other words, the present turbine installation represents only *6.6 per cent* of the present recorded water power resources.

The above figures may be said to represent the *minimum water power possibilities* of the Dominion.

As illustrative of this, the detailed analyses which have been made of the water power resources of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have disclosed most advantageous reservoir facilities for regulating stream flow. It is estimated that the two provinces possess within their respective borders 200,000 and 300,000 commercial horse power. These figures provide for a diversity factor between installed power and consumers' demands.

Table **118** analyses the developed water power and is interesting in that it shows the extent to which the great pulp and paper industry of the Dominion owes its development to water power.

The statistics concerning the central station industry are further analysed in Table **119**. The territory served by and the primary power installed in central stations are graphically indicated on the map facing page 390 and the diagram facing page 392. The statistics concerning the pulp and paper Industry are analysed in Table **120**.

While it was noted at the beginning of this brief summary that water power activity in general awaits improvement in financial and industrial conditions, it should be further noted that in Canada such activity has been very considerable in spite of adverse conditions. During 1921 installations have been made which amount to practically 300,000 horse power, this figure including both new construction and the erection of new turbines and generators in existing water power stations. At the present time there are several new developments in course of construction and there is every indication that for a long time to come the development of water power in Canada will make great and continued progress.

118.—Developed Water Power in Canada, March 1, 1922.

Provinces.	Turbine Installation in H.P.				
	In Central Stations.[1]	In Pulp and Paper Mills[2]	In Other Industries.[3]	Total[4].	Per 1000 Population.[5]
British Columbia	207,656	48,800	48,859	305,315	584
Alberta	32,380	-	807	33,187	57
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	-	-
Manitoba	93,355	-	10,792	104,147	170
Ontario	948,372	170,624	93,654	1,212,650	414
Quebec	696,593	224,412	94,380	1,015,385	432
New Brunswick	8,978	14,668	6,534	30,180	78
Nova Scotia	14,992	17,999	13,957	46,948	90
Prince Edward Island	245		1,624	1,869	21
Yukon	10,000		3,199	13,199	3,170
Canada	**2,012,571**	**476,503**	**273,806**	**2,762,880**	**315**

[1]Includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale. [2]Includes only water power actually developed by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this total, pulp and paper companies purchase from the hydro power central stations totalled in column 1, 72,122 h.p. in Ontario and 88,455 h.p. in Quebec. The total hydro power utilized in the pulp and paper industry is therefore 637,080 h.p. [3]Includes only water power actually developed in connection with industries other than the central station and the pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase blocks of power from the central stations totalled in Column 2. [4]Total of all turbines and water wheels installed in Canada. [5]Average of developed water power per 1000 population.