

the same sites. Figures of Table 1, therefore, indicate that the *at present recorded* water-power resources will permit of a turbine installation of nearly 66,000,000 h.p. and that the turbine installation at Dec. 31, 1952, represents approximately 22 p.c. of recorded water-power resources.

The development from year to year of Canada's water-power resources is a good index of the country's industrial growth and of the change in its economic life since the beginning of the present century. In 1900, prior to the inception of long-distance transmission of electricity, Canada's economy was based largely on agriculture and the total of hydraulic installations, mostly small mills, was only 173,000 h.p. With the successful solution of the problems of transmission of electric energy for use in distant communities, the development of large hydraulic projects became practicable and, by 1910, total installation had risen to 977,000 h.p. In ensuing decades, the growth in installed capacity, partly speeded by war demands, proceeded at an accelerated rate.

The figures in Table 2, and the graph on p. 557, show clearly the consistent and accelerating growth in the total capacity of hydraulic installations since the beginning of the century. In the period 1900-05, the average annual increase was about 56,000 h.p., a rate that was stepped up sharply in subsequent years because of improvements in the transmission of electricity and the building of large central electric stations. During the period 1906-22, development proceeded at a fairly uniform rate of 150,000 h.p. per annum. The heavier demand for electricity during the prosperous 1920's increased the rate of installation sharply in 1923 and it continued at about 377,000 h.p. per annum for the period 1923-35. As an aftermath to the economic depression, the rate of installation was low during the years 1936-39 after which the power required for war purposes accounted for the high average rate of increase of 481,000 h.p. per annum during the period 1940-43. Few developments were undertaken in the later war years or in the immediate post-war period, so that only a small amount of new capacity came into operation in the 1944-47 period. However, the results of the later post-war program of construction are apparent in the large growth in the years 1948-52 when the average rate was about 857,000 h.p. per annum. Present programs of expansion indicate a continuation of this rate of growth for some years.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed, by Province, as at Dec. 31, 1900-52

NOTE.—Figures for each year 1900-30 are given in the 1939 Year Book, p. 361, and for 1931-39 in the 1946 edition, p. 362.

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
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
1952.....	292,660	2,299	162,455	135,511	7,263,621	3,948,466