The pulp and paper turbine installation total of 658,741 h.p. shown in Table 3 includes only water power *actually developed* and directly used by pulp and paper companies. In addition, this industry is the greatest purchaser of central station power, buying about 50 p.c. of all power sold for industrial purposes. Part of the purchased power is classed as secondary, being used for steam generation by electric boilers which have a capacity of more than 1,930,000 h.p. The motor installations for the use of primary purchased power aggregate approximately 1,480,000 h.p.

The "other industries" group of Table 3, column 3, develops a total of 328,778 h.p. solely for their own use. These diversified industries also provide a broad market for the power sold by the central electric stations.

The figure of total hydraulic installation in Canada, 10,490,923 h.p., is the cumulative total of installation for all water wheels and hydraulic turbines. It has been adjusted to Dec. 31, 1947, by the addition of any installations made during the year even though this equipment may not be in use; adjustments are also made covering turbines or water wheels that have been removed. Somewhat similar figures are reported by the annual Census of Industry: they differ slightly since they are compiled on a different basis and represent only the sum of the installations in the plants actually in operation during the year being reported by the Census, not total installation.

Additional information regarding Canada's water-power resources is included in the 1940 Canada Year Book, pp. 353-364. Comparison is made with the resources of other countries and an extensive review is given of problems connected with the development, distribution and merchandising of power in Canada.

Subsection 2.—Current Programs of Provincial Water-Power Developments*

During 1947, additions to the generating capacity of the country totalled 178,800 h.p., this was slightly more than one-half the normal rate of increase. Due to large additions made during war years, material and labour shortages, and to an anticipated drop in power consumption in the early post-war period, little construction was undertaken during 1945 and 1946. The great demand for electricity during 1946-47 caused marked activity by power-producing agencies and resulted in a huge program of hydro-electric construction and late in 1947, shortages of power, particularly in southern Ontario, required the imposition of restrictions on power use. Early in 1948, plants were under construction which will have a capacity of over 1,000,000 h.p. of which probably 500,000 h.p. will come into operation later in the year.

Maritime Provinces.† — In the Maritime Provinces, while no additions to hydro-electric capacity were made during 1947, two new developments were under active construction and scheduled for completion in 1948. The Nova Scotia Power Commission is making favourable progress on the Dickie Brook development

* Figures given in this subsection represent horse-power on turbine shaft; turbine capacity in electric horse-power is used in Subsection 2, pp. 502–514.

† In addition to the water-power developments described, the Canada Electric Company is adding 15,000-kw. capacity to its steam plant at Maccan, N.S. The New Brunswick Power Company completed the addition of 10,000-kw. capacity in its steam plant at Saint John in 1947 and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is building a new steam plant of 12,500-kw. at Chatham.