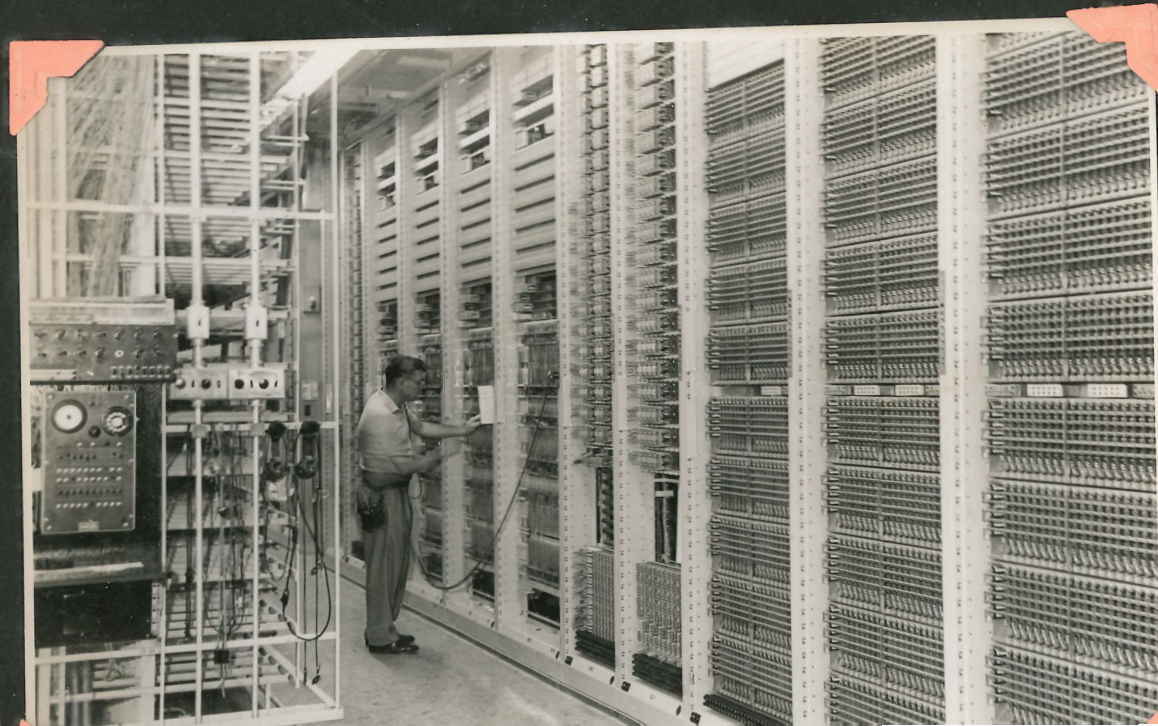


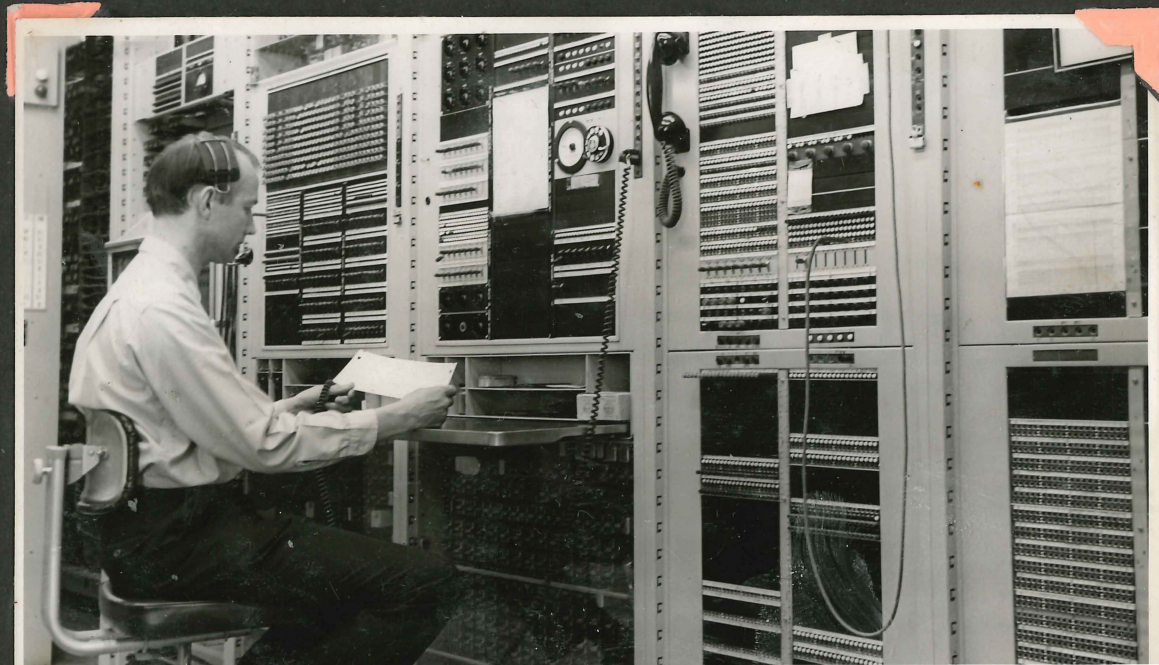


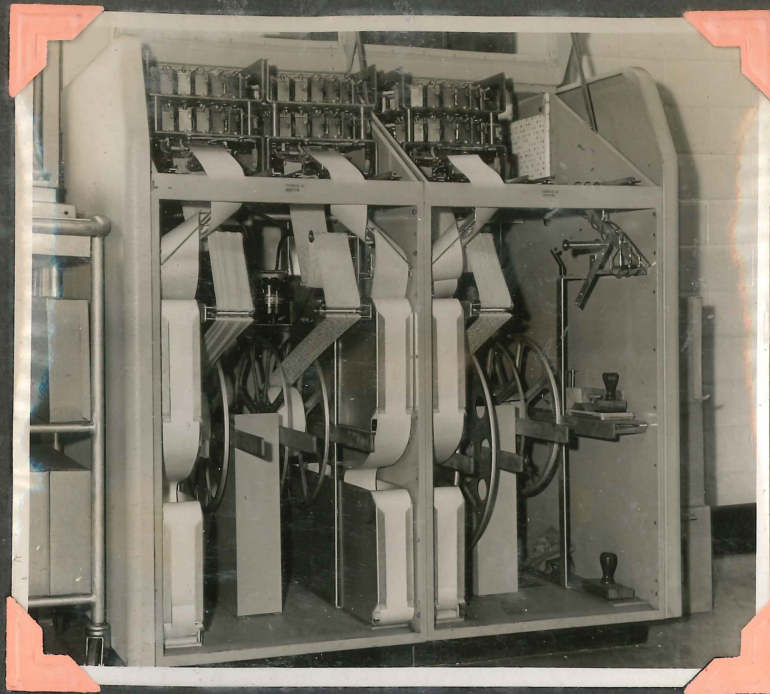
CHIEF OPERATOR AT THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, MRS. E. DEMERY, GIVES ADVICE TO OPERATORS ON THE SWITCHBOARD. OPERATORS NO LONGER USE DIALS TO MAKE A CALL, INSTEAD NUMBERS ARE "KEY PULSED" WITH BUTTONS MARKED IN THE SAME WAY AS THE DIAL ON THE TELEPHONES



