

In a country so large as Canada estimates as to available power are necessarily approximate, but Table 90 summarizes briefly the water power situation in Canada by provinces, and it should be observed that no estimate of available water power has been made for the Northwest Territories, where there are undoubtedly great water power resources. The information in this table regarding the power developed in Canada is obtained from the recent census taken by the Dominion Water Power Branch in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This census also reveals the fact that practically 90 p.c. of the central station power in Canada is derived from water power, and that in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, provinces which have to import their coal supplies from other provinces or from the United States, the proportion is practically 95 p.c. It is therefore obvious that Canada as a whole, and central Canada in particular, owes much of its prosperity and many of the amenities of civilization to its water power resources. It is all the more gratifying therefore to observe that only a comparatively small proportion of the water power resources have so far been developed, and that there are still ample resources available for future progress. All that is necessary is wise and co-operative investigation, development and administration of these resources for domestic, industrial, electro-chemical and transportation requirements. Such a policy has already been inaugurated, and its continuance and development will go far to ameliorate conditions arising out of the increasingly difficult coal situation.

### VIII.—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 is designed to present a general view of the aggregate trade of Canada from 1868 to 1919. In the Year Book for 1916-17 (p. 297) and 1918 (p. 285), the corresponding table was constructed to show the total trade of Canada as made up of imports of merchandise entered for home consumption and of total exports, including exports of foreign produce. The reasons for the changes there made in the construction of the table, as compared with previous years, were explained in the Year Book for 1916-17, pp. 294-5. In connection with a further examination of the customs data, and especially with a reclassification recently effected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it is considered that a truer presentation of the trade statistics of Canada will be made by omitting altogether from the values representing the total trade the amounts of foreign produce. This is especially the case in connection with Table 4, showing values per capita, because if foreign produce be included with the total exports it should in strictness be also included with the total imports. Accordingly, the aggregate trade of Canada, as shown in the last column of Table 1 (p. 290), consists of the value of the imports entered for home consumption (column 4) and of the exports of Canadian produce (column 5). At the same time, the value of the exports of foreign produce is given in