

current in Canada for 1927 was the second largest in the world, ranking next to the United States. Canada's output in 1927 was larger than that of Germany, the next highest producer, by 2,105 million kilowatt hours. Based on preliminary figures from the larger central electric stations a total production of 18,211,000,000 kilowatt hours is estimated from all stations in 1930.

The rapid increase in the production of electric energy by central electric stations is largely due to the growth of the pulp and paper industry. In 1924 the motors in the pulp and paper-mills operated on power purchased from central electric stations had a rated capacity of 315,464 h.p., or 12.4 p.c. of all power equipment in manufacturing industries (the central electric station industry excluded), and in 1928 their rated capacity had more than doubled, increasing to 859,017 h.p., which was 42 p.c. of the total power for all manufacturing industries. Also the pulp and paper industry has been using an increasing amount of electricity for heating water, and practically all the electric energy is used 24 hours per day throughout the year as against an average working day for other manufactures of 8 to 9 hours. Although the low rates are important factors in increasing the average consumption per capita for all purposes to 1,670 kilowatt hours (excluding exports), which is more than twice the average in the United States and over six times the average in Great Britain, the large consumption by the pulp and paper industry, mines and electro-chemical industries is an important factor.

There are some interesting factors affecting the relative per capita consumptions of electricity from central electric stations in Canada and the United States. An abundant supply of low priced coal in the industrial area of the United States, and no coal but an excellent supply of water power in the central provinces of Canada, tend to favour the generation of power in central stations in Canada as compared with the United States. Also the pulp and paper industry is proportionately a smaller industry in the United States than in Canada; on a power basis, the proportions are approximately 7 p.c. and 42 p.c. respectively. The average consumption for domestic use is more than twice as high in Canada as in the United States. The total consumption for domestic, or residential use, in both countries, however, is only between 12 and 15 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations.

4.—Summary of Statistics of Central Electric Stations, calendar years 1917-1929.

Year.	Number of Stations. ¹	Capital Invested.	Revenue from Sale of Power. ²	Total Horse Power. ³	Kilowatt Hours Generated.	Cus-tomers.	Persons Em-ployed.	Salaries and Wages.
		\$	\$	h. p.	(000).	No.	No.	\$
1917.....	666	356,004,168	-	1,844,571	-	-	8,847	7,777,715
1918.....	795	401,942,402	43,908,085	1,841,114	-	-	9,696	10,354,242
1919.....	805	416,512,010	47,933,490	1,907,135	5,497,204	-	9,656	11,487,132
1920.....	506	448,273,642	53,436,082	1,897,024	5,894,867	894,158	10,693	14,626,709
1921.....	510	484,669,451	58,271,622	1,977,857	5,614,132	973,212	10,714	15,234,678
1922.....	622	568,068,752	62,173,179	2,258,398	6,740,750	1,053,545	10,634	14,495,250
1923.....	532	531,780,611	67,496,893	2,423,845	8,099,192	1,112,547	11,094	14,784,038
1924.....	533	628,565,093	74,616,863	2,849,450	9,318,277	1,200,950	12,956	17,946,584
1925.....	563	726,721,087	79,341,584	3,569,527	10,110,459	1,279,731	13,263	18,755,907
1926.....	595	756,220,066	88,933,733	3,769,323	12,093,445	1,337,562	13,406	19,943,000
1927.....	629	866,825,285	104,033,297	4,173,349	14,549,099	1,381,966	14,708	22,946,315
1928.....	601	966,919,603	112,326,819	4,627,667	16,336,518	1,464,005	15,855	24,253,820
1929.....	587	1,055,731,532	122,883,446	4,625,555	17,961,840	1,535,833	16,164	24,831,821

¹ Excluding non-generating stations in 1920 and subsequent years. ² Revised to exclude duplications.

³ Not including auxiliary plant equipment which is included in installation shown in central electric stations on p. 407.