

in the Dominion has been devoted to war purposes. To attain this achievement not only were great new developments made but many other measures were taken, chiefly under the direction of the Dominion Power Controller, to provide power for the needs of war production by: the interconnection of existing transmission systems; the curtailment of the use of power for civilian needs; the extension of daylight saving throughout the winter months; and by other expedients.

With the war in Europe approaching its final stage in 1944, the demands for power for war purposes began to slacken, owing chiefly to a reduction in the production of aluminum. This industry has been the greatest wartime consumer of power and used, at peak production, at least one-quarter of all electric energy generated in Canada. The power industry, therefore, has entered a period of transition in which there will be a gradual reversion from war to civilian use and, in the process of readjustment, power surpluses can be expected to develop in certain areas. For the most part these surpluses should be moderate and should be absorbed within a reasonable time as industries undertake the supply of the huge backlog of civilian needs. In the Province of Quebec, however, there will probably be a large power surplus centred in the Saguenay River district unless new uses for aluminum and adequate post-war export markets enable this Canadian industry to maintain operations at a high level, or unless other large power-consuming industries are attracted to the area.

The War has demonstrated the strength of Canada as an industrial country. The wide and favourable distribution of water-power resources and the versatility of low-cost hydro-electric power developed from these resources have been vital factors. In the vast world-wide program of reconstruction and rehabilitation which will follow the War this power asset has outstanding significance. In certain parts of the Dominion the power surpluses, which are in view, will be available to meet the needs of industrial re-conversion. In other parts the post-war pattern of industry may lead to the early development of new sources of power.

### Subsection 1.—Water-Power Resources of Canada and Their Utilization

An extensive discussion of Canada's water-power resources, a comparison of these resources with those of other countries and of problems in the development, distribution and merchandising of power is included in the 1940 Canada Year Book, pp. 353-364.

#### 1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1943 and 1944

Province or Territory	Available 24-Hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency, December, 1943 and 1944		Turbine Installation	
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow	At Ordinary Six-Month Flow	Dec. 31, 1943	Dec. 31, 1944
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	5,300	2,617	2,617
Nova Scotia.....	20,800	128,300	133,384	133,384
New Brunswick.....	68,600	169,100	133,347	133,347
Quebec.....	8,459,000	13,064,000	5,847,322	5,848,022
Ontario.....	5,330,000	6,940,000	2,673,443	2,673,443
Manitoba.....	3,309,000	5,344,500	422,825	422,825
Saskatchewan.....	542,000	1,082,000	90,835	90,835
Alberta.....	390,000	1,049,500	94,997	94,997
British Columbia.....	7,023,000	10,998,000	796,024	864,024
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	294,000	731,000	19,719	19,719
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>25,439,400</b>	<b>39,511,700</b>	<b>10,214,513</b>	<b>10,283,213</b>