

	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick.....	25	1,141
Nova Scotia.....	133	14,660
Quebec.....	43	7,421
Ontario.....	62	2,665
Prince Edward Island.....	6	589
British Columbia.....	62	7,728
Manitoba.....	3	112
Yukon district.....	1	165
	335	34,481

In point of ownership of net tonnage Canada stands eight among the nations, those having over 100,000 tons being as follows:

British, including Canada and the Colonies.....	10,304,338
United States.....	2,318,876
German.....	2,106,885
Norwegian.....	1,393,096
French.....	961,259
Italian.....	947,079
Russian.....	850,695
Canadian.....	664,481
Swedish.....	607,862
Spanish.....	561,668
Japanese.....	510,175
Dutch.....	451,940
Danish.....	387,727
Austrian.....	322,864
Grecian.....	320,797
Turkish.....	235,792
Brazilian.....	168,517
Belgian.....	124,129

The Department's list of shipping is only issued once in three years, the last edition having been printed in 1898. We would suggest to the Minister of Marine the great desirability of issuing it annually. It is of great importance for reference, and to be of real value it should be up-to-date and not behind private publications. A large proportion of the blue books issued annually at Ottawa are of much smaller importance than the list of shipping.

The Blue Book of American Shipping for 1902, published by the Marine Review Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, contains many improvements upon previous issues. In the present one greater attention has been devoted to Canadian shipowners and vessels, with the result that the work is rendered much more valuable than formerly to vessel-owners and shippers in the Dominion. The division of vessel-owners into two sections, those operating vessels on the Great Lakes, and those operating vessels on the coasts and western rivers, is a good one, and the devotion of a section to a list of captains and members of the Shipmasters' Association of the Great Lakes, is a new feature. Among the other useful information given is a list of dry-docks on the Great Lakes with their dimensions; ship and engine builders, naval architects, etc. The list of vessels given is of those operating on the Great Lakes, and those registered in Canada are given under a separate heading; particulars being given of about 800 vessels actually engaged in carrying freight and passengers or in towing.

Beeson's Marine Directory of the North West Lakes for 1902, which has recently been issued by H. C. Beeson, Chicago, contains a number of illustrations of the most recently completed vessels, separate lists of U.S. and Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes, the latter list occupying 17 pages; at the head of the list being a cut of the Niagara Navigation Co.'s str. Corona; a list of vessels lost during the season of 1901, and a large amount of general and legal information of interest and value to vessel-owners, officers and shippers.

U.S. statistics show that there were exported up to Aug. 1, this season, through Canadian ports, 11,613,896 bush. of grain, against 4,899,371 through New York. The Canadian exports showed an increase of 3,034,289 bush. over 1901, and the New York exports a decrease of 4,394,189 bush. from 1901.

Among the Express Companies.

The Western Ex. Co. has opened an office at Garnet, Mich.

The Alaska Pacific Express Co.'s Office at Dawson, Yukon, is the most northerly express office in the world.

The Great Northern Ex. Co. has extended its service over the new line from Marcus to Republic, Wash., part of which line is in B.C.

E. J. Harding, chief clerk in the Dominion Ex. Co.'s St. Thomas, Ont., office, has left the service and has entered that of the C.P.R.

The Canadian Ex. Co. has opened offices at Cedar Springs and Darlington, Ont.; and has closed its offices at Alton and Port Hastings, N.S.; and Lacolle Jct., Que.

The Dominion Ex. Co. has opened offices at Gutelius, Steveston, Gerrard and Trout Lake City, B.C.; St. David, Me.; Rockcliffe, Ont.; Morin Flats, and La Valtrie, Que.

The Alaska Pacific Ex. Co. has opened an office at Valdez, Alaska, and is operating a service on the Pacific Clipper Line steamer calling at intermediate Alaskan ports to Valdez.

The Western Ex. Co.'s stock, \$25,000, appears as an asset in the annual statement of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co. just issued. The express earnings for the year ended June 30, 1902, were \$101,723.52.

The Canadian Ex. Co. has extended its service over the 60 miles of the Inverness Coal and Ry. Co. from Port Hawkesbury to Broad Cove, N.S., and has opened offices at several stations on the line, the agents also acting as express agents.

