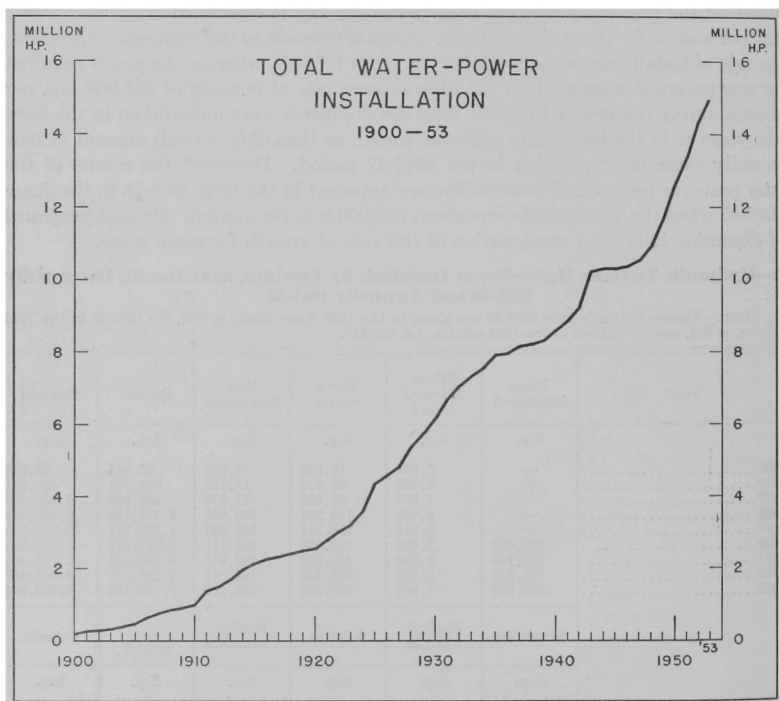


The availability of large amounts of hydro-electric energy has so fostered the economical utilization of the natural products from land, forest and mine that Canada is rapidly becoming highly industrialized. Low-cost power is fundamental in meeting the enormous requirements of the pulp-and-paper industry—Canada's largest industry and one of the world's great industrial enterprises; it also allows the economical mining, milling and refining of base and precious metals and facilitates their fabrication into a multitude of manufactured articles. Canada's outstanding growth in the post-war 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. Economical domestic electrical service, too, contributes in no small measure to the high standard of living in Canada.



With a total capacity of 14,929,074 h.p., present water-power plants in Canada, if operated at full load, would produce energy at a rate corresponding to the output of more than 149,000,000 manual workers, on the commonly accepted basis of one mechanical horse-power equalling the working capacity of ten men.