

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 the economical mining, milling and refining of base and precious metals and facilitates their fabrication into a multitude of manufactured articles. Canada's outstanding 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 electrical service, too, contributes in no small measure to the high standard of living enjoyed in Canada.

With a total capacity of 14,305,880 h.p., present water-power plants in Canada, if operated at full load, would produce energy at a rate corresponding to the output of more than 143,000,000 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 Province and Industry, as at Dec. 31, 1952

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.....	58,450	230,900	3,310	292,660
Prince Edward Island.....	704	—	1,592	2,299
Nova Scotia.....	146,777	10,270	5,408	162,455
New Brunswick.....	106,660	22,060	6,791	135,511
Quebec.....	6,954,252	230,780	78,589	7,263,621
Ontario.....	3,641,247	225,937	81,282	3,948,466
Manitoba.....	715,000	—	1,900	716,900
Saskatchewan.....	108,500	—	3,355	111,855
Alberta.....	205,765	—	2,060	207,825
British Columbia.....	910,851	134,400	387,607	1,432,858
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	11,750	—	19,700	31,450
Canada.....	12,859,956	854,347	591,574	14,305,880
Percentages of total installation.....	89.9	6.0	4.1	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 the pulp and paper industries. ⁴ Includes water wheels and hydraulic turbines installed.

The central electric station classification totalling 12,859,956 h.p. represents 90 p.c. of the total developed water power as at Dec. 31, 1952. 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 97 p.c. of all electricity sold in or exported from Canada during 1952.

The pulp and paper turbine installation total of 854,347 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,