5.—Developed Water Power in Canada utilized in the Pulp and Paper Industry, Feb. 1, 1925.

Provinces.	No. of Mills.	Installed and Purchased Power—H.P.					
		Turbine installation in the Industry.			Purchased Hydro-Electric Power.[4]	Total Hydro-Elec. (Col. 3+ Col. 5).[5]	Total Utilized in the Industry (Col. 4+ Col. 5).
		Direct drive.[1]	Hydro-electric drive.[2]	Total.[3]			
British Columbia	5	26,790	28,350	55,140	–	28,350	55,140
Ontario	46	89,066	89,923	178,989	96,985	186,908	275,974
Quebec	57	151,792	86,059	237,851	131,120	217,179	368,971
New Brunswick	4	2,668	11,060	13,728	650	11,710	14,378
Nova Scotia	10	17,251	80	17,331	–	80	17,331
Canada	**122**	**287,567**	**215,472**	**503,039**	**228,755**	**444,227**	**731,794**

[1] Includes all turbines actually installed in the industry and directly driving mill equipment. [2] Includes all turbines actually installed in the industry and transmitting power through electric drive. [3] Total of the turbine capacity actually installed in the industry. [4] Includes only power purchased from hydro-electric central stations for the operation of pulp and paper mills. [5] Total of the hydro-electric power used in the industry.

2.—Central Electric Stations.

The development of the central electric power industry was greatly stimulated during the war by the urgent need of power for the manufacture of war munitions. In Table 6 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horse power, kilowatt hours generated and number of subscribers for the eight-year period ended 1924, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages.

6.—Statistics of Central Electric Stations, calendar years 1917-1924.

Years.	Number of stations.[1]	Capital invested.	Revenue from sale of power.	Total horse power.	Kilowatt hours generated.	Subscribers.	Persons employed.	Salaries and wages.
		$	$		(000)			$
1917	666	356,004,168	44,536,848	1,844,571	–	–	8,847	7,777,715
1918	795	401,942,402	53,549,133	1,841,114	–	–	9,696	10,354,242
1919	805	416,512,010	57,853,392	1,907,135	5,497,204	–	9,656	11,487,132
1920	819	448,273,642	65,705,060	1,897,024	5,894,867	894,158	10,693	14,626,709
1921	857	484,669,451	73,376,580	1,977,857	5,614,132	973,212	10,714	15,234,678
1922	905	568,068,752	82,328,866	2,258,398	6,740,750	1,053,545	10,684	14,495,250
1923	532	581,472,583	91,141,296	2,423,845	8,099,192	1,122,900	11,094	14,784,038
1924	528	627,895,911	95,077,471	2,849,060	9,315,281	1,186,379	12,917	17,897,444

[1] Excluding non-generating stations in 1923 and 1924.

The primary power equipment of all central electric stations aggregated 2,849,060 h.p. in 1924. This included water wheels and turbines, steam reciprocating engines and turbines and internal combustion engines. The hydraulic power machines greatly predominated over the other prime movers, providing over 95 p.c. of the total capacity, with steam turbines, steam reciprocating engines and internal combustion engines making up the remaining 5 p.c. Not included in the above were steam engines and internal combustion engines, with a capacity of 168,102 h.p. or 6·2 p.c. of the total water power capacity, installed in water power stations as auxiliary or standby equipment.

Central electric stations that have no water power, but are operated by steam and internal combustion engines, are on the whole small stations. Of the 147