

The favourable distribution of water-power resources and of developed power and especially the occurrence of power resources in the industrial provinces and in proximity to the largest known mineral deposits and pulpwood supplies are factors of great importance. About 60 p.c. of the available power and 81 p.c. of the developed power are found in the highly industrialized Provinces of Ontario and Quebec which contain 61.5 p.c. of Canada's population and which, because they do not possess coal mines, would otherwise be dependent to a far greater extent on imported coal for the production of power.

### Comparison of the Water-Power Resources of Canada with Those of Other Countries.

Many difficulties are encountered when comparison of water-power resources between different countries is attempted. Incomparability and incompleteness of statistics are the chief drawbacks. This is more especially the case when undeveloped resources are considered, for only crude estimates are possible for many countries where resources are, in large measure, unexplored.

During recent years, in its Statistical Year-Book, the World Power Conference has attempted a statistical compilation of power resources, development, and utilization upon a comprehensive and comparable basis. In this effort a useful beginning has been made in the matter of water-power resources but, in the most recent Year-Book, statistics are still lacking for a number of countries known to have important developed and undeveloped resources. Taking cognizance of data collected by the World Power Conference and amplifying them by more or less approximate information available from other sources, the Geological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior has compiled an estimate of the developed and potential water power of the world.\* In this estimate the figures for many countries are undoubtedly rough approximations only, owing to the lack of reliable data. Nevertheless, the estimate is probably as good as can be made under present conditions and serves a useful purpose.

For the world as a whole the United States Geological Survey estimate shows the developed and potential water-power resources for continental areas as follows:—

Continent.	Developed Power. <sup>1</sup>	Potential Power. <sup>2</sup>
	h.p.	h.p.
Africa.....	183,000	274,000,000
Asia.....	6,100,000	151,000,000
Europe.....	28,000,000	74,000,000
North America.....	27,000,000	77,000,000
Oceania.....	800,000	21,000,000
South America.....	1,400,000	74,000,000
Approximate Totals.....	64,000,000	671,000,000

<sup>1</sup>Capacity of installed machinery at constructed plants.  
p.c. efficiency.

<sup>2</sup>Based on ordinary minimum flow at 100

These figures indicate that the potential resources of the Continents of Africa and Asia, combined, represent more than 63 p.c. of the world total, whereas the total development that has been made in these two continents is less than 10 p.c.

\* See "Developed and Potential Water Power of the World", Bulletin 63107, published by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., June 23, 1939.