

CHAPTER XII.—POWER GENERATION AND UTILIZATION

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
SECTION 1. WATER POWER RESOURCES— AVAILABLE AND DEVELOPED.....	568	SECTION 4. WATER AND THERMAL POWER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES, 1960.....	578
SECTION 2. THERMAL POWER.....	571	SECTION 5. OWNERSHIP AND REGULATION OF ELECTRICAL UTILITIES.....	582
SECTION 3. ELECTRIC POWER STATISTICS....	574		

*The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book
will be found facing p. 1 of this volume.*

Section 1.—Water Power Resources—Available and Developed*

Canada, a land of many lakes and rivers, has been favoured by nature with great water power resources distributed across the country. Adequate precipitation and favourable topography result in numerous fast-flowing rivers which offer excellent opportunities for the development of hydraulic power; with the exception of the prairies of the mid-west, water power resources of importance are found in almost every part of the country. British Columbia, traversed by three distinct mountain ranges and with a relatively high rate of precipitation, has many mountain rivers that offer opportunity for power development. Extensive water power resources are available in the Yukon Territory, principally on the Yukon River and its tributaries. Alberta, although a prairie province, also has mountain streams from the Rockies and great reserves of undeveloped power on its large northern rivers. The Canadian Shield of Precambrian rock, which forms an arc around Hudson Bay and covers a portion of the Northwest Territories and northern Saskatchewan as well as large parts of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Labrador, is a rough, forest-covered area characterized by innumerable lakes and by rivers with many falls and rapids. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River system and its tributaries provide the extensive power resources of Ontario and Quebec upon which their status as the principal manufacturing provinces of Canada is dependent and which compensate in large degree for their lack of indigenous coal. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and on the Island of Newfoundland precipitation is moderately heavy and the rivers, though not large, afford numerous possibilities for power developments of moderate size. In Labrador the potential resources of the Hamilton River are outstanding.

An accurate comparison of the magnitude and development of Canada's water power resources with those of other countries is not possible because world statistics are incomplete and are tabulated on differing bases. However, from the information available, it appears that Canada ranks second among the countries of the world in total installed capacity, being exceeded only by the United States; in installation per thousand population,

* Revised by the Water Resources Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.