

may amount to as much as several hundred per cent. For this reason, the figures in the third column of Table 1 are not directly comparable with those in column two. For the same reason, it is not feasible to forecast future capacity installation on the basis of estimates of available water power.

The steady growth of hydraulic turbine capacity is shown in Table 2. The average annual growth of 56,000 hp. in the period 1900-05 increased sharply to about 150,000 hp. per annum in the 1906-22 period, largely as a result of improvements in electric power transmission and of the construction of large hydro-electric stations. Because of the heavier demand for electricity during the prosperous 1920's, the rate of installation increased appreciably in 1923 and continued at a nearly uniform rate of 377,000 hp. per annum until 1935. Conditions resulting from the economic depression of the early 1930's were responsible for a decrease in construction starts and the comparatively low rate of installation during the period 1936-39. The wartime demand for power accelerated the installation rate to an average of 481,000 hp. per annum for the period 1940-43. Few new developments were started in the later war years or in the immediate postwar period so that from 1944 to 1947 only a small amount of new capacity came into operation. However, the program of construction of hydro-electric power plants gained momentum soon after the War and the results are apparent in the substantial growth in new capacity brought into service during the period 1948-60, when the average annual rate of installation exceeded 1,200,000 hp. In sharp contrast to this high average rate are the comparatively moderate net totals of 294,650 hp.* and 415,468 hp. of new capacity put into service in 1961 and 1962, respectively. A return to the former high rate of installation can be expected in 1963, however, when a number of new hydro-electric projects will be completed.

The availability of large amounts of low-cost hydro-electric energy has been an essential factor in the development of Canadian industry. Power from hydro-electric plants ranging in capacity from a few hundred horsepower to more than a million horsepower is carried via transmission line networks to urban centres and rural districts. The ability to transmit power over relatively long distances has facilitated the decentralization of industry and has enabled manufacturers to carry on operations in many of the smaller centres of population.

* Does not reflect an increase of 60,000 hp. brought about by the re-rating of an existing plant in Quebec.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horsepower Installed, by Province, as at Dec. 31, Decennially 1900-50 and Annually 1951-62

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	2,597,595
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
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
1961.....	384,025	1,660	204,538	254,258	12,576,845	7,959,512
1962.....	504,025	1,660	204,538	309,726	12,816,845	7,959,512