725. The following table gives the exports of copper since Confederation :-

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	Copper, fine.		Copper Ore.		YEAR ENDED	Copper, fine.		Copper Ore.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	30TH JUNE.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$		Tons.	8	Tons.	*
1868	135	17,922	5,440	376,298	1882			44,744	139,24
L869	395	34,110	9,513		1883			4,402	150,47
L870	225	21,062	5,227	250,159	1884			1,677	214,04
1871			3,123	120,121	1885			1,257	246,23
l872			4,461		1886			5,224	291,39
L873			2,588		1887			5,267	181,54
L874			3,148		1888			1,509	95,58
l875	145	39,314			1889	76		$1,267\frac{1}{2}$	195,18
1876			2,230		1890			1,406	111,08
877			1,313		1891			3,079	269,16
878			654		1892	1,899		340	30,75
879			98		1893		391,969	70	3,85
.880			5,883		1894	597	88,352	*	*
881			19,802	150,412	1895	1,722	222,657	*	*

^{*}Included in copper, fine.

In 1895 Ontario exported 1,281,333 pounds, Quebec 417,674 pounds, and British Columbia 1,744,451 pounds.

726. The Bulletin du Musée Commercial gives the world's production and consumption of copper as follows:—

		s
	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.
Production	315,000	312,000
Consumption	327,000	319,000
Excess of consumption	12,000	7,000

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development. Further, cheaper and more effective methods for separating the copper and the nickel from each other have been adopted in the Sudbury district, which will doubtless result in a large increase in the output.