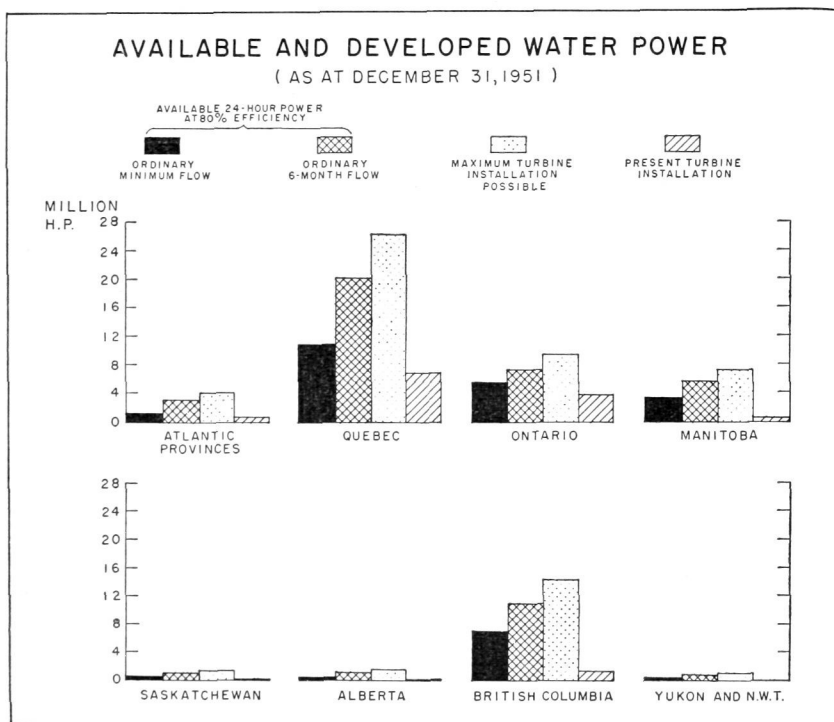


The third column gives the total capacity of the water wheels actually installed. These figures should not be placed in direct comparison with those in the first and second columns to deduce the percentage of the available water-power resources that has been developed. At developed sites, the water-wheel installation averages 30 p.c. greater than the corresponding calculated maximum available power at the same sites. The figures of Table 1, therefore, indicate that the *at present recorded* water-power resources will permit of a turbine installation of more than 65,000,000 h.p., and that the turbine installation at Dec. 31, 1951, represents approximately only 20 p.c. of recorded water-power resources.



The development from year to year of Canada's water-power resources is a good index of the country's industrial growth and of the change in its economic life since the beginning of the present century. In 1900, prior to the inception of long-distance transmission of electricity, Canada's economy was based largely on agriculture and the total of hydraulic installations, mostly small mills, was only 173,000 h.p. With the successful solution of the problems of transmission of electric energy for use in distant communities, the development of large hydraulic projects became practicable and, by 1910, total installation had risen to 977,000 h.p. In ensuing decades, the growth in installed capacity, partly speeded by war demands, proceeded at an accelerated rate.