

2.—Statistics of Telegraph Companies, 1934-38.

NOTE.—Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Canadian Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

Company.	Year.	Line.	Wire.	Messages. ¹	Offices. ²
		miles.	miles.	No.	No.
Canadian National Telegraph Co.....	1934	23,980	164,831	5,603,761	1,909
	1935	24,938	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 ³
	1938	24,683	164,667	7,193,498	2,375 ⁴
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	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
	1938	17,478	181,196	4,976,619	1,712
Western Union.....	1934	1,185	9,390	4	4
	1935	1,098	9,387	4	1
	1936	1,086	9,362	4	1
	1937	1,084	9,454	4	1
	1938	1,081	9,696	4	1
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission.....	1934	593	3,122	112,965	35
	1935	575	3,557	94,436	35
	1936	575	3,485	103,707	35
	1937	575	3,430	117,317	35
	1938	575	3,441	114,281	35
North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.....	1934	345 ⁵	445	57,030	15
	1935	345 ⁵	445	57,541	15
	1936	345 ⁵	445	60,686	15
	1937	345 ⁵	445	65,980	15
	1938	345 ⁵	445	63,655	15
Northern Alberta Railway.....	1935	926	2,262	16,569	40
	1936	926	2,262	42,612	40
	1937	926	2,262	46,210	41
	1938	926	2,262	42,148	41
Dominion Government Telegraph Service....	1934	8,864	11,108	299,869	705
	1935	8,884	11,327	324,721	688
	1936	8,893	11,363	328,866	679
	1937	8,929	11,789	425,094	678
	1938	9,049	11,576	413,207	689

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 Includes sub-offices. ⁴ Included with Canadian National. Western Union handles only through business.

⁵ Leased telephone line.

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.