

travel. Data transmitting and processing facilities allow rapid exchange of coded and printed information between plants, warehouses, retail outlets and many other business and industrial locations. Telephoto and facsimile provide photographic copy direct from the originator. Radio installations link the traveller with the regular telephone network, providing mobile service for such users as highway departments, trucking and construction firms, fire and ambulance services, and police departments. Oil pipeline companies also use the service as part of their communications arrangements to maintain contact between central offices, storage tanks, pumping stations and control units.

There is a significant demand for telephone service which is both efficient and attractive in appearance. Telephones in a wide range of colours for home and office are steadily increasing in popularity. Business telephone users have been quick to accept the products of telephone research, such as the Call Director, a telephone offering a flexible combination of dial telephone and push-button intercommunication system. The ready acceptance of these and many other new concepts in home and business telephone service has helped to create employment in allied industries for many Canadians.

Telephone Statistics.—There were 2,619 telephone systems operating in Canada in 1958 compared with 2,637 in 1957. The number of co-operative systems in rural districts increased from 2,177 to 2,184 but the number of shareholder-owned companies decreased from 330 to 318. The largest of the stock companies, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, operating throughout the greater part of Ontario and Quebec, served 61 p.c. of all the telephones in Canada, and the British Columbia Telephone Company, also shareholder-owned, served 9 p.c. of the total.

The number of telephones in use in Canada has risen by 90 p.c. in the past ten years. At Dec. 31, 1958 there were 5,118,293 telephones in service compared with 4,827,135 in 1957 and 2,699,612 in 1949. The number of residential telephones and the number of business telephones increased by 7 and 6 p.c., respectively, during 1958. Rural telephones were up 3 p.c. and pay telephones 4 p.c. By the end of the year, 82 p.c. of all telephones in Canada were dial-operated as compared with 80 p.c. in 1957. Pole-line mileage and wire mileage continue to increase year after year.

1.—Mileages of Pole Line and Wire and Number of Telephones in Use, 1949-58

Note.—Figures from 1911 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1938 edition.

Year	Systems	Pole-Line Mileage ¹	Mileage of Wire	Telephones in Use					
				Business	Residential	Rural ²	Public Pay	Total	Per 100 Population
				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1949	2,971	242,147	8,725,760	762,294	1,481,876	414,061	41,381	2,699,612	19.9
1950	2,912	245,443	9,488,467	813,352	1,611,759	447,691	44,290	2,917,092	21.1
1951	2,904	249,638	10,330,751	864,015	1,735,355	467,171	47,225	3,113,766	22.2
1952	2,888	253,420	11,265,903	920,269	1,888,889	492,753	50,455	3,352,366	23.2
1953	2,793	257,059	12,307,070	988,489	2,053,944	513,061	50,913	3,606,407	24.4
1954	2,788	257,444	13,357,289	1,053,852	2,213,154	538,660	54,603	3,860,269	25.4
1955	2,739	259,784	14,758,160	1,132,436	2,408,959	552,838	57,445	4,151,678	26.6
1956	2,661	269,303	16,410,897	1,229,150	2,625,787	584,484	59,904	4,499,325	28.0
1957	2,637	274,334	18,161,444	1,304,514	2,853,875	609,343	60,403	4,827,135	29.1
1958	2,619	280,884	20,250,410	1,379,205	3,050,812	625,453	62,823	5,118,293	30.0

¹ Includes underground conduits and buried cable.

² Includes telephones on rural exchange lines and urban exchange lines having more than four parties.