

installation per thousand population, Canada is exceeded only by Norway. Canada is in approximately sixth place in potential power resources but those resources are, on the whole, more readily available to prospective markets than is the case in other countries that outrank Canada, an exception being the United States. In particular might be mentioned the enormous potential resources of the great river systems of Africa and Asia.

### Subsection 1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada

Table 1 gives a summary of the water-power resources of Canada and their development as at Dec. 31, 1952.

1.—Available and Developed Water Power, by Province, as at Dec. 31, 1952

Province or Territory	Available 24-Hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency		Turbine Installation <sup>1</sup>
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow	At Ordinary Six-Months Flow	
	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.
Newfoundland.....	958,500	2,754,000	292,660
Prince Edward Island.....	500	3,000	2,299
Nova Scotia.....	25,500	156,000	162,455
New Brunswick.....	123,000	334,000	135,511
Quebec.....	10,896,000	20,445,000	7,263,621
Ontario.....	5,407,000	7,261,000	3,948,466
Manitoba.....	3,333,000	5,562,000	716,900
Saskatchewan.....	550,000	1,120,000	111,835
Alberta.....	508,000	1,258,000	207,825
British Columbia.....	7,023,000	10,998,000	1,432,858
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	382,500	814,000	31,450
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>29,207,000</b>	<b>50,705,000</b>	<b>14,305,880</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes water wheels and hydraulic turbines installed.

The figures given in the first and second columns of the above table represent 24-hour power and are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual drop, or the head of possible concentration, has been measured or at least carefully estimated. Recent revisions in power estimates for the Provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland, resulting from the tabulation of some new sites, the use of higher run-off factors in computing available flows and changed flow conditions on controlled rivers, have appreciably increased the total of available power at average flow. Tabulations of potential power in Canada are still not complete as many unrecorded rapids and falls of undetermined power capacity exist on rivers and streams throughout the country, particularly in the less-explored northern districts. Apart from cases where definite studies have been carried out and the results recorded, 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 dams. Thus, the figures in Table 1 of available power, under the two conditions of stream flow, represent only the *minimum* water-power possibilities of Canada.

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