

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horsepower Installed by Province as at Dec. 31, Decennially 1900-50 and Annually 1951-56—concluded

Year	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
1900.....	1,000	—	280	9,366	5	173,323
1910.....	38,800	30	655	64,474	3,195	977,171
1920.....	85,325	35	33,122	309,534	13,199	2,515,559
1930.....	311,925	42,035	70,532	630,792	13,199	6,125,012
1940.....	420,925	90,835	71,997	788,763	18,199	8,584,438
1950.....	595,200	111,835	107,225	1,284,208	28,450	12,562,750
1951.....	596,400	111,835	207,825	1,358,808	28,450	13,342,504
1952.....	716,900	111,835	207,825	1,432,858	31,450	14,305,880
1953.....	716,900	109,835	207,960	1,496,518	32,440	14,929,074
1954.....	756,900	109,835	258,710	2,246,868	32,440	16,684,131
1955.....	796,900	109,835	284,010	2,271,460	33,240	17,511,148
1956.....	796,900	109,835	285,010	2,514,960	33,240	18,356,148

The availability of large amounts of hydro-electric energy has greatly fostered the economical utilization of the natural products from land, forest and mine. Low-cost power is fundamental in meeting the enormous requirements of the pulp and paper industry—Canada's largest industry and one of the world's great industrial enterprises; it also allows economical mining, milling and refining of base and precious metals and facilitates their fabrication into a multitude of manufactured articles. Thus, Canada's outstanding industrial growth in the postwar 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 electrical service also contributes in no small measure to the high standard of living in Canada.

The total of 18,356,148 h.p. of installed capacity of water power plants in 1956 produced about 86,680,000,000 kwh. of energy. Assuming a working year of 275 eight-hour days and that the working capacity of a manual worker equals 1/10 h.p., the total energy produced from water power in 1956 represents the equivalent of the output of about 525,000,000 labourers.

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

3.—Developed Water Power by Province and Industry as at Dec. 31, 1956

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.....	140,450	182,300	14,000	336,750
Prince Edward Island.....	369	—	1,513	1,882
Nova Scotia.....	164,705	10,337	4,676	179,718
New Brunswick.....	134,700	23,872	5,558	164,130
Quebec.....	8,084,153	350,344	55,460	8,489,957
Ontario.....	5,139,417	223,507	80,842	5,443,766
Manitoba.....	795,000	—	1,900	796,900
Saskatchewan.....	109,800	—	35	109,835
Alberta.....	282,950	—	2,060	285,010
British Columbia.....	1,163,340	141,270	1,210,350	2,514,960
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	13,540	—	19,700	33,240
Canada.....	16,028,424	931,630	1,396,094	18,356,148
Percentages of total installation.....	87.3	5.1	7.6	100.0

¹ Includes only hydro-electric stations that develop power for sale. ² Includes only water power actually developed by pulp and paper companies. ³ Includes only water power actually developed by industries other than central electric stations and pulp and paper companies. ⁴ Includes water wheels and hydraulic turbines installed.