

industry in that manufacturing processes covering such items as foods, textiles and forest products are carried out in many of the smaller centres of population. Low-cost hydro-electricity has also contributed to a high standard of living in Canada. Economical domestic service is supplied and is rapidly being extended to homes in many rural communities and farms, as well as to those in most towns and cities.

With a total capacity of 10,870,718 h.p., present water-power plants in Canada, if operated at full load, would produce energy at a rate corresponding to the output of nearly 110,000,000 manual workers, on the commonly accepted basis of one mechanical horse-power equalling the working capacity of ten men.

Table 2 presents a summary of the water-power resources of Canada according to the records of the Dominion Water and Power Bureau as at Dec. 31, 1948. In the case of developed power, the figures for 1947 are listed for comparative purposes.

2.—Available and Developed Water Power, by Provinces, 1947 and 1948

Province or Territory	Available 24-Hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency, December, 1948		Turbine Installation	
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow	At Ordinary Six-Month Flow	Dec. 31, 1947	Dec. 31, 1948
	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	140,884
New Brunswick.....	68,600	169,100	133,347	133,347
Quebec.....	8,459,000	13,064,000	5,878,872	5,939,697
Ontario.....	5,407,200	7,261,400	2,749,740	2,894,240
Manitoba.....	3,309,000	5,344,500	458,825	503,700
Saskatchewan.....	542,000	1,082,000	90,835	111,835
Alberta.....	507,800	1,258,000	106,560	106,560
British Columbia.....	7,023,000	10,998,000	917,024	1,009,769
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	382,500	813,500	19,719	28,069
Canada.....	25,722,900	40,124,100	10,490,923	10,870,718

The figures listed in the first and second columns of Table 2 represent 24-hour power and are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual drop, or the head possible of concentration, has been measured or at least carefully estimated. Many unrecorded rapids and falls of undetermined power capacity exist on rivers and streams from coast to coast (particularly in the less-explored northern districts); these will become available for tabulation only as more detailed survey work is completed. Unless definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record, no consideration has been given to the power concentrations that are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient, where economic heads possibly may be created by the construction of power dams. Thus with regard to possible sites, the listed figures of available power (under two conditions of stream flow) represent only the *minimum water-power possibilities of Canada*.

The third and fourth columns give the total capacity of the water wheels actually installed; these figures should not be placed in direct comparison with those in the first and second columns to deduce the percentage of the available water-power resources developed. At developed sites, the water-wheel installation averages 30 p.c. greater than the corresponding calculated maximum available power figures included in the second column and covering the same sites. The above figures,