

the fringe area and those served by the regular telephone network. Goose Bay in Labrador and the Schefferville area of the Quebec-Labrador boundary are in contact with the remainder of the world through a tropospheric scatter and radio-relay network hinged on Sept Îles. In mid-1964, Bell Telephone opened its most northerly exchange at Resolute on Cornwallis Island, far into the Arctic. A high-frequency radio base station at Alma, Que., serves the communications needs of the northern settlements in the area between the Atlantic Coast of Labrador and the Quebec shore of Hudson Bay, and also provides communications for aircraft operating in the North. To better serve this area, Bell in 1963 established a temporary base station at Frobisher, supplementing the base station at Alma, and opened five new radiotelephone stations.

Recently, the Canadian National Telecommunications (CNT) has made a major entry into the field of public telephone service. In Newfoundland, it provides public telephone service at Gander and at many smaller communities; at the end of 1963 there were more than 10,000 telephones connected to CNT exchanges in that province. CNT also supplies local and long-distance public telephone service to about 5,800 subscribers in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and northern British Columbia. Some of the points served are Hay River, Fort Smith, Yellowknife, Fort Nelson, Watson Lake, Cassiar, Whitehorse, Mayo, Elsa, Keno and Dawson City.

**Telephone Statistics.**—There were 2,430 telephone systems operating in Canada in 1962, compared with 2,509 in 1961. The number of co-operative systems in rural districts decreased from 2,108 to 2,079 and the number of shareholder-owned companies from 259 to 234. The largest of the incorporated companies, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, which operates throughout the greater part of Ontario and Quebec and in Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories, served 61 p.c. of all the telephones in Canada in both 1961 and 1962. The British Columbia Telephone Company, also shareholder-owned, served 8.5 p.c. of the total in 1961 and 9.4 p.c. in 1962. The number of telephones in use increased by 76 p.c. during the ten-year period, 1953-62.

#### 1.—Mileages of Pole-Line and Wire and Number of Telephones in Use, 1953-62

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

Year	Systems	Route Mileage <sup>1</sup>	Length of Wire	Telephones in Use			
				Business	Residential	Total	Per 100 Population
	No.	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	No.
1953.....	2,793	257,059	12,307,070	1,084,815	2,521,592	3,606,407	24.4
1954.....	2,788	257,444	13,357,289	1,153,806	2,706,463	3,860,269	25.4
1955.....	2,739	259,784	14,758,160	1,236,341	2,915,337	4,151,678	26.6
1956.....	2,661	269,303	16,410,897	1,334,403	3,164,922	4,499,325	28.0
1957.....	2,637	274,334	18,161,444	1,409,446	3,417,689	4,827,135	29.1
1958.....	2,619	280,884	20,250,410	1,486,393	3,631,900	5,118,293	30.0
1959.....	2,605	267,737	22,791,129	1,568,735	3,870,288	5,439,023	31.2
1960.....	2,558	274,855	25,333,802	1,673,915	4,054,252	5,728,167	32.2
1961.....	2,509	306,167	26,986,478	1,729,599	4,284,416	6,014,015	32.6
1962.....	2,430	314,523	28,930,413	1,816,895	4,512,553	6,329,448	33.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes underground conduits and buried cable.