

period 1930-43 is shown in Table 2, attention being called to the increased installation since the outbreak of war. In addition to the increase in power resulting from the adding of generating equipment to plants not completely installed, and the building of new generating stations, much additional power was provided by greater diversion of water at Niagara Falls, by the continuance of daylight saving throughout the winter months, by the transference of secondary power to primary uses and by many other methods.

The outstanding development of the year was the completion, in the Province of Quebec, of the great Shipshaw power station of the Aluminum Power Company where turbines of a total preliminary rating of 1,020,000 h.p. were installed with the final tests being expected to show a considerably higher rating. The installation of this plant is almost double that of the next largest Canadian development and, in conjunction with the other Saguenay River developments of the Aluminum Power Company and the Saguenay Power Company, provides power for the immense aluminum industry at Arvida.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1930-43

NOTE.—Comparable statistics for the years 1900-19, inclusive, are given at p. 361 of the 1939 Year Book and those for 1920-29 at p. 364 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia	Total ¹
	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.
1930.....	2,439	114,224	133,681	2,718,130	2,088,055	311,925	42,035	70,532	630,792	6,125,012
1931.....	2,439	111,999	133,681	3,100,330	2,145,205	390,925	42,035	70,532	655,992	6,666,337
1932.....	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,357,320	2,208,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	713,792	7,045,260
1933.....	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,493,320	2,355,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,602	7,332,070
1934.....	2,439	116,367	133,681	3,703,320	2,355,755	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,717	7,547,035
1935.....	2,439	116,367	133,681	3,853,320	2,560,155	392,825	42,035	71,597	718,497	7,909,115
1936.....	2,439	120,667	133,681	3,883,320	2,561,905	392,825	42,035	71,597	718,922	7,945,590
1937.....	2,439	123,437	133,681	3,999,686	2,577,380	405,325	61,035	71,597	719,972	8,112,751
1938.....	2,617	130,617	133,347	4,031,063	2,582,959	420,925	61,035	71,997	738,013	8,190,772
1939.....	2,617	131,717	133,347	4,084,763	2,596,799	420,925	90,835	71,997	738,013	8,289,212
1940.....	2,617	139,217	133,347	4,320,943	2,597,595	420,925	90,835	71,997	788,763	8,584,438
1941.....	2,617	139,217	133,347	4,556,943	2,617,495	420,925	90,835	71,997	788,763	8,845,038
1942.....	2,617	143,717	133,347	4,839,543	2,684,395	420,925	90,835	94,997	792,563	9,225,838
1943.....	2,617	133,384	133,347	5,847,322	2,673,443	422,825	90,835	94,997	796,024	10,214,513

¹ Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Turbine horse-power in Yukon was 13,199 from 1925 to 1934, and 18,199 from 1935 to 1942; the removal of a plant of 3,180 h.p. reduced this figure to 15,019 h.p. in 1943. In 1941 a 4,700-h.p. plant was installed in the Northwest Territories.

Analysis of Total Hydraulic Power Installations.—For the purpose of this review the present total installation of 10,214,513 h.p. is divided in Table 3 under three main headings: central electric stations, pulp and paper mills and installations in other industries.

The largest and most rapidly growing of these classes, viz., central electric stations (a detailed survey of which is included in Section 2) totalling 9,221,599 h.p., represents slightly more than 90 p.c. of Canada's present development and produces 98 p.c. of all electricity sold in or exported from Canada.

The pulp and paper industry has a hydraulic installation of 642,576 h.p. and