in Saskatchewan to Fort Smith in the Northwest Territories. In Manitoba, radiotelephone service reaches out to a large number of isolated settlements and bush camps and provides communication for aircraft and for boats plying Lake Winnipeg. In northern and northwestern Ontario, Fringe Radio Service extends telephone communication beyond wire and cable facilities. A radio unit on the customer's premises permits two-way calling between subscribers in 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. Bell Telephone operates its farthest north exchange at Frobisher on Baffin Island. 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.

Telephone Statistics.—There were 2,509 telephone systems operating in Canada in 1961, compared with 2,558 in 1960. The number of co-operative systems in rural districts decreased from 2,180 to 2,108, and the number of shareholder-owned companies decreased from 283 to 259. The largest of the stock 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, as compared with 63 p.c. in 1960. The British Columbia Telephone Company, also shareholder-owned, served 8.5 p.c. of the total number of telephones in 1961 and 9 p.c. in 1960.

The number of telephones in use in Canada increased by 79 p.c. during the ten-year period 1952-61. At Dec. 31, 1961, there were 6,014,015 telephones in service, compared with 5,728,167 in 1960 and 3,352,366 in 1952. The number of residential telephones and the number of business telephones increased by 6 p.c. and 3 p.c., respectively, during 1961.

1.—Milages of Pole-Line and Wire and Number of Telephones in Use, 1952-61

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

Year	Systems	Route Milage[1]	Length of Wire	Telephones in Use			
				Business	Residential	Total	Per 100 Population
	No.	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	No.
1952	2,888	253,420	11,265,903	1,016,775	2,335,591	3,352,366	23.2
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

[1] Includes underground conduits and buried cable.