Canada is hydro power, and this equipment generates almost 99 p.c. of the total electrical output. Indeed, water power is a mainspring of industrial progress in the central provinces, which have no indigenous coal supplies. Table 1 shows the provincial distribution of available and developed power in Canada at Jan. 1, 1931.

1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, Jan. 1, 1931.

Province.	Available 24-hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency.		Turbine Installation.
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow.	At Ordinary Six Months Flow.	
1	2	3	4
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	3,000	5,300	2,439
Nova Scotia	20,800	128,300	114,224
New Brunswick	68,600	169,100	133,681
Quebec	8,459,000	13,064,000	2,718,130
Ontario	5,330,000	6,940,000	2,088,055
Manitoba	3,309,000	5,344,500	311,925
Saskatchewan	542,000	1,082,000	42,035
Alberta	390,000	1,049,500	70,532
British Columbia	1,931,000	5,103,500	630,792
Yukon and Northwest Territories	294,000	731,000	13,199
Totals	**20,347,400**	**33,617,200**	**6,125,012**

The figures in columns 2 and 3 of the above table represent 24-hour power and are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual existent drop, or the head of possible concentration, is definitely known or at least well established. Innumerable rapids and falls of greater or less power capacity, which are not as yet recorded, are scattered on rivers and streams from coast to coast and will only become available for tabulation as more detailed survey work is undertaken and completed. This is particularly true of the less explored northern districts. Nor is any consideration given to the power concentrations which are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient, where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams, excepting only at points where definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record.

The figures in column 4 represent the actual water wheels installed throughout the Dominion, but these figures should not be placed in direct comparison with the available power figures in columns 2 and 3 for the purpose of deducing therefrom the percentage of the available water-power resources developed to date. The actual water-wheel installation throughout the Dominion averages 30 p.c. greater than corresponding maximum available power figures calculated as in column 3. The figures quoted above, therefore, indicate that the "at present recorded water-power resources" of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of about 43,000,000 h.p. In other words, the present turbine installation represents only a little more than 14 p.c. of the present recorded water-power resources.

The above figures may be said to represent the minimum water-power possibilities of the Dominion. To illustrate, detailed analysis of the water-power resources of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have dis-