

as wood becomes annually scarcer, coal is becoming more and more indispensable, and since, from the position of the coal beds, the permission to import it reciprocally free of duty materially reduces its cost to the consumer in New England on the one hand, and in Upper Canada on the other, the withdrawal of that permission would not only be injurious to the commercial and manufacturing interests of both, but one of the most cruel injuries to the whole population of the two countries which could possibly be inflicted by the recklessness of their rulers.

The trade in other minerals is only just beginning to be developed, and as yet consists chiefly in the ores of copper and iron, many tons of which are exported to the United States (*a*), where our copper ores are much sought after, since they act as a flux in smelting those obtained from American mines.

The lumber trade is of equal importance to Canada with the trade in grain; but, contrary to the usual impression, it does not appear to have been so beneficially affected by the Reciprocity Treaty. Great Britain remains the consumer of by far the greater portion of our annual export, the States taking little from us save plank and boards, which they bought in large quantities before the Treaty, and will continue to buy if it should not be renewed. The amount of our export of lumber to the States has indeed

Compare speech of Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, House of Representatives, 1853:—"The coal imported from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is highly bituminous. * * * Some factories in the East are now lying idle because they cannot, without paying a high duty, obtain a certain amount of Pictou coal, which they find it beneficial to use in connection with that from Pennsylvania. * * * Now the question is: shall we, by legislation preventing competition, compel the millions who want coal, and must have it, to pay an extra and exorbitant price in order that a few brokers owning coal stocks may realize enormous profits?"

(*a*) Ores of metals imported into the United States from Canada (*See Chase's return*)—

	TONS.	VALUE.
1855-56.....	26,372	\$19,213
1856-57.....	3,231	42,824
1857-58.....	6,289	236,858
1858-59.....	2,733	226,086
1859-60.....	6,691	360,714
1860-61.....	12,267	392,314
1861-62.....	40,799	373,658
1862-63.....	4,915	260,229

(This statement of tons is evidently incorrect. The values are probably more reliable.)