

Table 70 gives figures of telegraph operation and line and wire mileage of various companies for the years 1929 to 1933. Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Canadian Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

70.—Statistics of Chartered Telegraph Companies for the calendar years 1929-33.

Company.	Yrs.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages. ¹	Number of Offices. ²
Canadian National Telegraph Co. (Formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.)	1929	24,565	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	2,092
	1932	24,018	166,172	5,562,277	2,011
	1933	24,013	165,058	5,468,221	1,937
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1929	16,794	167,664	7,259,205 ²	1,642
	1930	16,919	172,210	6,216,491 ²	1,639
	1931	17,522	175,568	5,266,094 ²	1,535
	1932	17,490	175,720	4,402,696 ²	1,394
	1933	17,477	176,423	4,202,188 ²	1,390
Western Union	1929	1,178	10,910	414,506	4
	1930	1,177	10,991	4	4
	1931	1,186	11,015	4	4
	1932	1,184	9,368	4	4
	1933	1,185	9,390	4	4
Temiskaming and Northern Ont. Ry. Commission	1929	450	3,288	128,852	38
	1930	549	3,513	116,934	41
	1931	593	3,285	117,990	38
	1932	593	3,111	101,294	35
	1933	593	3,111	96,906	35
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1929	-	445	87,514	18
	1930	-	445	78,682	18
	1931	-	445	69,067	16
	1932	-	445	57,571	16
	1933	-	445	54,738	15
Dominion Government Telegraph Service	1929	9,848	12,455	537,080	895
	1930	9,351	11,399	495,562	796
	1931	9,300	11,666	411,806	756
	1932	9,077	11,316	336,256	756
	1933	8,844	11,052	254,910	703

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. ⁴Included 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 the United Kingdom in February, 1929, and by Canada in June, 1929.