

growth in the post-war period has been made in conjunction with accelerated development of water-power resources. From hydro-electric plants ranging in capacity from a few hundred to more than 1,000,000 h.p., networks of transmission line carry power to most urban centres and to an increasing number of rural districts. This wide distribution of power has facilitated the decentralization of industry, enabling manufacturing processes to be carried on in many of the smaller centres of population. Economical domestic service, too, contributes in no small measure to the high standard of living enjoyed in Canada.

With a total capacity of 13,342,504 h.p., present water-power plants in Canada, if operated at full load, would produce energy at the rate corresponding to the output of more than 133,000,000 manual workers, on the commonly accepted basis of one mechanical horse-power equalling the working capacity of ten men.

Table 3 shows under three classifications, the purposes for which the developed water power is primarily utilized.

3.—Developed Water Power, by Provinces and Industries, as at Dec. 31, 1951

Province or Territory	Turbine Installation			Total ⁴
	In Central Electric Stations ¹	In Pulp and Paper Mills ²	In Other Industries ³	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	
Newfoundland.....	50,950	224,900	3,310	279,160
Prince Edward Island.....	707	—	1,592	2,299
Nova Scotia.....	135,282	10,270	5,408	150,960
New Brunswick.....	104,060	22,060	6,791	132,911
Quebec.....	6,420,152	248,610	86,589	6,755,351
Ontario.....	3,410,247	225,937	82,321	3,718,505
Manitoba.....	594,500	—	1,900	596,400
Saskatchewan.....	108,500	—	3,335	111,835
Alberta.....	205,765	—	2,060	207,825
British Columbia.....	836,801	134,400	387,607	1,358,808
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	8,750	—	19,700	28,450
Canada.....	11,875,714	866,177	600,613	13,342,504
Percentages of total installation.....	89.0	6.5	4.5	100.0

¹ Includes only hydro-electric stations that develop power for sale.

actually developed by pulp and paper companies.

² Includes only water power *actually developed* by industries other than central electric stations and the pulp and paper industries.

⁴ All water wheels and hydraulic turbines installed in Canada.

The central electric station classification totalling 11,875,714 h.p. represents 89 p.c. of the total developed water power as at Dec. 31, 1951. In 1900 the corresponding percentage was 33.5, thus showing the tremendous growth in central electric station installations 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 1951.

The pulp and paper turbine installation total of 866,177 h.p. 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 more than 17 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.