

having been 53·2 per cent, while the increase in the 1876-79 period, compared with the 1872-75 period, was only 21·7 per cent. The increase has been highly satisfactory in 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.....	2,501,406
British Columbia.....	1,134,507
Manitoba.....	10,000
North-west Territories.....	250,000
New Brunswick.....	8,000
Total production.....	3,903,913
Exported, calendar year	1,108,440
Balance for home consumption	2,795,473
Imported—	
Bituminous.....	1,435,303
Anthracite.....	1,469,927
Coal dust, n.e.s.....	155,827
	3,061,057
Coke	61,971
	3,123,028
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.

688. The consumption of coal *per capita* in the principal coal producing countries of the world is as under :—

	Tons.
The United Kingdom.....	3·40
Belgium	2·45
United States.....	2·25
Germany.....	1·50
Canada.....	1·10
France.....	0·75
Austria-Hungary.....	0·40
Russia.....	0·10

689. 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.

690. 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