

1923 and continued at about 377,000 hp. each year from 1923 to 1935. As an aftermath of the economic depression, the rate of installation was low during the years 1936-39 but increased to an average of 481,000 hp. per annum during the period 1940-43 to satisfy war requirements. Few developments were undertaken in the later war years or in the immediate postwar period so that only a small amount of new capacity came into 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 1948-60, when the average rate was over 1,200,000 hp. per annum. Although estimates indicate only a moderate increase in installed capacity for 1961, present programs of expansion point to a rapid rate of growth for subsequent years.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horsepower Installed, by Province, as at Dec. 31, Decennially 1900-50 and Annually 1951-60

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
	hp.	hp.	hp.	hp.	hp.	hp.
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	2,507,595
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	7,150,861
1959.....	370,925	1,660	184,538	254,258	11,263,645	7,788,062
1960.....	384,025	1,660	184,538	254,258	12,440,145	7,814,562
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	hp.	hp.	hp.	hp.	hp.	hp.
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
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	2,514,960	33,240	18,356,148
1957.....	778,900	109,835	308,010	3,122,460	36,240	19,891,008
1958.....	778,900	109,825	312,595	3,310,460	51,240	22,379,626
1959.....	778,900	128,835	312,455	3,499,106	51,240	24,633,624
1960.....	988,900	132,135	414,455	3,700,326	60,440	26,375,444

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