

sparsely settled districts where commercial companies do not enter into the field and where the population must receive adequate communication services in the public interest.

In addition to the following facilities the Branch is responsible for the control of installations of Government telephones both in Ottawa and in all other parts of Canada: telegraph and telephone services to scattered settlements along the coast of Cape Breton Island; cable services to Campobello, Grand Manan and other islands in the Bay of Fundy, to Prince Edward Island and a number of small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; telegraph services along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River from Quebec to the Straits of Belle Isle and Labrador; cable connections with Pelee and Manitoulin Islands in Ontario; some lines to northern outlying districts in Saskatchewan; telegraph lines from Edmonton to the Athabaska and Peace River country in Alberta; telegraph and telephone communications around the coast of Vancouver Island and adjacent islands; service to fishing, lumber and mining centres in the interior; an overland telegraph and telephone line serving communities from Ashcroft, B.C., to the whole of the Canadian north country in British Columbia and Yukon.

Telegraph Systems.—The Canadian telegraph systems are composed of lines owned by the Dominion Government and by chartered railway and telegraph companies. The Canadian facilities, in proportion to population, are among the most extensive in the world, and are operated under great climatic and geographical disadvantages.

1.—Summary Statistics of All Canadian Telegraphs, 1936-45

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1920-30 will be found at p. 722 of the 1938 Year Book and for 1931-35 at p. 637 of the 1943-44 edition.

Year	Gross Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Operating Revenue	Pole-Line Mileage	Wire Mileage	Em- ployees ¹	Offices	Messages, Land	Cable- grams ²	Money Trans- ferred
	\$	\$	\$	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1936 . . .	10,378,873	8,710,349	1,668,524	52,907	363,180	6,064	4,121	12,735,186	1,391,903	4,296,738
1937 . . .	11,410,333	9,467,398	1,942,935	53,001	369,411	6,401	4,761	13,456,330	1,488,767	4,550,731
1938 . . .	10,611,207	9,399,631	1,211,576	52,408	373,283	6,347	4,900	12,814,234	1,404,244	4,103,690
1939 . . .	10,474,489	9,297,902	1,176,587	52,464	374,550	6,339	4,845	12,462,912	1,492,389	3,839,988
1940 . . .	10,922,674	9,625,035	1,297,639	52,396	380,318	6,588	4,781	12,732,082	1,657,148	3,118,166
1941 . . .	12,777,920	10,878,222	1,899,698	52,246	379,794	7,272	4,832	14,281,570	2,251,979	3,868,040
1942 . . .	14,826,431	11,925,417	2,901,014	52,418	381,953	7,544	4,979	15,422,131	2,831,549	5,439,880
1943 . . .	16,955,288	12,942,108	4,013,180	52,414	384,350	8,330	4,908	16,469,564	3,013,752	7,677,880
1944 . . .	16,986,491	14,404,835	2,581,656	52,414	387,677	8,050	4,834	16,445,450	2,324,863	8,242,926
1945 . . .	18,016,289	15,062,231	2,954,058	52,447	391,476	8,230	4,804	17,666,904	2,192,173	8,006,128

¹ Excludes commission operators.

² Excludes messages relayed to the United States.

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 the United Kingdom, 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