6.—Power and Fuel.

Power.—The power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments is a very good barometer of the industrial development of Canada, inasmuch as the production is dependent on the power equipment and increases and decreases in productive capacity, measured in horse power, are not the result of temporary fluctuations in costs and values in the same manner as capital investments, values of products, etc. Power equipment will not reflect temporary depressions, but over a period of several years will indicate industrial growth or decline.

Central electric stations, which generate electricity for both lighting and power purposes, are included in Table 33 with miscellaneous industries and are included also with the industries of each province. To avoid duplications the motors driven by power generated by the equipment of the central electric stations are not included in the total power equipment of Canada, of the provinces or of the miscellaneous industries, but are included in the total power equipment of other groups of industries. Internal combustion engines include all gasolene engines, natural coal and producer gas engines and diesel and semi-diesel or other engines which produce power by burning the fuel in the cylinder.

Comparisons with the data for 1924 show an increase of 783,203 h.p. or 18 p.c. in 1925 in the total primary power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments, by far the largest increase being in the miscellaneous group, where the increase was 724,996 h.p. The water power development of central electric stations increased by 708,061 h.p., and the total power of these stations by 725,145 h.p., there being slight decreases in some of the smaller industries comprised in this group. It was in the provinces with large water power developments that the greatest total increases were made, Quebec leading with an increase of 436,882 h.p., Ontario coming second, with an increase of 187,709 h.p., and British Columbia third, with an increase of 86,210 h.p.

33.—Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1925.

A.—BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Primary Power.				Electric Motors.		
	Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Total Primary Power.	Electric Motors driven by Purchased Power.	Electric Motors driven by power generated in each Industry.	Total Electric Motors.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	1,365	1,872	1,756	4,993	195	70	265
Nova Scotia	107,685	4,100	53,270	165,055	21,670	41,285	62,955
New Brunswick	63,324	4,830	33,446	101,600	8,550	26,426	34,976
Quebec	180,303	8,679	1,696,919	1,885,901	472,446	141,628	614,074
Ontario	322,954	32,970	1,659,092	2,015,016	854,042	155,915	1,009,957
Manitoba	45,866	2,489	152,925	201,280	44,701	575	45,276
Saskatchewan	61,721	11,126	-	72,847	9,769	127	9,896
Alberta	76,941	4,351	33,557	114,849	20,943	3,737	24,680
British Columbia and Yukon	132,757	7,018	381,791	521,566	115,438	64,915	180,353
Total	**992,916**	**77,435**	**4,012,756**	**5,083,107**	**1,547,754**	**434,678**	**1,982,432**