

Quebec and the greater part of the Yukon cannot be considered, within our generation, to be factors in the industrial field. The possibilities in these districts, from the standpoint of natural resources, are not as yet, with the incomplete investigations made up to the present, capable of appreciation; water power is plentiful, but so remote from any present market that the capacities of the thousands of known water powers are not included in statistics; within a limited area, the Yukon is an exception. In the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, power is available in great abundance.

Nova Scotia water powers are, in general, of small dimension, as a result of the limited drainage areas and the low available heads on the various rivers, due to the general topography of the country. New Brunswick has many rivers of magnitude, but with gradual drop and small facilities for storage. Prince Edward Island is very limited in water powers, there being no site capable of the development of over one hundred horsepower. Quebec and Ontario and the eastern and northern portions of Manitoba have enormous possibilities in power production, while the southwestern part of Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta are quite limited in capacities, being the prairie, wheat-growing "West" of Canada. The Rocky Mountains and eastern foothills in Alberta provide a notable source of power and the Province of British Columbia, comprising the western slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, is capable of enormous water-power development.

Within the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and excluding the Northwest Territories, practically all of the Yukon, and the northern and eastern portions of Quebec, it is estimated that 17,764,000 horsepower are available, this amount being inclusive, in the case of Niagara Falls, Fort Francis and the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, of only the development permitted by International treaties, and, further, does not contemplate the full possibilities of storage for the improvement of capacities. The developed powers, which are inclusive of all water powers, whether for electrical production, pulp grinders,