

Turning from the produce of the farm to that of the mine, we find other illustrations of the mutual advantages resulting from the Treaty. Coal is one of the articles free from import duty. Pennsylvania, which sold 5,000,000 tons per annum at the epoch of the Reciprocity Treaty, yielded in 1860, 11,869,574 tons of anthracite, and 2,600,000 tons of bituminous coal. Ohio gave in the latter year 1,130,000 tons, all bituminous. But the bituminous coal of Pennsylvania and Ohio is so far West that Boston and other North-eastern cities have to depend upon Nova Scotia for their supplies. (a) That colony yielded only 100,000 tons per annum, until of late, owing to the mining monopoly held by a powerful corporation. Now, however, this monopoly has been destroyed, and the report of the Nova Scotia Commissioner of Mines shews that 429,351 tons were brought to surface in 1863, and 406,699 tons in the first three quarters of 1864. Most of this was exported to the States. Ohio is, however, within easy reach of Upper Canada, and we have imported an increasing quantity of coal thence; in 1863, 103,547 tons, worth \$548,846. (b) Now,

(a) Tons shipped to the United States from Nova Scotia—

	TONS.
1849.....	92,000
1850.....	98,000
1851.....	80,000

Mines in operation—

1850.....	4
1864.....	20

In 1863, exports of coal to the United States—nearly—

Tons.....	300,000
Valued at.....	\$679,436

(b) Imports of coal from the United States into Canada—

Value of coal imported in 1851 (from United States).....\$38,652

—*Andrew's Report*, p. 431.

	TONS.	VALUE.
1855.....	80,000	\$326,512
1856.....	84,000	385,361
1857.....	94,816	400,297
1858.....	70,097	242,700
1859.....	78,557	237,776
1860.....	79,886	304,079
1861.....	171,561	458,665
1862.....	105,905	437,391
1863.....	103,547	548,846
1864 (half-year).....	22,109	86,031
1864-5 (tons estimated).....	130,000	544,511