

migration to the Dominion of many new electro-chemical plants of importance and value. The products of the electro-chemical industry are extremely diversified. They include aluminium, silicon, calcium-carbide, cyanamid, ferro-alloys, graphite, carborundum, chlorine, etc., many of which are indispensable in arts and manufactures. Without aluminium the modern high-speed scout air plane could not exist; without electro-chemical abrasives and ferro-alloys manufacturing processes would be lengthened many fold. Industrial supremacy in time of peace is dependent upon these products to a very considerable extent.

One of the most important electro-chemical processes is the fixation of nitrogen; about 30,000 h.p. is used for this purpose at Niagara by the American Cyanamid Company, and, while other plants of this kind have so far not been put into operation commercially in this country, they have been seriously contemplated, and await only a sufficient source of low-price power for realization. The electro-metallurgical industry is in its infancy, but promises great expansion, especially in the production of nicu-steel in Canada. During the last two years there has been rapid growth in the use of electric furnaces for the production of the highest grades of steel.

By proper foresight the demand for hydro-power for these industries need not conflict with other demands, as for instance, those for municipal, domestic and ordinary industrial uses. As shown in Table 87 the total developed power is about 1,735,598 h.p.

87.—Available and Developed Water-Power of Canada by Provinces.

Province.	Power Available.	Power Developed.	Province.	Power Available.	Power Developed.
	H.P.	H.P.		H.P.	H.P.
Prince Edward I'd	3,000	500	Manitoba.....	} 3,500,000	76,250
Nova Scotia.....	100,000	21,412	Saskatchewan....		100
New Brunswick...	300,000	13,390	Alberta.....		32,860
Quebec.....	6,000,000	520,000	British Columbia.		269,620
Ontario.....	5,800,000	789,466	Yukon.....	100,000	12,000
			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,803,000</b>	<b>1,735,598</b>

## IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Included in this section are tables showing the exports and imports of Canada in different categories and for varying periods. These are followed by grain statistics and statistics relating to bounties, patents and copyrights, trade marks, etc.

**Import and Export Tables.**—Table 1 presents a general view of the aggregate trade of Canada from 1868 to 1918. In this table the imports include only merchandise entered for home consumption, the exports are distinguished as between Canadian and foreign