buying more than 15 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 develops 591,574 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, 14,305,880 h.p., is the cumulative total of all existing installations of water wheels and hydraulic turbines irrespective of whether or not the equipment has been in use during the year. It has been adjusted to Dec. 31, 1952, by the inclusion of new installations completed during the year and by deletion of those old units which were dismantled.

Subsection 2.—Water-Power Developments in the Provinces and Territories, 1952

Keeping pace with the expansion of general industrial activity throughout Canada, a record-high total of 1,066,250 h.p. of new hydraulic turbine capacity was brought into operation in 1952; active construction proceeded on other developments with a total ultimate capacity of more than 3,000,000 h.p. New developments were widely distributed throughout Canada, although the greater number were located in Quebec. Projects that have been undertaken in rather remote locations indicate the future economic value of other undeveloped sites in unsettled regions. Construction was also active in the field of power distribution and in the building of thermal-electric plants. Over-all progress in each province, principally covering hydro-electric development, is outlined below.

Atlantic Provinces.*—The Newfoundland Light and Power Company Limited brought into operation in December its new plant of 7,500 h.p. at tidewater on the Horse Chops River, Cape Broyle. Farther upstream, a second plant which will have a capacity of 10,000 h.p. was under construction for 1953 operation. Investigations are being made towards a new development of about 20,000 h.p. on Piper's Hole River at the head of Placentia Bay. The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Limited proceeded with the modernization of its two plants on the Exploits River: at Grand Falls, four 4,000-h.p. turbines were replaced by 5,500-h.p. units for an increase in capacity of 6,000 h.p.; at its Bishop's Falls plant, the replacement of two 1,700-h.p. turbines by units of 2,700 h.p. is expected to be completed early in 1953 and additional changes at both plants will be made at a later date. The Union Electric Light and Power Company is planning the building of two plants, one on Georges Brook of 1,200 h.p., and one on the Trinity River at Lockston of 4,000 h.p. In Labrador, the Iron Ore Company proceeded with a development for 1954 operation of 12,000 h.p. on the Ashuanipi River.

The Nova Scotia Power Commission completed its Gulch development on the Bear River, consisting of one unit of 8,600 h.p. under 225-foot head. Investigations are being made covering a development of 5,000 h.p. on the Mersey River at Lower Great Brook. The Nova Scotia Light and Power Company Limited brought into operation a 4,000-h.p. plant at White Rock on the Gaspereau River, replacing a plant of 1,105 h.p. A development on the Nictau River of 9,000 h.p. under 400-foot head is under construction for 1953 operation.

*In addition to water-power development, the construction of fuel-electric plants included: Newfoundland Light and Power Company Limited, a 3,580-h.p. diesel at St. John's; Nova Scotia Light and Power Company at Halifax, a unit of 22,500 kw. for 1953 operation; Seaboard Power Corporation Limited at Glace Bay, N.S., a unit of 18,750 kw. for 1953 operation; New Brunswick Power Commission at Grand Lake, a unit of 6,250 kw. completed and one of 18,750 kw. under installation.