

Table 2 gives figures of telegraph operation and line and wire mileage of various companies for the years 1933 to 1937. Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Canadian Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

2.—Statistics of Chartered Telegraph Companies, calendar years 1933-37.

Company.	Year.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages. ¹	Number of Offices. ²
Canadian National Telegraph Co.....	1933	24,103	165,058	5,468,221	1,937
	1934	23,980	164,831	5,608,761	1,909
	1935	24,988	162,110	5,807,170	1,708
	1936	24,698	162,922	7,215,653	1,705
	1937	24,716	163,527	7,642,860	2,346 ⁴
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	1933	17,477	176,423	4,202,188	1,390
	1934	17,439	177,800	4,439,425	1,474
	1935	17,471	176,430	4,803,265	1,582
	1936	17,604	173,341	4,946,247	1,613
	1937	17,645	178,504	5,120,016	1,612
Western Union.....	1933	1,185	9,390	"	"
	1934	1,185	9,390	"	"
	1935	1,098	9,387	"	1
	1936	1,086	9,362	"	1
	1937	1,084	9,454	"	1
Temiskaming and Northern Ont. Rly. Commission.	1933	593	3,111	96,906	35
	1934	593	3,122	112,965	35
	1935	575	3,557	94,436	35
	1936	575	3,485	103,707	35
	1937	575	3,480	117,317	35
North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.....	1933	345 ⁴	445	54,738	15
	1934	345 ⁴	445	57,030	15
	1935	345 ⁴	445	57,541	15
	1936	345 ⁴	445	60,686	15
	1937	345 ⁴	445	65,980	15
Northern Alberta Rly.....	1935	926	2,262	16,569	40
	1936	926	2,262	42,612	40
	1937	926	2,262	46,210	41
Dominion Government Telegraph Service.....	1933	8,844	11,052	254,910	703
	1934	8,864	11,108	299,869	705
	1935	8,884	11,327	324,721	688
	1936	8,683	11,363	328,896	679
	1937	8,929	11,789	428,094	678

¹ Cablegrams not included.

² The figures for Table 1 include offices of wireless and cable companies and to that extent are larger than the sums of the items given here for corresponding years.

³ Included with Canadian National. Western Union handles only through business.

⁴ Leased telephone line.

⁵ Includes sub-offices.

Submarine Cables.—Sixteen transoceanic cables have termini in Canada—fourteen of them on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific. In addition there are eight cables between Atlantic coastal stations in Canada and the United States. 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.