transport. To a very large extent, the regulation of radio is made necessary by the great distances over which most radio waves are propagated, and the impossibility of confining them within national boundaries. Mobile stations, such as ships and aircraft, may move about in all parts of the world, and may create interference to radio services of other countries. For these reasons the regulation of radio-communication has been the subject of extensive international agreements. The extreme congestion of long-distance communication frequencies, and the uses of radio in connection with the safety of human life, make necessary both domestic and international regulation to ensure the most efficient utilization of the available frequencies.

When Newfoundland became a province of Canada, the aeronautical and marine radio facilities as well as the technical control of broadcasting stations in that Province were taken over by the Federal Department of Transport. In addition, the operation of Coast Stations at Battle Harbour, Cartwright, Comfort Bight, Hawkes Harbour, Hopedale and St. John's was incorporated in the contract previously entered into between the Department of Transport and the Canadian Marconi Company, whereby the Company maintains and operates the stations on behalf of the Department.

* Revised by the Department of Transport.