Chemicals.—Chemical industries, associated in many phases with the use of hydro-electric power, have recorded marked growth in Canada in recent years. Owing to Canada's great water power resources and in particular to the fact that many water powers are situated near tidal waters, there is an opportunity in this country for the expansion and establishment of new chemical industries. Electric refining, at first applied to copper only, is now being extended to all the metals. and electric current is also employed in their extraction from the ores. The production of aluminium, of cyanamid, of new refractory materials and of graphite have already created large industries. The fixation of nitrogen with its many subsidiary industries, such as the manufacture of nitric acid, ammonium nitrate and explosives, the reduction of magnesium and the production of innumerable chemical compounds are now also under commercial development. Noteworthy progress has been made in the output of calcium carbide, which can be readily marketed in countries dependent for their domestic manufacture on electrical energy derived from coal. Exports of this chemical, mainly to the United States, increased in value from \$161.000 in 1914 to \$1,508,000 in 1927. The development of cheap electrical power has contributed to the advance of industries using electro-thermic reactions, the intense heat which it is possible to develop by electrical means being an especially advantageous factor. The manufacture of chemicals during the war period represented enormous figures, and even in 1925 the output reached a total value of \$112,906,746. The products include commodities of such fundamental importance as fertilizers, calcium carbide, cvanamid, soap, paints, varnishes and wood distillates.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1925 are presented in Table 5.

Note.—Preliminary statistics of the manufacturing industries of Canada for 1926, are given by provinces and by industrial groups, as follows:—

SHIMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1926.

Provinces and Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	
Canada	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,527	653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,519,179,246	3,247,803,438
(a) Provinces.							
P.E. Island	299	2,850,010	2.261	690, 403	2,637,960	1.431.375	4,069,338
Nova Scotia	1,163	118,050,902	16,782	13,014,707	39,137,265	84,368,377	73,505,642
New Brunswick	910	95,661,154		14,609,734	44,074,961	80,047,278	
Quehec	7,164	1,216,975,958			442,927,613	462,373,211	905,300,82
Ontario	9,457	1,985,165,921	280,351	835,164,239	908,044,673	769,888,831	1,677,933,50
Manitoba Saskatchewan	797 674	127,445,924 33,943,060					
Alberta.	749						
British Columbia	123	10,100	10,200	12,000,004	49,020,032	99,098,099	83,425.63
and Yukon	1,495	329,008,375	47,462	54,865,756	137,846,624	111,773, <b>09</b> 0	249,619,714
(b) Industrial groups.						!	
Vegetable products	4,529	449, 259, 094	73,908	75,349,586	414,316,414	244,004,302	658,320,71
Ammai products	4,896				329, 114, 267	122.920.658	452.034.92
Lextile products	1,698	317,275,429	100,562		202, 832, 383	163,502,261	366,334,64
Wood and paper	6,751	929,589,278	134,165	160,916,729	261,001,976	339,062,685	600,064,66
Iron and steel pro-	l		l				l
ducts	1,142	597,982,098				247,168,476	
Non-ferrous metals Non-metallicminerals	403						
Chemicals and allied	1,240	261,724,184	26,045	31,986.949	82,293,319	91,863,604	174, 156, 92
products	<b>55</b> 6	133,407,891	14,345	18.309.377	60,124,582	62,464,944	122,589,520
Miscellaneous indus-		100,101,001	1,070	10,000,011	74,124,002	02, 101, PT	122,305,52
tries.	436	109,669,565	17,628	21,703,342	30,307,874	39,835,657	70.143.53
Central electric sta-							
tions	1,057	756,220,066	13,406	19,943,000	_	115,467,940	115.467.94