been highly satisfactory in the other periods, that of 1884-87 having been 44 per cent over 1880-83, and that of 1888-91 also 44 per cent over 1884-87.

The details of 1894 are as follows, and are for the calendar year, inasmuch as some of the provinces bring their statistics to correspond with the calendar year :---

Production— Nova Scotia British Columbia. Manitoba North-west Territories New Brunswick	250,000
Total production	3,903,913 1,108,440
Balance for home consumption Importe 1— Bituminous. 1,435,303 Anthracite. 1,469,927 Coal dust, n.e.s. 155,827	
3,061,057 Coke	
Re-exported 89,786 Balance for home consumption	3,033,242
Total required for home consumption	5,828,715

The amount of home production exported (1,108,440 tons) being deducted from the net import (3,033,242 tons), the result (1,924,802 tons) represents the extent to which we were, in 1894, dependent, not from necessity but as a matter of convenience, on outside countries for our coal supply.

861. The consumption of coal *per caput* in the principal coal producing countries of the world is as under :---

1	ons.
The United Kingdom	3.40
Belgium	2.42
United States. Germany.	2.25
Germany	1.20.
Canada	1.10
France) 75
Austria-Hungary	
Russia	0.10

862. Canada's advance in the consumption of coal is remarkable, increasing from a little over a third of a ton in 1873 to nearly three-quarters of a ton in 1883, and to 1.10 ton in 1893, or about 200 per cent in 1893, as compared with 1873, a growth corresponding in percentage to that of the United States in the same period.

863. No comparisons can be made with other countries, because in both Canada and the United States, a factor exists which is not found in other countries, or if found has comparatively little influence. That factor is the wood supply, which as the forests recede from settlement is less drawn on, coal taking its place. The development in the consumption of coal in other countries may fairly enough be taken to mark the development of