

vantage which such a line would be to the country as a whole. It would stimulate population; it would lead to industrial development; it would be the best advertisement which Canada ever received. The country would be repaid five times over for all the cost in the benefits which would accrue. Of course the New York route was well established, and in the winter, perhaps, there might be some slight handicapping as to the service, but there could be no manner of doubt that the Dominion would be incalculably benefited by the carrying out of the project."

Among the Express Companies.

The Dominion Ex. Co.'s Halifax and Lunenburg, N.S., steamship route was closed Jan. 1.

The Dominion Ex. Co. has opened offices at Beaver, Housin, Ridgeway and Youill, Man.; Aylwin, Que., and Roscoe, Sask.

C. M. Hays, 2nd Vice-President and General Manager of the G.T.R., has succeeded G. B. Reeve as President of the Canadian Ex. Co.

The Dominion Ex. Co.'s service has been extended over the Canadian Northern Ry.'s extension from Portage la Prairie to Gladstone Jct., Man.

R. G. Wilson, general agent of the Canadian Ex. Co., Toronto, was presented with a gold mounted umbrella on New Year's day by the Toronto staff.

The Canadian Ex. Co.'s agents at the following points have been made general agents: J. S. Patch, Montreal; R.G. Wilson, Toronto; J. H. Moore, Hamilton.

The Western Ex. Co. has extended its service on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Ry., from Dresser Jct. to Fredrick, Wis., and from Rice Lake to Birchwood, Wis.

The management of the Midland Ry. of Nova Scotia had not, up to Jan. 13, decided what express company will operate its line, but we were then informed that the matter was under consideration and would be settled in the near future.

The Dominion Ex. Co. has cancelled its tariff and marine insurance on shipments of money and valuables from Halifax, N.S., to Bermudas, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Trinidad, and South America, owing to lack of proper facilities for safe transportation.

The Newfoundland Ex. Co. has placed an order with the Acton Burrows Co., Toronto, for enameled iron signs for its money order offices. They will be made in two colors, blue ground with white letters, very similar to those used by the Dominion and Canadian Ex. Cos.

The Dominion Ex. Co. is having plans prepared for a building to be erected at Toronto Union Station, just west of the present outwards baggage room. It will be 70x80 ft., 2 stories high, the ground floor to be used for the Co.'s freight business and the upper floor for the Auditor's offices. Construction will probably be started early in the spring. After the Co. removes to the new building the space it now occupies on the ground floor of the Union Station will be utilized as additional baggage-room accommodation.

Telegraph and Cable Matters.

The recently built telegraph line between Golden and Windermere, B.C., has been opened for the transmission of messages.

The telegraph line on the Grand Forks and Republic Ry., connecting Grand Forks, B.C., with Republic, Wash., has been completed.

The G.N.W. Telegraph Co. has opened an office in the new G.T.R. station at the Wel-

lington Street subway, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

The business at the C.P.R. telegraph office at Nelson, B.C., requires 11 operators to handle it, and is the largest between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The U.S. Co. which proposed to lay a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu and thence to the Philippines, has withdrawn its application for a charter from Congress.

It is reported that the telegraph line on the Midland Ry., between Truro and Windsor, N.S., will be operated by the C.P.R. telegraphs, and that the line will be extended from Windsor to Yarmouth.

The Canadian Northern Ry. Co.'s telegraph line from Port Arthur, Ont., to Winnipeg, has been completed and is in operation for railway purposes. No date has yet been fixed for the opening of the commercial offices.

The Department of Marine is understood to be in negotiation with Marconi, for the erection of wireless telegraph stations at the chief lighthouse stations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces. There are 42 of these stations where the system could be installed to advantage. Each station house with apparatus is estimated to cost about \$3,000.

A suggestion has been made that the Dominion Government telegraphs be removed from the control of the Minister of Public Works and placed under that of the Postmaster-General. Hon. J. I. Tarte says the powers of the Department of Public Works have already been sufficiently curtailed, and that he will oppose a transfer of the telegraphs to the Post Office so long as he is a member of the House of Commons.

The break in the Anglo-American Cable connecting Prince Edward Island and the mainland has been located and repaired. The cable is reported to be weak in several places. The islanders have decided to ask the Dominion Government to establish wireless telegraph stations at convenient points on either side of the strait, which is 9 miles wide, so as to avoid the delays necessitated by having to get messages carried across by steamer when the cable breaks down.

