

operation in the 1944-47 period. However, the effects of the later postwar program of construction are apparent in the large growth during the years 1948-58 when the average rate was about 1,000,000 h.p. per annum. A continuation of this rate of growth is indicated for some years.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horsepower Installed, by Province, as at Dec. 31, Decennially 1900-50 and Annually 1951-58

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1900-30 are given in the 1939 Year Book, p. 362; for 1931-39 in the 1946 edition, p. 362; and for 1940-49 in the 1954 edition, pp. 556-557.

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	2,088,055
1940	—	2,617	139,217	133,347	4,320,943	2,597,595
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
1952	292,660	2,299	162,455	135,511	7,263,621	3,948,466
1953	311,150	1,900	162,433	164,130	7,719,122	4,006,686
1954	323,150	1,882	170,908	164,130	7,773,822	4,845,486
1955	329,150	1,882	177,018	164,130	7,975,657	5,367,866
1956	336,750	1,882	179,718	164,130	8,489,957	5,443,766
1957	337,970	1,882	181,958	209,130	8,979,857	5,824,766
1958	368,935	1,660	183,168	254,375	9,857,607	7,150,851
	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	90,535	71,997	788,763	13,199	8,584,438
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
1952	716,900	111,835	207,825	1,432,858	31,450	14,305,880
1953	716,900	109,835	207,960	1,496,518	32,440	14,929,074
1954	756,900	109,835	258,710	2,246,868	32,440	16,684,131
1955	796,900	109,835	284,010	2,271,460	33,240	17,511,148
1956	796,900	109,835	285,010	2,514,980	33,240	18,356,148
1957	778,900	109,835	308,010	3,122,460	36,240	19,891,008
1958	778,900	109,835	312,595	3,310,460	51,240	22,379,526

The availability of large amounts of hydro-electric energy has greatly fostered the economical utilization of the natural products from land, forest and mine. Low-cost power is fundamental in meeting the enormous requirements of Canada's great pulp and paper and smelting and refining industries. Indeed, Canada's outstanding industrial growth in the postwar 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. Low-cost domestic electrical service also contributes in no small measure to the high standard of living in Canada.