

those on party lines accounted for nearly 19% each. Of the business telephones, nearly 37% were on private branch exchanges, 28% were on private lines and nearly 24% were extensions. Less than 1% of the total were coin-operated. Ontario had the largest number of telephones at 52 per 100 population, followed closely by British Columbia and Alberta.

The major telephone systems record completed calls on representative days throughout the year and on this basis estimate the number of local conversations which, added to the actual count of long distance calls, gives their total volume of business. Estimates are included for the smaller systems. Table 16.3 shows that Canadians made an average of 779 calls per person in 1971. Telephone users in the US exceeded this figure at 830 calls per person, and Swedish callers were third at 687 calls.

The steady increases in capitalization, revenue and expenditure of telephone companies together with the number of employees and salaries and wages paid are shown for the years 1967-71 in Table 16.4. Provincial figures for 1971 are given in Table 16.5.

Telegraph statistics. Nine telegraph and cable companies operated in Canada during 1971 but, as already stated, telegraph service is provided mainly by the telecommunications departments of the two major railway companies. The number of telegrams sent continues to decline year by year, giving way to other types of message transmission, but the number of cablegrams has been rising. The business of telegraph and cable companies appears to be changing from one of handling messages directly to one of leasing equipment for the transmission of messages by others. Revenues from the latter source have been rising over the past several years and have been the main factor in the steady advance in total operating revenues (Table 16.6). Total cost of property and equipment for all telegraph and cable companies was \$606.7 million in 1971, increasing from \$570.6 million in 1970.

16.1.3 Federal regulations and services

The Department of Communications was established on April 1, 1969. The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters relating to telecommunications over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada; and the development and utilization generally of communication undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada. He is responsible for the administration of the Telegraph Act (RSC 1970, c.T-3), the Radio Act (RSC 1970, c.R-1) and the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act.

The Department is made up of the Communications Research Centre formed from the Department of Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment; the Telecommunications Management Bureau transferred from the Ministry of Transport; and the Policy, Plans and Programs Branch. The work of the Research Centre ranges from fundamental studies on materials and circuits to the design of advanced high-reliability avionics and aerospace electronic systems. The Telecommunications Management Bureau is responsible for: development of policy and plans with respect to national and international telecommunications by satellites, cables and other media including relations with the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation and participation in the work of the International Telecommunications Union and its subsidiary organs; establishment and review of the telecommunications requirements of the federal government departments and agencies throughout Canada, and co-ordination of the planning and provision of facilities to meet these needs; planning of emergency measures and administration of the Emergency National Telecommunication Organization (ENTO); development and maintenance within the Bureau of a centre of competence in the latest telecommunications technology; and administration of the Radio Act and Regulations including allocation and assignment of radio frequencies, radio provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, Ship Station Radio Regulations, the Telegraphs Act and the Regulations thereunder covering the licensing of transoceanic cables. The Policy, Plans and Programs Branch is responsible for the development of long-range plans and policies and the co-ordination of investigations and research programs that will improve knowledge about the Canadian communications environment.

Canadian Transport Commission. Telephone and telegraph companies incorporated under federal legislation are subject to the jurisdiction of the CTC in the matter of rates and practices under the provisions of the Railway Act. Previously the CTC regulated rates only in those cases