

**3.—Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces and Industries, as at Dec. 31, 1945**

Province or Territory	Turbine Installation			Total <sup>4</sup>
	In Central Electric Stations <sup>1</sup>	In Pulp and Paper Mills <sup>2</sup>	In Other Industries <sup>3</sup>	
	<i>h. p.</i>	<i>h. p.</i>	<i>h. p.</i>	<i>h. p.</i>
Prince Edward Island.....	579	—	2,038	2,617
Nova Scotia.....	107,539	11,884	13,961	133,384
New Brunswick.....	104,710	20,694	7,943	133,347
Quebec.....	5,436,787	271,221	140,564	5,848,572
Ontario.....	2,359,232	228,016	86,042	2,673,290
Manitoba.....	420,925	—	1,900	422,825
Saskatchewan.....	87,500	—	3,335	90,835
Alberta.....	92,920	—	2,077	94,997
British Columbia.....	703,167	105,950	54,907	864,024
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	2,000	—	17,719	19,719
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>9,315,359</b>	<b>637,765</b>	<b>330,486</b>	<b>10,283,610</b>
Percentages of total installation.....	90.5	6.2	3.3	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes only hydro-electric stations that develop power for sale. <sup>2</sup> Includes only water power actually developed by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this turbine installation pulp and paper companies have motor equipment for operation by hydro-electricity purchased from the central electric stations totalled in the first column, aggregating approximately 1,370,000 h.p., making a total of almost 2,008,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are also purchased for use in electric boilers rated at more than 1,750,000 h.p. <sup>3</sup> 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 the first column. <sup>4</sup> All water wheels and hydraulic turbines installed in Canada.

**Section 2.—The Central Electric Station Industry in Canada**

An article dealing with Government control of power in wartime is given at pp. 336-337 of the 1945 Canada Year Book.

The close relation between the utilization of electric energy and industrial development is indicated by the chart on p. 364 where the three indices of net value of manufacturing production, employment in manufacturing industries and utilization of electricity are brought together. Indices are based on 1926=100. Canada with annual supplies of electric power produced at low cost and with bountiful reserves of raw materials, well-trained and efficient labour and excellent transportation facilities is in a position that holds great promise during the reconversion of the post-war era.

**Summary of Energy Generated by Type of Station, 1943 and 1944.—**

Central electric stations are companies, municipalities or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale. Stations are divided into two classes according to ownership, viz., (1) commercial—those privately owned and operated by companies or individuals, and (2) municipal—those owned and operated by municipalities or Provincial Governments. These are subdivided according to the kind of power used into (a) hydraulic, (b) fuel, and (c) non-generating. This last sub-class purchases practically all the power it resells; a few of these stations have generating equipment that is held for emergencies. The hydraulic stations contain water turbines and wheels with around 88 p.c. of the total capacity of hydraulic installations in all industries in Canada and the generators driven by this hydraulic equipment generate 98 p.c. of the total output of all central electric stations.