
SHOWING OF THE TABLES.

1. That Nova Scotia exports of coal to the United States have fallen from 465,194 in 1865 to 88,495 tons in 1878, while our importations from the United States have risen from 162,200 tons in 1865, to 746,516 tons in 1878.

2. That the duty in 1870 increased the home production, diminished the importation, and did not increase, but reduced the price to the Dominion consumer.

3. That in the tables annexed, Canada is the only coal producing country in the world which shows a falling off in the output.

4. That with a duty varying from 75 cents to \$1.70 per ton on coal, the United States have increased their production from 21,000,000 tons in 1866 to upwards of 50,000,000 tons in 1878, causing with transportation a circulation of not less than \$150,000,000 of productive capital.

5. That the capacity of the present working collieries of the Dominion is 2,000,000 tons annually; not one-third of this is now being raised to the surface, but with a tariff that would secure the home market, this output would be attained, and the coal delivered to the consumer as cheaply as it could be obtained from abroad.

6. That the analysis shows our bituminous coal for gas, steam or domestic purposes to be quite the equal of any imported from the United States.

7. That the evidence before the coal committee (annexed) shows the position of our coal fields to be such as to secure cheap water transportation with the interior of Canada.

8. That under a protective tariff the production of pig iron in the United States has increased from 1,225,035 tons in 1866, to 2,351,618 in 1878, or 91 per cent., and caused a falling off in the importations of from 215,000 tons = \$7,000,000, in 1873, to 67,700 tons in 1877 = \$1,000,000.

9. That the importation of railroad iron, including steel rails, has in the United States fallen off from 536,900 tons in 1872 = \$22,056,635, to 30 tons \$1,464 in 1877.