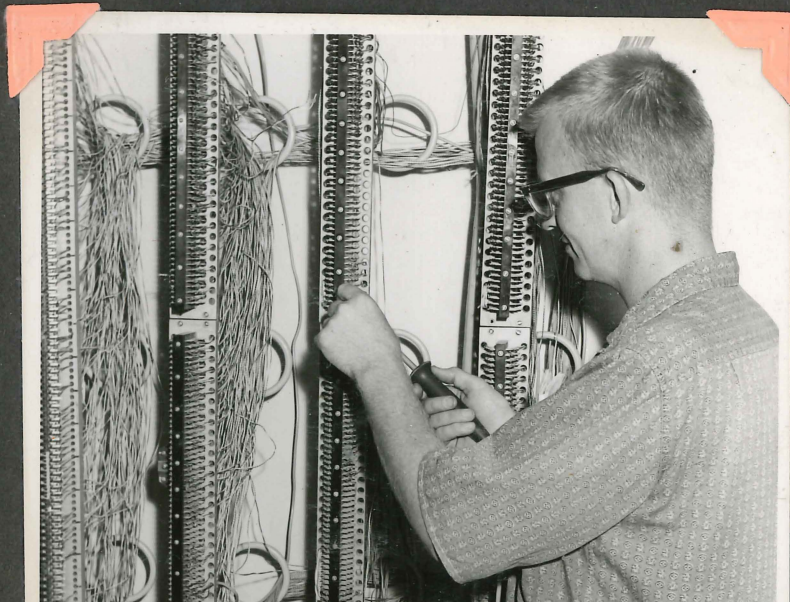


POWER SUPPLY FOR THE EQUIPMENT CONTAINED IN THE CENTRAL OFFICE IS SUPPLIED FROM THIS THREE SECTION RECTIFIER PANEL IN THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING. THE PANEL IS ALSO USED TO RE-CHARGE BANKS OF BATTERIES.





DIAL PULSES, WHICH ACTIVATE SWITCHING EQUIPMENT, ALSO PRODUCES PUNCHES ON PAPER TAPE, INDICATING THE CALLING NUMBER AND THE ANSWER AND DISCONNECT TIMES, FOR BILLING PURPOSES





SECTIONS OF THE NEW CABLE BEING INSTALLED ON GARRISON ROAD ARE SPLICED TOGETHER BY SPLICER KEN GRIMWOOD. THERE ARE 400 PAIRS OF WIRES IN THIS CABLE. SPURS (INSET) ATTACHED TO LINEMAN'S BOOTS, SHOW METHOD USED FOR MEN TO CLIMB.

The Bell Telephone System

by RON PRICE

Times-Review Photos by John Visser

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847, son of the originator of the phonetic "visible speech" system for the teaching of the deaf; and grandson of a noted lecturer and teacher of speech. The younger Bell soon followed in the footsteps of his forebears.

Many years of work with his grandfather and father in teaching the deaf gave Bell an expert knowledge of sound. It was inevitable that this knowledge, together with his own zest for inventing, should turn Bell's experiments to finding a method of transmitting sound by means of electricity.

In 1875, on a hot June day in Brantford, Ontario, Bell accidentally produced speech electrically.

The first Bell Telephone Company was formed on July 9, 1877, and was brought about by an agreement between Bell, Gardiner G. Hubbard and Thomas Sanders. The three partners assigned their rights under the four basic telephone patents to Hubbard's trusteeship. The Bell Telephone system owes much of its success to an early decision by Hubbard to lease equipment rather than sell. Time has shown that leasing was the wisest, and the best course for the developments of the telephone business.

Most of Canada's telephones are administered by seven private companies, which are banded together as the Trans-Canada System, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada operating mostly in Ontario and Quebec.

Rated as the world's leading

If any trouble is experienced during any of these operations, the time of the trouble occurrence, the numbers called, and any other pertinent information as to the type of trouble, will be punched onto a card and presented to a technician on duty at the master test panel for action.

Billing of long distance telephone calls — now mostly dialed directly by the customer — is also carried out automatically. Information needed for billing is recorded by coded holes punched into paper tapes. These tapes are shipped to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada's accounting centre in Toronto where customers bills are produced by running the tapes through special equipment.

For the future, the use of transistors promise economies through more extensive use of amplification techniques in the