

of water power resources. From hydro-electric plants ranging in capacity from a few hundred to more than 1,000,000 hp., networks of transmission lines 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, permitting the carrying on of manufacturing processes in many of the smaller centres of population. Low-cost domestic electrical service also contributes in no small measure to the high standard of living in Canada.

Table 3 indicates the respective amounts of water power that have been developed by utilities and by industrial establishments. For this tabulation, utilities are defined as companies, municipalities or individuals who sell most of the power they develop. In some instances they include also certain subsidiary companies whose main purpose is to develop and sell power to a parent company for industrial purposes. The total of 20,354,543 hp. of turbine capacity installed in plants operated by utilities represents 77 p.c. of Canada's total installed capacity at Dec. 31, 1960.

Industrial establishments are defined as companies or individuals developing power mainly for their own use. Total installed capacity in plants operated by industrial establishments amounted to 6,020,901 hp. at Dec. 31, 1960. In addition, industry purchased a considerable amount of electricity from utilities.

The figure of total hydraulic installation in Canada (26,375,444 hp.) 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, 1960 by the inclusion of new installations completed during the year and by deletions of old units that were dismantled.

3.—Installed Water Power Capacity, by Province, as at Dec. 31, 1960

Province or Territory	Turbine Installation		Total ³
	Utilities ¹	Industries ²	
	hp.	hp.	hp.
Newfoundland.....	270,305	113,720	384,025
Prince Edward Island.....	240	1,420	1,660
Nova Scotia.....	169,345	15,193	184,538
New Brunswick.....	227,940	26,318	254,258
Quebec.....	8,842,978	3,597,167	12,440,145
Ontario.....	7,371,160	443,402	7,814,562
Manitoba.....	973,000	15,900	988,900
Saskatchewan.....	125,500	6,635	132,135
Alberta.....	413,390	1,065	414,455
British Columbia.....	1,919,945	1,780,381	3,700,326
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	40,740	19,700	60,440
Canada.....	20,354,543	6,020,901	26,375,444
Percentage of total installation.....	77	23	100

¹ Includes only hydro-electric installations that develop power mainly for sale.
power installations developed by industries mainly for their own use.

² Includes only water
³ Includes installed capacity of all water wheels and hydraulic turbines.

Section 2.—Thermal Power*

Thermal electric power capacity has expanded at a phenomenal rate since World War II. The ratio of generating capacity in thermal and hydro stations has sharply narrowed from about 1:15 in 1945 to 1:5 in 1959.

The accelerating trend toward thermal power developed significantly within the years 1950-59, particularly in the Atlantic and Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia. While Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories depend less on thermally generated power than the remainder of Canada, these regions too will eventually have need for such power.

* Revised in the Transportation and Public Utilities Section, Public Finance and Transportation Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.