

70.—Statistics of Chartered Telegraph Companies for the calendar years 1926-31.

Company.	Yrs.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages. ¹	Number of Offices. ²
Canadian National Telegraph Co. ⁴ (Formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.)	1926	23,031	129,042	7,538,301	1,922
	1927	23,049	136,143	7,875,550	1,941
	1928	23,412	141,523	8,238,893	1,943
	1929	24,566	166,121	9,488,208	2,135
	1930	24,828	169,163	8,570,571	2,130
	1931	24,627	166,594	7,274,795	2,082
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1926	15,686	141,924	5,863,568 ⁵	1,510
	1927	15,775	151,329	6,072,459 ⁵	1,560
	1928	16,429	160,287	6,858,597 ⁵	1,638
	1929	16,794	167,664	7,259,205 ⁵	1,642
	1930	16,919	172,210	6,216,491 ⁵	1,639
	1931	17,522	175,568	5,266,094 ⁵	1,535
Western Union	1926	2,751	18,493	779,188	207
	1927	2,721	18,179	832,312	202
	1928	2,721	18,129	881,245	194
	1929	1,178	10,910	414,506	5
	1930	1,177	10,991	5	5
	1931	1,186	11,015	5	5
Terriskaming and Northern Ont. Ry. Commission	1926	422	2,009	130,770	36
	1927	449	3,270	135,613	37
	1928	450	3,288	153,842	38
	1929	450	3,288	128,852	38
	1930	549	3,513	116,934	41
	1931	593	3,285	117,990	38
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1926	-	445	76,826	19
	1927	-	445	78,531	19
	1928	-	445	84,427	18
	1929	-	445	87,514	18
	1930	-	445	78,682	18
	1931	-	445	69,067	16
Dominion Government Telegraph Service	1926	10,722	14,020	522,796	1,066
	1927	10,737	14,173	536,842	1,082
	1928	10,765	14,299	535,605	1,040
	1929	9,848	12,455	537,080	895
	1930	9,351	11,399	495,562	796
	1931	9,300	11,666	411,806	756

¹Cablegrams not included. The total in Table 69 includes messages handled by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. ²Not including press messages. ³The total in Table 69 includes offices of wireless and cable companies. ⁴Statistics of the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company have been included with the Canadian National up to 1927; the two were amalgamated in 1928. ⁵Included with Canadian National.

Submarine Cables.—Six transoceanic cables have termini in Canada—five of them on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific. The year in which the cable was first demonstrated to be of commercial value was 1866, and up to the present its use has greatly increased. The Atlantic cables are controlled by English and United States' interests. The Pacific cable, from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, has been in operation since 1902, and was owned by a partnership of the Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and Canada. As a result of the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928, in view of increased wireless competition, it was decided to dispose of the Pacific and West Indian Islands cable systems to the Imperial and International Communication Co., a company formed to take over all Empire-owned cables and lease the Empire-owned beam wireless systems. The necessary legislation was passed by Great Britain in February, 1929, and by Canada in June, 1929.