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 manufacturing interests.   In Canada and the United States the coal indicator evidences two things, (*a*) the substitution of coal for wood, (*b*) the development of industries.

691. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available figures, in tons of 2,000 pounds :—

Countries.	Year.	Tons.
British Empire—		
Great Britain...	1894	210,870,828
Australia.........	1892–93	4,840,286
Canada (calendar year)......	1894	3,903,913
Cape and Natal......	1893	266,945
India (British)...........	1894	2,820,652
Total British....................................	....	222,702,634
Austria-Hungary..............	1893	*33,555,133
Belgium.............	1894	22,545,630
France.. ..	1894	†29,806,922
Germany and Luxembourg....;	1894	108,961,467
Italy...	1893	349,610
Japan......	1893	3,500,000
Russia........	1893	8,181,600
Spain..	1893	1,688,820
Sweden........	1892	223,305
United States of America......	1894	‡169,960,781
Other countries..	....	12,000,000
Grand total...........	....	613,475,892

* Includes brown coal and lignite.   † Includes lignite.   ‡ Lignite.

The British Empire contributes 36·3 per cent of the whole output, and the United States of America 27·7, leaving 36 per cent for the production of the other countries.

692. Closely associated with recent efforts to develop trade between Canada and the other colonies of the Empire is the coal capacity of the Colonies.   Canada can produce coal, practically, to an unlimited extent. The carboniferous rocks of New South Wales cover an area of 24,000 square miles ; so that the coal fields of this colony are among the most extensive in the world.   In the adjoining Colony of Queensland the carboniferous rocks cover an area of 14,000 square miles, and the coal formations are very extensive and of great prospective value.   In Western Australia extensive deposits have been found, and in Tasmania the deposits are extensive.