Table 2 — Possible Ability of Canadian Coal Mines at Maximum Capacity of existing Openings to Supply Home Markets within proved Economically Possible Transportation Distances. Short Tons.

BITUMINOUS COAL

W = Western Mines
E = Eastern "

Province	Consumption	Maximum Possible Production existing mines	Surplus for extra-provincial use	Deficit necessary to be Imported	Source of Supply: Canadian Mines	Source of Supply: United States Mines
Nova Scotia (incl. P.E.Is.)	4,300,000	8,000,000	3,700,000	–	–	–
New Brunswick	1,000,000	250,000	–	750,000	750,000 (E)	–
Quebec	4,000,000	–	–	4,000,000	2,900,000 (E)	1,100,000
Ontario	11,000,000	–	–	11,000,000	–	11,000,000
Manitoba	3,000,000	–	–	3,000,000		
Saskatchewan	1,500,000	450,000	–	1,050,000	4,050,000 (W)	–
Alberta	3,300,000	9,000,000	5,700,000	–		
B. Columbia	1,800,000	3,000,000	1,200,000	–	–	–
Totals	29,900,000	20,700,000	10,700,000	19,800,000	7,700,000	12,100,000

Leaving for Export from Canada:

Alberta	1,650,000
British Columbia	1,200,000
Tons	2,850,000

The objective of the Canadian coal miner is of course to limit the importation of United States coal to the smallest area possible. The extent of this area depends on the radius of distribution of Nova Scotia coal in the East, and on the radius of western coal east of Calgary and Edmonton.

The difference between the East and the West is that the coal resources of Nova Scotia are not large, while those of the western coalfield are as large as it is desired to make them.

In the case of Nova Scotia, there is distinctly a limit to the quantity of coal that can be mined annually, and this quantity cannot probably much exceed 10 million tons.

The limits to production from the western fields are set by availability of labor and money, by distance and markets, but not by the available quantity of coal.

Table 3 — Change possible in Canadian Coal Trade Balance by full utilization of existing Collieries

	Present	Possible
Canadian Consumption	29,900,000	29,900,000
Canadian Production	14,400,000	20,700,000
	15,500,000	9,200,000
Necessary to Import	16,900,000	12,100,000
Available for Export	1,400,000	2,900,000
Net Deficit	15,500,000	9,200,000

Showing possible lowering of coal debit balance by 6,300,000 tons, or, say, a value of $30,000,000 per annum on the basis of 1920.

Our Coal Salvation comes from the West.

Canada's salvation in coal supply must therefore come from the West, and the vision of western coal miners, when considering the future, should be as wide as the possible markets, and detached from present-day conditions, for these are very ephemeral, and very different from the conditions that are to come.

It is evident that at this time the domestic requirements of the four provinces west of Fort William do not require any enlargement of existing collieries, these being already more than sufficient to supply the home demand to the entire supplanting of United States coal by the native product.

An Export Market for Western Coal.

An export market is therefore desirable, and the statistics of the Ottawa Mine Branch disclose substantial beginnings of coal export, both in Alberta and in British Columbia.

	1917	1918	1919
Alberta.			
Exported to the U.S.	90,239	137,765	121,264
British Columbia.			
Exported to U. S. ..	845,128	842,986	852,704
Other countries	42,796	65,427	
	978,163	1,041,178	973,968

The exports of 1920 will in all probability be larger than in any previous year. British Columbia, in particular, has found entirely new markets.

There is very little good coal on the Pacific Slope of this continent, except in Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and the whole Pacific Slope should provide a market for British Columbia coal, not excluding South America.

An inspection of the map will show that the better-