

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLET

INFORMATION DIVISION O EXTRUORS SECRETOR TO

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58 per dent of its recorded available power Vol 3 12 No. 319 ig swoon in boose shar bas arovinces. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission

Considerable amounts of water power are 7957, 8 yam all provinces, with the excep-

are small the Provinces of Oncario and Quedistributing organization in Canada; If operat MATER-POWER RESOURCES OF CANADA total capacity of more than 4,000,000 h p torel available power and almost 76 per cent

The Water Resources Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, in its annual review of the water-power resources of Canada and of their development as achieved to the end of the year 1956, points out that the water powers of Canada, although only partly developed, have exercised a marked influence on the economic development of the

country.

Throughout the present century, there has been a gradual change from an economy based largely on agriculture to one increasingly dependent upon industrial operations and this transition, closely coinciding with the growth of water-power development, has been accelerating in recent years. The close relationship between water power and industry in Canada is particularly evident in southern Quebec and Ontario which, although lacking in indigenous coal, have become the most highly industrialized regions of the country through the use of their large water power resources. The Province of British Columbia, which is rich in Potential water power, also has been making rapid industrial progress coincident with water-power development. These three provinces in particular continue to experience the rapid industrial growth which is evident in varying degree throughout the nation.

From the pronounced activity in hydro-

electric construction in Canada during 1956, it is evident that this general trend is continuing vigorously. A total of 845,000 h.p.

Scotia, although small in companison with the

of new capacity was brought into operation during the year and the construction of additional hydro-electric capacity is being accelerated.

of the developed power, have now developed

tion of Prince Edward Island, where resources

Figures of power available at Ordinary-Six-Months Flow which total 57,007,000 h.p. may be said to be conservative as these presently recorded water-power resources of Canada will permit an economic turbine installation of about 74,000,000 h.p. Also, the present total turbine installation of 18,-356,148 h.p. indicates the development of less than 25 per cent of the recorded water power resources of Canada.

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Although extensive use of Canada's waterpower resources is being made at the present time, large reserves of potential power are still available. It is true in some areas, where the more attractive sites within economic transmission distance of present centres of population already have been developed, that the use of thermal electric stations is becoming increasingly important. However, remaining reserves of not too-distant power are sufficient to meet the prospective needs of a considerable part of the more closely settled areas for some years at the very least; also, improvements in the technique of long-distance transmission, including the use of higher voltage, are bringing additional sites within the orbit of existing systems. In

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Government, serving the more settled areas is valuable source of power of which considerable supplied exclusively by fued power plaCTMATMOD is being made; both provinces have numer	
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Water-Power Resources	NATO Council 4
of Canada and the land and the same 1	First Stage 4
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Harbour Improvement4	Farewell Gifts
British Teachers 4	Election Campaign 6
Edward Island, there are no large streams and	see at motent tall power on the Saskarchewan.

sent developments are located on the Winnipeg size to those used for small mills