

Table 2 shows clearly the consistent growth in capacity since the beginning of the century as well as the heavy increases in installation during the war years 1942 and 1943 and during the later post-war years 1948 to 1951. In 1951 more than 780,000 h.p. was added to the total capacity of the country and at the end of the year many new plants and additions were under construction.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1900-51

NOTE.—Figures for each year 1900-30 are given at p. 361 of the 1939 Year Book; for 1931-39 at p. 362 the 1946 edition.

Year	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
1900.....	...	1,521	19,810	4,601	82,864	53,876
1910.....	...	1,760	31,476	11,197	334,763	490,821
1920.....	...	2,233	37,623	21,976	955,090	1,057,422
1930.....	...	2,439	114,224	133,681	2,718,130	2,085,055
1940.....	...	2,617	139,217	133,347	4,320,943	2,597,595
1941.....	...	2,617	139,217	133,347	4,556,943	2,617,495
1942.....	...	2,617	143,717	133,347	4,839,543	2,684,395
1943.....	...	2,617	133,384	133,347	5,847,322	2,673,443
1944.....	...	2,617	133,384	133,347	5,848,572	2,673,443
1945.....	...	2,617	133,384	133,347	5,848,572	2,673,290
1946.....	...	2,617	133,384	133,347	5,848,572	2,679,740
1947.....	...	2,617	133,384	133,347	5,878,872	2,749,740
1948.....	...	2,617	140,884	133,347	5,939,697	2,894,240
1949.....	262,050	2,617	145,384	133,347	6,130,097	2,896,540
1950.....	262,810	2,299	150,960	133,111	6,372,812	3,513,840
1951.....	279,160	2,299	150,960	132,911	6,755,351	3,718,505
	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
1941.....	420,925	90,835	71,997	788,763	22,899	8,845,038
1942.....	420,925	90,835	94,997	792,563	22,899	9,225,838
1943.....	422,825	90,835	94,997	796,024	19,719	10,214,513
1944.....	422,825	90,835	94,997	864,024	19,719	10,283,763
1945.....	422,825	90,835	94,997	864,024	19,719	10,283,610
1946.....	446,825	90,835	93,060	864,024	19,719	10,312,123
1947.....	458,825	90,835	106,560	917,024	19,719	10,490,923
1948.....	503,700	111,835	106,560	1,009,769	28,069	10,870,718
1949.....	557,700	111,835	107,225	1,238,069	28,469	11,613,333
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

The availability of large amounts of hydro-electric energy has so fostered the economic utilization of the natural products from land, forest and mine that Canada has become a highly industrialized nation. 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 the economic mining, milling and refining of base and precious metals and facilitates their fabrication into a multitude of manufactured articles. Canada's outstanding