The Launching of the Steamship Calgarian.

The Canada Interlake Line's steamship Calgarian was launched at Port Arthur, Dec. 28. She is built of steel on the Isherwood system of longitudinal construction, which, while permitting of a lighter build, gives a greater cargo carrying capacity, by at least 5% over that obtained by the ordinary methods. Her dimensions are:— Length, 244 ft. between perpendiculars, and 257 ft. over all; beam, 424_2 ft.; depth, moulded, 264_2 ft. She is equipped with triple expansion engines with cylinders 18, 29 and 48 ins. diar., by 40 ins. stroke, supplied with steam by two Scotch boilers, 114_2 ft. diar. by 114_2 ft. long, at a pressure of 180 bs. steem steering gear, etc.

of 180 lbs., steam steering gear, etc. The vessel has been built as a cargo carrier entirely, and the most up to date appliances have been installed for the expeditious handling of freight. It is anticipated that she will be handed over to the owners early in February.

Vessels Removed From the Register.

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The following vessels were removed from the register during December, for the reasons assigned:—Steam,—Aloha, Vancouver, 11 tons, lost; Babine, Vancouver, 16 tons, burnt; Bessie Ardella, St. Andrews, N.B., 12 tons, sold to foreigners; Blandford, Quebec, Que., 27 tons, broken up; Cecilia L, Montreal, 115 tons, foundered. Sailing,— Aaron, Ottawa, 144 tons, broken up; Bessie G., Parrsboro, N.S., 69 tons, wrecked; Black Prince, Yarmouth, N.S.; Calumet, Ottawa, 154 tons, broken up; Carke, Ottawa, 145 tons, broken up; E. Merriam, Parrsboro, N.S., 331 tons, wrecked; Garnet, Yarmouth, N.S., 27 tons, broken up; Grant, Ottawa, 146 tons, broken up; Grenville, Ottawa, 154 tons, broken up; Hustler, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 13 tons, broken up; Joy Folger, Sydney, N.S., 17 tons, transferred to Newfoundland; Laura, Port Hawkesbury, N.S., 13 tons, broken up; P. Girard, Ottawa, 142 tons, broken up; Phantom, Chatham, N.B., 17 tons, lost; Strathcona, Windsor, N.S., 251 tons, transferred to Bahama Islands.

Aid Asked for Shipbuilding in Canada.

A deputation of shipbuilders from various points of the Dominion waited on the Premier and other members of the Government at Ottawa Jan. 21 to urge the desirability of subsidizing the trade in some way as a protection against outside competition.

The deputation pointed out that some \$20,000,000 is invested in the business in Canada, and urged that a subsidy, or tariff equivalent, to the extent of 20% of the cost of building iron and steel vessels should be granted by the Government, in order to prevent the practical disappearance of the trade. It was claimed that with the tariff of 25% for repairs against the U.S., conditions on the Great Lakes still allowed most of the repair business to go to U.S. ports, and against British competition there was no protection, though the cost there on account of lower wages and lower cost of a great part of the raw material was much cheaper. In order to meet competition, a bonus per gross ton and a subsidy on contract cost were suggested as the only means of developing the industry. It was also stated that Canadian shipbuilding com-panies on the Great Lakes had to confine themselves to the building of such vessels as could not be built in Great Britain and sent through the St. Lawrence canals, and that on a vessel costing \$120,000 to build,

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Canadian companies were taxed about \$12,000 in duties on fittings and raw material.

The Premier stated that when in Great Britain last year, he was told that the cost of shipbuilding was steadily increasing there, and he was under the impression that in the course of the next decade or so it might approximate to the Canadian prices. He said that he had never been able to obtain from Canadian shipbuilders a statement as to how long a bounty would have to be paid before the industry could be said to be on a self supporting basis, but he was impressed with the importance of the situation, and with his colleagues would take the matter under serious consideration.

Essential Feature of the Diesel Engine.— In the course of a paper recently read at Berlin, Dr. Diesel denied that the essential feature of the Diesel process was the autoignition of the fuel. He stated that motors in which the autoignition of the fuel took place were in use before the Diesel process came into being; indeed, he had never laid a claim to autoignition in any of his patents. What he was aiming at was a process in which heat was utilized to the highest possible extent, and autoignition became embodied in the process incidentally during the evolution of the design. "The height of compression," said Dr. Diesel, "was not determined by the ignition limits of the fuel, but solely by the endeavor to obtain the highest possible figure for economical fuel utilization."

It is authoritatively stated that the German navy is having a twin screw Diesel marine engine, which will consist of two sets of six cylinder, double acting engines, each set giving .12,000 horse power, or 2,000 h.p. per cylinder.

List of Steam Vessels Registered in Canada during December, 1912.

