

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
Provinces.	1863. Amount.	Compara- tive.	Amount per Head.	1863. Amount.	Compara- tive.	Amount per Head.	1863. Tonnage— In and Out.
	\$		\$	\$		\$	Average Tariffs.
Canada.....	45,064,000	65.10	18 12	41,841,000	62.58	16 68	2,133,000 20 3/4 ct.
Nova Scotia.....	10,210,391	14.46	30 36	8,420,668	12.68	25 45	1,431,953 10 3/4 ct.
New Brunswick.....	7,764,824	11.00	30 80	8,984,784	13.44	35 56	1,386,080 15 1/2 ct.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,428,028	2.02	17 66	1,627,540	2.43	20 12	No return. 11 3/4 ct.
Newfoundland.....	5,242,720	7.42	42 75	6,002,212	8.97	48 96	" " 10 3/4 ct.
Totals.....	\$70,600,963	100.00	\$21 43	\$66,846,604	100.00	\$20 29	(6,907,000 Lake.) \$11,554,934 13.3 3/4 ct.

But there is one special source of wealth to be found in the Maritime Provinces, which was not in any detail exhibited by my hon. friends—I allude to the important article of coal. I think there can be no doubt that, in some parts of Canada, we are fast passing out of the era of wood as fuel, and entering on that of coal. In my own city every year, there is great suffering among the poor from the enormous price of fuel, and large sums are paid away by national societies and benevolent individuals, to prevent whole families

perishing for want of fuel. I believe we must all conclude with Sir WILLIAM LOGAN that we have no coal in Canada, and I may venture to state, on my own authority, another fact, that we have—a five months' winter, generally very cold. Now, what are the coal resources of our maritime friends, to whose mines Confederation would give us free and untaxed access forever? I take these data from the authority in my hand—from the highest authority on the subject—TAYLOR'S *Coal Fields of the New World* :—

Dr. A. GESNER, in a communication to the Geological Society of London, 1843, states that the area of coal fields in New Brunswick has been recently determined to be 7,500 square miles; 10,000 square miles, including Nova Scotia, but exclusive of Cape Breton. Since his first report he has explored the whole of this vast region, and has found the area covered by that coal formation to be no less than 8,000 square miles in New Brunswick. He says the most productive coal beds prevail in the interior, while those of Nova Scotia occur on the shores of her bays and rivers, where they offer every advantage for mining operations. The coal fields of the two provinces are united at the boundary line, and belong to the carboniferous period. The developments of almost every season illustrate more clearly the magnitude of these coal fields, which extend from Newfoundland by Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and across a large portion of New Brunswick into the state of Maine. Mr. HENWOOD, a geologist of high standing, observes that the beauty and extent of these coal treasures it is impossible to describe. In Nova Scotia, Dr. GESNER's statements exhibit an area of coal formation of 2,500 square miles, while Messrs. LOGAN, DAWSON and BROWN greatly exceed even that area. Sir W. E. LOGAN demonstrated by a laborious survey the thickness or depth of the whole group in Northern Nova Scotia to be over 2½ miles, an amount which far exceeds anything seen in the coal formation in other parts of North America; in this group there are seventy-six coal beds one above the other.

I must say, sir, that this is a cheering statement of facts, coming to us on the very highest authority, and I feel warming with the subject, even while making the statement. (Laughter.) These exhaustless coal fields will, under this plan—which is in fact our Reciprocity Treaty with the Lower Provinces—become, hereafter, the great resource of our towns for fuel. I see the cry is raised below by the anti-unionists that to proceed with Confederation would be to entail the loss of the New England market for their coals. I do not quite see how they make that out, but even an