

to Woodstock, N.B., where it connected with the American Telegraph Co., which already had lines in New Brunswick. The New Brunswick Telegraph Co. built a line connecting Saint John with the Maine lines in 1848, and in the following year extended it to Amherst, N.S., where it connected with the Nova Scotia line, bringing Halifax for the first time into telegraphic communication with New York.

The movement for consolidation of services, so evident in the Canadian railways, was also active among the telegraph companies. Thus the Montreal company bought out the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Telegraph Co., the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Co., the Grand Trunk Telegraph Co., and maintained a strenuous competition with the Dominion Telegraph Co., organized in 1868. In 1881, however, the conflicting interests were consolidated under lease by the Great North-Western Telegraph Co., this move effecting great economies in operation. A few years later, however, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. established competing lines, and by September, 1886, had opened 366 offices in Ontario, Quebec and Western Canada.

The Dominion Government Telegraph Service was commenced with the object of furnishing rapid communication in outlying districts where the amount of business was so small that commercial companies would not enter the field, but where the public interests required that there should be communication. Its services are especially useful in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Department of Marine along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. On Mar. 31, 1927, the Government Telegraph Service comprised 10,736 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of pole line, 13,818 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of wire, 353 $\frac{1}{2}$  knots of cable and 1,082 offices. During the fiscal year 1926-27 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of new line had been constructed, mainly in British Columbia and the Yukon.

**Telegraph Systems.**—The Canadian telegraph systems are composed of lines owned by the Dominion Government and by chartered railway and telegraph companies. The lines previously owned by the Great North Western Telegraph Co., the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co., the Canadian Northern Railway Co. and the National Transcontinental Railway are now owned by the Government and are operated by the Canadian National Telegraph Co. (formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.). The Dominion Government Telegraph Service operates the line to the Yukon and other lines in outlying districts.

The Canadian system, in proportion to population, is one of the most extensive in the world, and is operated under considerable climatic and geographic disadvantages. In the operation of railways and in the receipt and despatch of market and press reports its services to the nation are invaluable.

**Telegraph Statistics.**—A brief summary table giving the more important figures of the operation of Canadian telegraphs from 1922 to 1926 follows.

#### 66.—Summary Statistics of all Canadian Telegraphs for calendar years 1922-1926

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Gross Revenue.....	\$ 11,018,762	11,417,284	10,930,020	11,520,322	12,143,388
Operating Expenses.....	\$ 9,948,425	9,931,845	9,603,620	9,681,200	10,168,040
Net Operating Revenue.....	\$ 1,172,337	1,485,439	1,326,400	1,839,122	1,977,348
Pole Line Mileage.....	Miles. 53,096	53,353	54,742	51,726 <sup>1</sup>	52,961 <sup>1</sup>
Wire Mileage.....	262,343	270,782	268,632	284,121	305,938
Employees.....	No. 8,500	8,275	8,909	7,224 <sup>2</sup>	6,755 <sup>2</sup>
Number of Offices.....	4,762	4,961	4,945	4,664	4,801
Messages, Land.....	15,271,410	16,150,106	15,460,811	14,460,988	14,934,683
Cablegrams <sup>3</sup> .....	4,736,204	5,055,115	5,790,582	6,104,025	6,421,673
Amount of Money transferred.....	\$ 4,404,407	5,326,352	6,428,080	6,680,595	7,790,127

<sup>1</sup> Excluding U.S. lines of Canadian National Telegraphs. <sup>2</sup> Excluding railway employees. <sup>3</sup> Including transatlantic cablegrams relayed between Canso, N.S., and the United States as follows:—3,554,151 in 1922, 3,752,891 in 1923, 4,341,668 in 1924, 4,546,790 in 1925 and 4,688,341 in 1926.