

There is a significant demand for efficient service combined with attractive telephone instruments. Business customers 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 or dial intercommunication. Another new service called Centrex, designed for large customers, was introduced in 1961. This is a centralized system for private branch exchange service which permits outside calls to be dialed straight through to an extension without being relayed at the switchboard.

Telephone Statistics.—There were 2,558 telephone systems operating in Canada in 1960 compared with 2,605 in 1959. The number of co-operative systems in rural districts decreased from 2,195 to 2,180 and the number of shareholder-owned companies decreased from 304 to 283. The largest of the stock companies, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada operating throughout the greater part of Ontario and Quebec, served 63 p.c. of all the telephones in Canada as compared with 61 p.c. in 1959. The British Columbia Telephone Company, also shareholder-owned, served 9 p.c. of the total in both years.

The number of telephones in use in Canada has risen by 84 p.c. during the ten-year period 1951-60. At Dec. 31, 1960, there were 5,728,167 telephones in service compared with 5,439,023 in 1959 and 3,113,766 in 1951. The number of residential telephones and the number of business telephones increased by 6 p.c. and 7 p.c., respectively, during 1960. Pay telephones were also up 3 p.c. but rural telephones decreased by 2 p.c. By the end of the year, 88 p.c. of all telephones in Canada were dial-operated as compared with 85 p.c. at the end of 1959.

1.—Mileages of Pole Line and Wire and Number of Telephones in Use, 1951-60

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

Year	Systems	Pole-Line Milage ¹	Milage of Wire	Telephones in Use					
				Business	Resi- dential	Rural ²	Public Pay	Total	Per 100 Popu- lation
	No.	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	2,852,875	609,343	60,403	4,827,135	29.1
1958.....	2,619	280,884	20,250,410	1,379,205	3,050,812	625,452	62,823	5,118,293	30.0
1959.....	2,605	267,737*	22,791,129	1,460,142	3,281,147	632,651	65,083	5,439,023	31.2
1960.....	2,558	274,855	25,333,802	1,565,749	3,475,344	620,219	66,855	5,728,167	32.2

¹ Includes underground conduits and buried cable.

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

The density of telephones in the different provinces is influenced by the urbanization of the population and the number of telephones used for business purposes.