

## ONTARIO AND QUEBEC EXPORTS, SIX MONTHS.

	Quantity.	Value.
Horned Cattle.....	36,266 head	\$1,755,781
Butter .....	10,621,611 lbs.	2,084,121
Cheese .....	37,119,945 "	4,022,717
Bacon .....	6,992,949 "	754,020
Peas .....	2,029,742 bush.	1,860,500
Wheat .....	2,666,401 "	3,658,448
Rye .....	774,164 "	742,765
Flour .....	269,403 bbls.	1,566,008
Oatmeal .....	24,365 "	91,032

## ONTARIO EXPORTS, SIX MONTHS.

	Quantity.	Value.
Firewood .....	78,470 cords	\$149,717
Hoop and other poles		73,947
Oak logs .....	4,603 m. ft.	64,415
Other do .....	17,353 "	51,776
Laths and Palings ..	45,500 "	49,086
Planks and boards ..	324,341 "	3,859,353
Staves & Stave bolts		116,286
Shingles .....	32,355 "	75,237
R.R. ties, etc .....	909,936 pcs.	208,568
Sugar-box shooks ..	54,958 "	19,558
Horses .....	4,235	468,229
Sheep .....	138,750	432,853
Poultry, etc .....		71,026
Eggs .....	3,967,467 doz.	607,655
Hides and Skins....		80,620
Wool .....	495,080 lbs.	118,820
Fruit Green.....	77,264 bbls.	154,325
Barley .....	7,837,793 bush.	6,999,180
Hay .....	9,248 tons	82,180
Hops .....	97,784 lbs.	17,061
Malt .....	18,625,746 "	477,209
Potatoes .....	464,249 bush.	243,880
Flax .....	3,750 cwt.	48,709
Beans .....	39,721 bush.	74,388

## NOVA SCOTIA EXPORTS.

	Quantity.	Value.
Firewood .....	26,972 cords	\$87,206
Deals .....	25,231 s.hund	518,790
Planks and boards ..	28,805 m. ft.	263,313
Birch Timber .....	6,094 tons	28,451
Horned cattle .....	4,062 head	119,391
Sheep .....	6,219 "	18,821
Butter .....	647,008 lbs.	103,794
Eggs .....	242,761 doz.	35,135
Beef and Pork.....	457,211 lbs.	26,338
Green Fruit.....	18,041 bbls.	43,614
Wheat Flour .....	4,074 "	28,529
Potatoes .....	465,900 bush.	283,792
Other Vegetables ..		23,817

## NEW BRUNSWICK EXPORTS.

	Quantity.	Value.
Tan Bark .....	8,280 cords	\$ 43,165
Deals .....	95,485 s.hund.	2,419,871
Deal ends .....	4,570 "	78,734
Laths and pickets ..	50,711 M. ft.	60,705
Planks and boards ..	16,722 "	138,107
Scantling .....	7,525 "	51,815
R.R. ties & sleepers..	377,691	39,449
Sugar-box shooks ..	49,972	27,216
Birch Timber .....	6,217 tons	39,187
White Pine do.....	2,590 "	20,947
Horses .....	297	29,106
Sheep .....	21,030	57,628
Eggs .....	402,691 doz.	65,403
Hides and Skins....		10,450

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND EXPORTS.

	Quantity.	Value.
Deals and deal ends..	923 s.hund.	\$14,315
Sheep .....	2,576	13,829
Horses and Cattle ..	294	10,170
Butter .....	69,432 lbs.	12,490
Eggs .....	448,680 doz.	72,539
Oats .....	958,679 bush.	396,761
Potatoes .....	762,460 "	337,368
Horses and Cattle ..	294	10,170

## BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS.

	Quantity.	Value.
Planks and boards ..	16,362 m. ft.	\$187,659
Laths and Pickets ..	1,586 m.	4,374

Furs, dressed & un'dsd	156,250
Hides and Skins ....	24,245
Wool .....	35,397 lbs.
Hops and Malt .....	4,841 "

## MANITOBA EXPORTS.

Furs, dressed and undressed .....	\$504,159
Hides and skins.. ..	14,952
Wheat .....	11,652 bushels
Wool .....	380 lbs.

