

as Hay River, Fort Smith, Yellowknife, Fort Nelson, Watson Lake, Cassiar, Whitehorse, Mayo, Elsa, Keno and Dawson. Service to the latter points north of Whitehorse is provided over a CNT land-line between Whitehorse and Dawson. The total number of telephones in service in the Yukon and Northwest Territories is in excess of 6,000, almost 3,000 of them in Whitehorse alone.

**Telegraph Statistics.**—At the end of 1961 nine telegraph and cable companies were in operation in Canada. These systems, composed of lines owned by the chartered railway and telegraph companies, including the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation (see below), increased their property and equipment to \$299,568,298, 12 p.c. above that reported in 1960. Both operating revenues and expenses continued to increase and net income decreased to \$10,696,819, 10 p.c. below the 1960 figure. Fewer telegrams were sent, the lowest number since 1942, but cablegrams continued to increase.

#### 6.—Summary Statistics of Canadian Telegraphs, 1952-61

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

Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Net Operating Revenue	Pole-Line Milage	Wire Milage	Em- ployees <sup>1</sup>	Messages, Land <sup>2</sup>	Cable- grams and Marconi- grams <sup>3</sup>	Money Trans- ferred
	\$	\$	\$	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	\$
1952.....	33,093,843	31,617,156	1,476,687	52,699	437,581	11,272	21,614,196	1,934,433	19,514,490
1953.....	36,920,384	33,953,196	2,967,188	52,727	450,835	11,618	21,222,706	2,042,921	21,553,387
1954.....	38,203,590	33,203,942	4,999,648	46,284	434,178	10,629	19,906,354	2,105,513	21,550,372
1955.....	39,320,960	32,501,844	6,819,116	48,067	438,692	10,852	20,067,424	2,238,433	23,264,851
1956.....	40,720,213	33,688,888	7,031,325	48,062	442,891	10,833	20,381,641	2,429,893	24,295,308
1957.....	44,796,778	39,271,893	5,524,885	48,379	451,669	11,159	19,163,723	2,580,745	25,586,057
1958.....	47,633,991	39,908,538	7,725,453	47,495	464,661	10,587	17,296,786	2,499,871	24,434,887
1959.....	52,962,913	43,511,666	9,451,247	47,470	486,875	10,586	16,390,997	2,602,974	25,589,067
1960.....	58,546,167	45,538,063	13,008,104	48,159	510,640	10,279	15,546,292	2,663,598	25,134,534
1961.....	64,053,626	51,735,006	12,318,620	48,511	524,720	9,997	15,138,706	2,809,691	25,041,156

<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 Telecommunications Services

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was established in 1950 to maintain and operate external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph and radiotelephone and any other means of telecommunication between Canada and overseas points; to make use of all developments in cable and radio transmission and reception for external telecommunication services; and 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 telegraph, telephone and telex communications between Canada and Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Bermuda, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

In 1956 the first transatlantic telephone cable, a joint project with the British Post Office, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Eastern 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 international telex service to Canada in 1956 and service with 75 countries is available. The first transatlantic slow-scan