of Africa and Asia but much of this potential power is located in the remote areas of non-industrial countries and is without present prospective markets; it is thus of little economic interest. This also applies to substantial resources that exist in parts of South America and Oceania.

Comparison between the water-power resources of Canada and those of other countries is rendered difficult by incomplete world statistics and differing bases of tabulation; only crude estimates of potential power are possible for many countries where resources are largely unexplored.

Table 1 compares the developed and potential resources of the continents of the world and also of those countries in which the development and utilization of water-power resources has progressed to a considerable extent.

1.—Developed and Potential Water-Power Resources of the World by Countries[1]

NOTE.—Countries with developed resources in excess of 500,000 h.p.

Country	Total Installed Capacity at Dec. 31, 1947	Potential Power at Ordinary Minimum Flow, 100 p.c. Efficiency	Country	Total Installed Capacity at Dec. 31, 1947	Potential Power at Ordinary Minimum Flow, 100 p.c. Efficiency
Continent	'000 h.p.	'000 h.p.	**Country**—concluded	'000 h.p.	'000 h.p.
Africa	368	274,000	Sweden	3,820	4,000
Asia	12,059	151,000	Norway	3,800	10,000
Europe	34,937	68,000	Switzerland	3,700	3,600
North America	35,849	84,000	Germany	2,600	2,000
Oceania	1,284	20,000	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2,242	78,000
South America	2,392	67,000	Austria	2,000	1,600
Country			Spain	1,980	5,700
United States	24,206	34,700	Korea	1,800	3,000
Canada	**10,491**	**32,000**	Brazil	1,520	28,000
Japan	8,600	7,200	Finland	820	2,500
Italy	6,250	6,000	India and Ceylon	767	39,000
France	6,100	6,000	New Zealand	670	2,000
			Mexico	646	8,500

[1] Figures from Geological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

Table 1 shows that Canada, among countries of the world, ranks second in developed power, being exceeded only by the United States. In potential power, Canada stands in fourth place among the countries listed; however, Canada's reserves of undeveloped power are on the whole more readily available to prospective markets than is the case in either the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or India. Marketable potential power in Canada in 1949 was outranked only by that of the United States.

In comparing the estimates of potential power with those of developed power, and in estimating the proportion of a nation's water-power resources already developed, it should be noted that, at fully developed sites, the installed capacities are usually two or three times the size of the ordinary-minimum-flow potential power of the same sites. For example, it is estimated that under present hydraulic