

During the past eight years, 1923 to 1930 inclusive, 3,116,667 h.p., or more than half of Canada's present total installation of 6,125,012 h.p., was installed. At the present time there are new developments, either in course of construction or actively projected, which will add over 3,150,000 h.p. to this total, and there is every indication that the development of water power will make continued progress in the future.

3.—Developed Water Power in Canada: Distribution by Provinces and Industries, and per 1,000 Population, as at Jan. 1, 1931.

Note.—The figures in this table are preliminary and are subject to correction when official data are complete.

Province.	Turbine Installation.				Population June 1, 1930.	Average Installation per 1,000 Population.
	In Central Electric Stations.	In Pulp and Paper- Mills.	In Other Industries.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	No.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	376	—	2,063	2,439	85,800	28
Nova Scotia.....	82,797	16,008	15,419	114,224	553,900	206
New Brunswick.....	104,960	19,778	8,943	133,681	423,400	316
Quebec.....	2,380,225	222,160	135,745	2,718,130	2,734,600	994
Ontario.....	1,752,773	240,880	94,402	2,088,055	3,313,000	630
Manitoba.....	311,925	—	—	311,925	671,500	465
Saskatchewan.....	42,060	—	35	42,035	882,000	48
Alberta.....	70,320	—	212	70,532	660,000	107
British Columbia.....	488,960	81,000	60,832	630,792	597,000	1,057
Yukon and Northwest Ter- ritories.....	—	—	13,199	13,199	13,300	992
Totals.....	5,214,336	578,826	330,850	6,125,012	9,334,500	617

Column 2 includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale.

Column 3 includes only water power *actually developed* by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this total, pulp and paper companies purchased from the hydro-power central electric stations, totalled in Column 2, electric energy estimated at about 944,000 h.p. making a total of about 1,824,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. A considerable amount of off-peak power and surplus power is also purchased for use in electric boilers.

Column 4 includes only water power *actually developed* in connection with industries other than the central electric station and pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase power from the central electric stations totalled in Column 2.

Column 5 totals all water wheels and hydraulic turbines installed in Canada.

Column 6 shows the population of Canada at June 1, 1930, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Column 7 averages the developed water power per 1,000 population.

Section 2.—Central Electric Stations.¹

The rapid growth of the central electric station industry has been stimulated by the large demand for power from the manufacturing industries, particularly pulp and paper plants, and from the domestic and commercial light customers, and also by the many improvements in generating and transmitting equipment and in electric appliances and motors. In Table 4 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horse-power, kilowatt hours generated and number of customers for the 13 years ended 1929, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages. According to *Power Resources of the World*, published by the London World Power Conference, 1929, the output of electric

¹ Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief, Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications of this Branch see Chapter XXVIII.