M. W. Crean, Supt. of the Government telegraphs in the Yukon Territory, reports that there are 1,800 miles of line in operation there, and that the system is upon an excellent business basis. He says there is difficulty in getting to the points at which breaks occur as at times the men cannot make more than 5 miles a day. Mail advices received in Toronto, Jan. 20, from Dawson, stated that the wires had been down since Dec. 21.

Plans have been prepared by F. M. Rattenbury, Victoria, B.C., for the buildings for the Canadian terminal of the all British cable to Australia. The main building will have a frontage of 100 ft., and a depth of 120 ft. It will be T shaped, one wing being for the general offices, and the other will contain the quarters of the 20 officials who will live there. There will also be a bungalow for the manager and a laundry building. Electric lighting will be provided and a water supply installed.

During the violent storm on the B.C. Coast, Dec. 25, the cable connecting Vancouver city and Vancouver island was severed by the anchors of the mail steamer Aorangi, which dragged at her anchors in English bay. As the alternative cable of the C.P.R. telegraphs has been out of order, telegraphic communication between the mainland and Victoria was impossible until Jan. 9, when the broken cable was repaired. There had to be spliced into the main cable 2½ miles of new cable.

Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, has discontinued his experiments in

Newfoundland, and after investigating sites in Nova Scotia, has selected one at Table Head, Glace Bay, where it is said a big plant will be erected. Hon. J. I. Tarte states that the Dominion Government should build the tower for the station at the very least, but he is in favor of the Government undertaking the whole work and transmitting the messages as a public work, paying royalties, rather than letting private enterprise undertake it. The Government telegraph system is right round Cape Breton, and extends to the Magdalene Islands; from there it could be extended to Anticosti, to which point the Government telegraph already extends. This would give direct connection between Canada and Great Britain by a Government line.

On Jan. 16, 1852, the Toronto Globe contained the following item: "The public will be pleased to learn that the Montreal Telegraph Co. has made a material reduction in its rates for sending communications. Under 200 miles the old tariff was 1s. 6d. for 10 words, and 2d. each additional word; new tariff 1s. 3d. and 1d. each additional word. Over 200 and under 400 miles—old tariff 2s. 6d. and 3d.; new tariff 2s. and 2d. Over 400 miles—old tariff 3s. 9d. and 4½d.; new tariff 3s. and 3d. The rates from Toronto to Kingston are 1s. 3d. and 1d., instead of 1s. 8d. and 2d.; to Montreal 2s. and 1d., instead of 2s. 6d. and 3d.; to Quebec 3s. and 3d., instead of 3s. 9d. and 4½d." Fifty years later the prospect of being able to communicate by means of a wireless telegraph system between Canada and Great Britain at a cent a word is within measurable distance of realization.

Montreal Telegraph Company.

At the annual meeting held in Montreal on Jan. 9, the 55th annual report was presented as follows:

ASSETS—DEC. 31, 1901.	
Telegraph lines in Canada and U.S.	\$1,625,890 00
Telegraph cables in Canada and U.S.	33,487 39
Telegraph offices and equipment of offices in Canada and U.S.	212,500 00
Real estate in Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec and Toronto	279,946 46
	\$2,151,823 85
Cash, real estate (old telegraph building, St. Sacrament St., Montreal), accounts receivable, etc.	134,975 31
	\$2,285,899 16
LIABILITIES.	
Shareholders' capital	\$2,000,000 00
Excess in value of property operated by G.N.W. Tel. Co. over shareholders' capital	151,823 85
	\$2,151,823 85
Dividend 150, payable Jan. 15, 1902	\$40,000 00
Unclaimed dividends, etc.	1,390 77
Contingent fund	92,684 54
	134,975 31
	\$2,285,899 16

The Company's property, valued above at \$2,151,823.85, is operated and maintained by the Great North-Western Telegraph Co. of Canada. Its operation and maintenance is also guaranteed by the Western Union Telegraph Co., of New York, under an agreement with this Co. for 97 years from July 1, 1881. The Co. continues free from debt or encumbrance of any kind. Since the presentation of the last annual report, 4 quarterly dividends of 8% per annum have been made. The revenue derived from the Co.'s contingent fund having reached \$5,000 a year, the directors recommend, in accordance with the resolution passed by the shareholders in 1898, the distribution of 10c. a share, as a bonus to stockholders of record on Mar. 31, 1902, in addition to the payment of the guar-