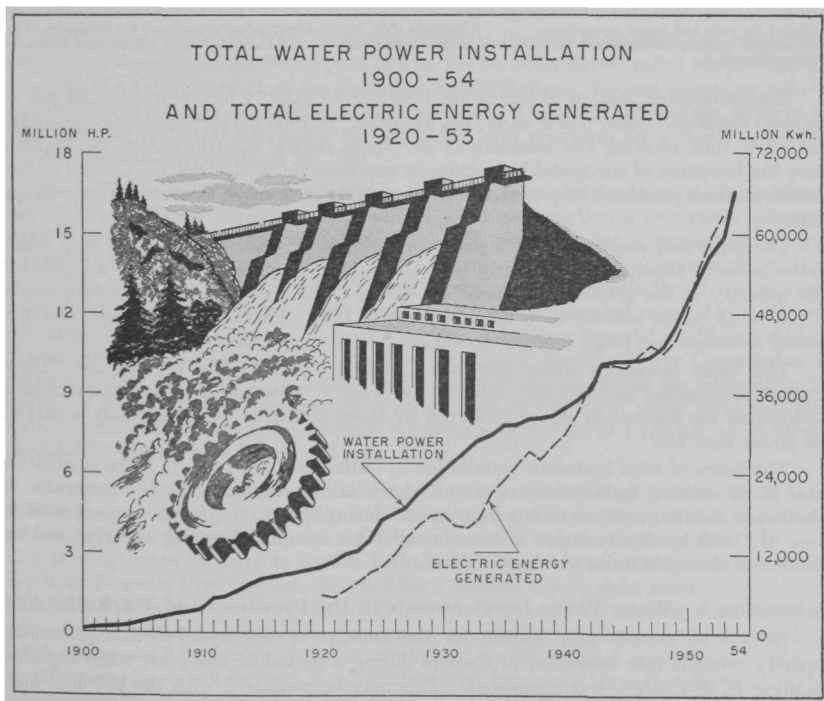


The availability of large amounts of hydro-electric energy has so fostered the economical utilization of the natural products from land, forest and mine that Canada is rapidly becoming highly industrialized. Low cost power is fundamental in meeting the enormous requirements of the pulp and paper industry—Canada's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

The total of 17,511,148 h.p. of installed capacity of water power plants in 1955 produced about 81,750,000,000 kwh. of energy. Assuming a working year of 275 eight-hour days, and accepting that the working capacity of a manual worker equals 1/10 h.p., the total energy produced from water power in 1954 represents the equivalent of the output of about 495,000,000 labourers.



In the Chart above, "Total Electric Energy Generated" refers to the total of Central Electric Station energy production and excludes energy produced for own use by the pulp and paper and other industries.