## 6.—Summary Statistics of Canadian Telegraphs, 1950-59

Note.—Figures from 1920 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1938 edition.

Year	Gross Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Operating Revenue	Pole- Line Milage	Wire Milage	Em- ployees <sup>1</sup>	Messages, Land²	Cable- grams and Marconi- grams <sup>3</sup>	Money Trans- ferred
	\$	\$	8	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	\$
1950	38,203,590		4,999,648	51,999 53,580 52,699 52,727 46,284	414,943 435,348 437,581 450,835 434,178	9,757 10,611 11,272 11,618 10,629	21,614,196 21,222,706 19,906,354	2,042,921 2,105,513	12,733,989 16,955,699 19,514,490 21,553,387 21,550,372
1955	40,720,213 44,796,778 47,633,991	32,501,844 33,688,888 39,271,893 39,908,538 43,511,666	7,031,325 5,524,885 7,725,453	48,067 48,062 48,379 47,495 47,470	438,692 442,891 451,669 464,661 486,875	10,852 10,833 11,159 10,587 10,586	19,163,723	2,238,433 2,429,893 2,580,745 2,499,871 2,602,974	23,264,851 24,295,308 25,586,057 24,434,887 25,589,067

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes commission operators. <sup>2</sup> Includes messages to and from vessels on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River and messages to and from stations. <sup>3</sup> Excludes relayed messages.

## Subsection 4.—Overseas Telecommunication Services

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was established in 1950 to maintain and operate, in Canada and elsewhere, external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph and radiotelephone and any other means of telecommunication between Canada and any other place and between Newfoundland and any other part of Canada; to make use of all developments in cable and radio transmission and reception for external telecommunication services; to conduct investigation and research with the object of improving and co-ordinating such telecommunication services with the telecommunication services of other parts of the Commonwealth.

In 1952 the Corporation commenced an expansion program of overseas services designed to meet future requirements and the following services have so far been established: direct radiotelegraph communications between Canada and France, Italy and Germany; direct radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, telex and picture transmission services with Australia, New Zealand and Japan from stations at Ladner and Cloverdale, B.C.

In 1956 the first transatlantic telephone cable, a joint project with the British Post Office, American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Corporation, was brought into service. Apart from normal use of the system for public telephone and telegraph message traffic, capacity is available for private leased circuits. The Corporation introduced the International Telex service into Canada in 1956 and service with 46 countries is now available. The first transatlantic slow-scan television pictures were transmitted between Canada and the United Kingdom in 1959. Twenty-four telephone circuits have been provided and are now in use between the mainland and Newfoundland.

At present under construction is the Canada-United Kingdom 80-circuit telephone cable scheduled for completion in 1961. Jointly with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, the Corporation will provide a Canada-Greenland-Iceland 24-circuit telephone cable—primarily to meet the North Atlantic communication needs of international civil aviation—scheduled to come into operation in 1962. A four-party project (Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand) will provide a Canada-New Zealand-Australia 80-circuit telephone cable. This section of the Commonwealth round-the-world telephone cable system is scheduled for completion early in 1964.

In addition to the overseas services operated by the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, two cable companies operate submarine cables landing in Canada—the Commercial Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company.