Recapitulation of six months' exports of Canadian products for the latter half of 1881.

Forest productions :—

	Value.
Ontario .....	\$4,812,498
Quebec .....	7,668,715
N. Brunswick .....	2,958,973
Nova Scotia .....	983,002
British Columbia.....	192,933
P. E. Island .....	16,095
Total .....	\$16,632,216

Field products and animals, or the produce of animals, exported during the same period of six months :—

	Value.
Ontario and Quebec.....	\$29,300,525
Nova Scotia .....	733,177
New Brunswick.....	310,807
Manitoba .....	529,692
British Columbia.....	187,169
P. E. Island .....	901,114
Total .....	\$31,961,984

The grand total value of Canadian products exported is thus \$48,584,200 for the half year; and if to this we add \$605,895 of forest products; \$763,040 products of animals, and \$3,761,440 field products brought from the States, we have an aggregate export of \$53,724,676. The last consisted in part of cheese brought from northern New York State, say to Montreal; beef, pork, bacon and lard from Chicago; wheat, corn and flour from the Western States, for transatlantic shipment. We observe also 153,684 pounds wool brought into New Brunswick for export, and valued at about 13 cents per pound.

## TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

Among the labors of the session, the telegraph legislation received a good deal of attention, both in Commons and Senate. The Montreal Telegraph Company made application to Parliament for power to lease its lines to the Great North-Western Company, which is now working both those and the Dominion Company's wires. The Bill for this purpose received very pointed opposition at various stages of its progress, and some of its features were modified in committee. It was finally carried, as remodelled, by votes of 99 to 48 in the House and 35 to 11 in the Senate. The legislation here secured was no more than justice to the Montreal Company, which by previous legislation was in a much inferior position to the

Dominion Company, which, by its amended charter, had been granted special powers a few years ago, in order to lease its lines. The Great North-Western charter, too, contained the amplest powers of leasing to, or amalgamating with, other lines. But the Montreal Company had no specific powers conferred. Its right of acquiring other lines or property needful to carry on its business, or of letting, conveying or parting therewith, was left in some doubt—a doubt sufficient, at all events, to involve it in troublesome litigation.

The rate of 25 cents for a telegram of ten words, is now compulsory as the maximum rate over Canadian wires from Detroit River to Sackville, N.B. The territory between the points named is that covered by the wires of the Montreal Telegraph Company at the time of the passage of this Act. It is not correct, as stated in a 'highfalutin' telegram from Ottawa to the New York press, that by this arrangement "the entire telegraph system of the Dominion has been amalgamated" under the Great North-Western Company's charter. That charter does not give permission to control the local business of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, nor is P. E. Island included. An effort was made in committee to have the 25 cent rate extended to all parts of the Maritime Provinces, but this was found impracticable, for the reason that the lines in the lower provinces are not owned or controlled by the Montreal, but by an American telegraph company. It was, however, stipulated that the rates charged by offices in the lower provinces were not to be increased from those already existing, viz., 30 cents for ten words, from say Toronto to Halifax, or any Nova Scotia or New Brunswick point. This, assuredly, is cheap telegraphing: 1,500 miles for an English shilling. There is no other country where this can be done, and the fact should rejoice the heart of any one whose motto is "Canada First." Prince Edward Island is not included in this arrangement. Communication with that province is in the hands of the Anglo-American, an English company, which has an exclusive right for a number of years. The local rate between points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is 25 cents. A small minority of members urged the acquirement by Government of the control of the telegraph wires. This proposition, however, found no favor.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, whether wisely or not, the Government seized the opportunity afforded by the passage of this Bill to do what had never before been done, namely, to fix the maximum rates of telegraphy in Canada. Whether this is fair to the telegraph people or no, people are not likely to stop to consider.