The Canadian and Dominion Ex. Co.'s on Sept. 1, 1902, cancelled the printed matter special rate heretofore in force of 4c. a pound (5 lbs. and under), with a minimum of 7c., and substituted the following:—1½ lb., 10c., and 1c. for each additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of 10c.

The C.P.R. Co.'s annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902, includes among the miscellaneous securities and investments the Dominion Ex. Co.'s stock amounting to \$113,750, which represents the cost of the original equipment and organization. All this stock is held in the C.P.R. Co.'s treasury.

The Canadian Northern Express Co. has extended its service over the C. N. Ry. from Fort Frances to Port Arthur, Ont., and has opened offices at Mine Centre, Atikokan, Kashabowie, Fort William and Port Arthur, and also over the Carman branch, with offices at Homewood, Sperling and Carman, Man.

The Canadian Northern Ex. Co. has adopted a form of money order, series A. The interchange of money orders is now authorized between all offices of the Canadian Northern, Dominion and Canadian Ex. Co.'s and agents have been authorized accordingly. The money orders of the Canadian Northern Ex. Co. are also payable at par at any branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Telegraph and Cable Matters.

The C.P.R. telegraph department is stringing a wire from Lardo to Trout Lake, B.C.

The Commercial Cable Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼%, payable Oct. 1.

The C.P.R. telegraph department has installed a commercial wire between Leamington and St. Thomas, Ont.

The C.P.R. Telegraph department purposes stringing a new copper wire between Calgary and Edmonton.

The U.S. cable from Skagway to Juneau, Alaska, is reported to have been so badly laid that it is useless, and that a new cable will have to be constructed and laid.

Permanent stations and houses for the operators are being constructed at Chateau bay, and other points on the Government line along the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Dominion Government telegraph line between Port Essington and Aberdeen, B.C., about 5 miles apart, on opposite sides of the Skeena river, has been completed.

C. H. Mackay, of the Postal Telegraph Co., denies the press reports that negotiations are in progress for the amalgamation of the Postal and the Western Union Telegraph Companies.

D. H. Keeley, Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Service, states that he prefers the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy to the cable system for use at the straits of Belle Isle.

J. E. Dicketts, for some years connected with the Direct Cable Co., at Halifax, N.S., has been appointed chief operator at the Fanning island station of the all-British Pacific cable, now being laid.

On appeal to the County Court Judge the value of the G.N.W. Telegraph Co.'s real estate in Collingwood was fixed at \$250 for tax purposes. The assessor wished to raise it to \$1,000.

A steamer is on the way from London, Eng., with 2,400 miles of cable to be laid from San Francisco, Cal., to Honolulu. This is the first section of the Commercial Cable Co.'s cable from the U.S. to the Philippines.

A telegraph line 70 miles in length is in course of construction for the Dominion Government from 150 mile house, Cariboo road, and Quesnel Forks, via Horsefly, B.C. J. C. Shields, of Ashcroft, B.C., has the contract.

The break in the cable laid in 1901 between Belle Isle, Nfld., and the mainland at Chateau bay, has been repaired. It is reported that the wireless telegraph apparatus between the same two points is in perfect working order.

The U.S. Government telegraph line from Valdez, Alaska, to the Canadian boundary, near Dawson, Yukon, is reported to be completed, and a system of wireless telegraphy has been adopted from Valdez to St. Michael, Alaska.

The new copper wire being strung by the C.P.R. telegraph department between Sydney, N.S., and Montreal, will eventually be used for the transmission of messages across the Dominion, in connection with the trans-Pacific cable now being laid.

The Department of Public Works is building a number of telegraph stations on the Labrador coast and on Anticosti island, where messages will be received and transmitted by the Marconi wireless system. F. Breton is in charge of the work.

The Government str. Tyrian has recently completed laying six miles of cable between Scatari island and Main à Dieu, N.S.; a similar length of cable, to replace overhead wires, on the sand banks at Magdalen islands. The cable to connect the Magdalen islands with Anticosti island is expected to be laid this fall.

Some difficulties between the linemen and operators on the Government telegraph line to Dawson and the Superintendent having been reported, J. B. Charleson, who had charge of construction of the line, has gone to Dawson to investigate the trouble and effect a settlement on the part of the Department of Public Works.