No.	Name	Port of Registry	When and Where Built		Length	Breadth	Depth	Gross Tons	Reg. Tons	Engines Etc.	Owner or Managing Owner
$\begin{array}{c} 131200\\ 133781\\ 130598\\ \times 133716\\ 131014\\ 131052\\ 133713\\ 131114\\ 131201\\ 131088\\ 133714\\ 131091\\ 131167\\ 131167\\ 131967\\ 130928\end{array}$	Casarco No. 8. Casarco No. 9. Evangeline G. R. Hughes Geo. Win. Smith Hamiltonian Hardy Bay Henri R. Dydia May Mosse II Mosse II Nellie Viola. Ovila Robert Dollar.	Halifax, N,S. Vancouver, B.C. Quebec, Que. Port Arthur, Ont. Vancouver, B.C. Montreal Liverpool, N.S. Toronto Vancouver, B.C. Shelburne, N.S. Shelburne, N.S.	1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1903 1912 1910 1912 1910 1912 1911 1912 1912 1912 1912	Penetanguishene, Ont. Comeauville, N.S. Govan, Scotland Oakland, Cal. Levis, Que. Port Arthur, Ont. Vancouver, B.C. Shelburne, N.S. Chicago, Ill. Vancouver, B.C. Shelburne, N.S. Tancook, N.S. Port Glasgow, Scotland Shippegan, N.B. Sambro, N.S.	$\begin{array}{c} 45 & 3 \\ 45 & 3 \\ 350 & 7 \\ 68 & 4 \\ 51 & 6 \\ 257 & 0 \\ 26 & 5 \\ 78 & 3 \\ 70 & 4 \\ 240 & 1 \\ 33 & 2 \\ 71 & 0 \\ 49 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \ 2 \\ 12 \ 6 \\ 12 \ 6 \\ 46 \ 0 \\ 15 \ 7 \\ 11 \ 5 \\ 42 \ 5 \\ 6 \ 0 \\ 25 \ 1 \\ 17 \ 7 \\ 40 \ 0 \\ 13 \ 5 \\ 54 \ 0 \\ 13 \ 5 \\ 54 \ 0 \\ 10 \ 0 \\ 14 \ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 7 & 7 \\ 22 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 16\\ 16\\ 4360\\ 42\\ 25\\ 2347\\ 5\\ 101\\ 41\\ 1913\\ 8\\ 43\\ 24\\ 5356\\ 13\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	$3 \\ 63 \\ 39 \\ 1267 \\ 5 \\ 40 \\ 23$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	P. Dupuis, Penetanguishene, Ont. Canadian Sardine Co., St. Andrews, N.B. """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""

Foreign name ' Rosine

List of Sailing Vessels and Barges Registered in Canada during December, 1912.

No.	Name	Port of Registry.	Rig.	When	and Where Built.	Length	Breadth	Depth	Reg. Tons	Owner or Managing Owner
130597 133715 133712 130599 133686 133688 133689 133688 133689 133717 131169 131169 131168 115392 131215 133691 133692 131166	Cullelva D. G. 4 Ferguson G. Q. L. No. 1 4 4 6 McB. No. 11 Mary D. Young N. A. F. Nyanza Quincy Sadie No. 10 Sadie No. 10 Sadie No. 11 Sadie No. 11	Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.	Scow Dredge Sloop Barge a Scow Scow Scow Scow Dredge Barge Schr Schr	1909 1907 1912 1912 1912 1911 1911 1911 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1912 1916 1917 1918 1919 1917 1912 1919 1917 1912 1912 1912	Vancouver, B.C Halifax, N.S. Hong Kong, China Eburne, B.C. Welland, Ont Victoria, B.C. NVaheouver, B.C. Lunenburg, N.S. Tancook, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \ 0 \\ 20 \ 6 \\ 11 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 36 \ 4 \\ 30 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 30 \ 1 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 30 \ 1 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 30 \ 1 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 13 \ 5 \\ 30 \ 1 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 32 \ 0 \\ 11 \ 8 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 6 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ $	179 98 27 242 387 168 168 193 173 148 193 173 148 99 24 15 146 183 183 108 13	 William W. White, Vancouver, B.C. Nova Scotia Dredging Co., Halifax, N.S. W. Farrell, Vancouver, B.C. Dewdney Gravel Co., Vancouver, B.C. Halifax Dredging Co., Halifax, N.S. D. Leeming, Victoria, B.C. E. A. Carew-Gibson, Vancouver B.C. G. P. Roberts, Victoria, B.C. D. Leeming, Victoria, B.C. T. G. McBride, Vancouver, B.C. J. B. Young, Lunenburg, N.S. A. Coutilier, BHalifax, N.S. G. Herridge, North Sydney, N.S. Atlantic Dredging Co., Louisburg, N.S. Yictoria Tug Co., Victoria, B.C. E. Backman, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S. A. Sullivan, Herring Cove, N.S.