

CONSUMPTION OF TEA AND SUGAR PER HEAD IN CANADA—*Con.*

YEAR.	CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.	
	Tea.	Sugar.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1888.....	3·70	43·08
1889.....	3·68	47·26
1890.....	3·85	36·34
1891.....	3·72	40·71
1892.....	4·61	70·50
Average.....	3·91	47·58
1893.....	3·63	51·15
1894.....	4·07	61·06

1407. With the exception of the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies, the average consumption of tea is much larger in Canada than in other countries; in the first named country the consumption is about 5·53 lbs. per head, and in Australasia about 8·68 lbs. per head. The country of the next largest consumption is the United States, with about 1·37 lbs. per head. The same remarks apply equally well to the consumption of sugar, that of the United Kingdom being 70 lbs., and of the Australasian colonies 91 lbs. per head. The United States, however, consume about 64 lbs. per head, which is more than in Canada. Both tea and sugar are more largely consumed in English speaking than in foreign countries.

These tests must be taken with the limitations arising from increased cheapness owing (*a*) to changes in the fiscal policy of any country to which they are applied, (*b*) to reduced rates of charges in connection with transportation and increased areas of production. Thus the increased area devoted to tea culture by the development of the East Indian teas has had a great effect upon prices, and the reduction in prices has led to a great increase in consumption. In the same way the policy of government in developing the production of sugar from beets in Austria-Hungary, Germany and France has so greatly enlarged the area of sugar making, and so greatly cheapened the article for export, that the price is reduced both through competition and favourable bounty systems as to place sugar within the reach of the poorest.