

It may be noted that central electric station classification totalling 10,448,449 h.p. represents 90 p.c. of the total developed water power as at Dec. 31, 1949. In 1900 the corresponding percentage was 33.5, thus showing the tremendous growth in the central electric station industry since the inception of successful long-distance transmission of electricity. Central hydro-electric stations produced nearly 97 p.c. of all electricity sold in or exported from Canada during 1949.

The pulp and paper turbine installation total of 883,191 h.p. shown in Table 4 includes only water power *actually developed* and directly used by pulp and paper companies. In addition, this industry is the greatest purchaser of central electric station power, buying about 23 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.

The 'other industries' group of Table 4, column 3, develops 281,693 h.p. solely for its 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, 11,613,333 h.p., is the cumulative total of installation for all water wheels and hydraulic turbines. It has been adjusted to Dec. 31, 1949, 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: these 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.

Subsection 3.—Water-Power Developments in the Provinces and Territories, 1949

During 1949, the post-war boom in hydro-electric construction continued without abatement, and excellent progress was achieved owing to relatively favourable conditions with respect to both labour and materials. New water-power installations brought into operation totalled 480,565 h.p., principally comprised of new units added to existing stations. A number of large developments that were in an advanced stage of construction were expected to add about 1,500,000 h.p. during the years 1950 and 1951, while other projects were in the preliminary phases of construction or were definitely planned. The demand for hydro-electric energy continued to grow during 1949, primary power consumption being up 3.1 p.c. At certain times some of the large systems had difficulty in meeting the full demand owing to generally unfavourable stream-flow conditions. Overall progress in each province is outlined below.

*Atlantic Provinces.**—In the Eastern Provinces a number of projects were active or planned. The Newfoundland Light and Power Company had under construction for operation in 1950 a new development of 13,000 h.p. on the Mobile River and had on order a new unit of 3,350 h.p. for the Tors Cove plant. The

* In addition to water-power development, the construction of steam-electric plants proceeded actively with the Canada Electric Company, Limited, completing an addition of 15,000 kw. in its plant at Macan, N.S., and the following being under way: Nova Scotia Power Commission, Trenton, 7,500 kw.; Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, Limited, Halifax, 20,000 kw.; Seaboard Power Corporation, Sydney, 18,750 kw.; Maritime Electric Company, Limited, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 7,500 kw.