

3.—Developed Water Power in Canada: Distribution, by Provinces and Industries, and per 1,000 Population, as at Jan. 1, 1933.

Nors.—The figures in this table are preliminary and are subject to correction when official data are complete.

Province.	Turbine Installation.				Estimated Population June 1, 1932. ⁴	Total Installation per 1,000 Population.
	In Central Electric Stations. ¹	In Pulp and Paper Mills. ²	In Other Industries. ³	Total.		
	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.
Prince Edward Island.....	376	—	2,063	2,439	88,000	28
Nova Scotia.....	84,202	12,378	15,587	112,167	518,000	219
New Brunswick.....	104,960	19,778	8,943	133,681	409,000	327
Quebec.....	2,988,875	222,100	136,285	3,357,320	2,904,000	1,156
Ontario.....	1,872,823	240,880	94,402	2,208,105	3,459,000	638
Manitoba.....	390,925	—	—	390,925	705,000	554
Saskatchewan.....	42,000	—	35	42,035	971,000	43
Alberta.....	70,320	—	1,277	71,597	740,000	97
British Columbia.....	547,160	105,800	60,832	713,792	704,000	1,014
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	—	—	13,199	13,199	13,000	1,015
Canada.....	6,111,641	600,990	332,623	7,045,260	10,565,000	670

¹ Includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale. ² Includes only water power actually developed by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this total, pulp and paper companies have motor equipment for operation by hydro-electricity purchased from central electric stations aggregating more than 1,007,000 h. p., making a total of more than 1,698,000 h. p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. A considerable amount of off-peak power and surplus power is also purchased for use in electric boilers. ³ Includes only water power actually developed in connection with industries other than the central electric station and pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase power from central electric stations. ⁴ As estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Section 2.—Central Electric Stations.¹

The rapid growth of the central electric station industry has been stimulated by the large demand for power from the manufacturing industries, particularly pulp and paper plants, and from the domestic and commercial light customers, and also by the many improvements in generating and transmitting equipment and in electric appliances and motors. In Table 4 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horsepower, kilowatt hours generated and number of customers for the 15 years ended 1931, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages. The total output for 1931 amounted to 16,330,867,000 kilowatt hours and, based on preliminary figures from the large stations, the total production in 1932 is estimated at 15,986,000,000 kilowatt hours, the decrease in the output of 344,867,000 kilowatt hours being more than accounted for in the exports to the United States, which declined by 667,879,000 kilowatt hours.

Large quantities of surplus, or off-peak, power were exported to the United States from the Niagara plants in 1930, but owing to industrial inactivity in Buffalo and contiguous municipalities the requirements for imported power so diminished that the export of off-peak power dropped from 402 millions in 1930 to 170 millions in 1931 and to less than one-quarter of a million kilowatt hours in 1932.

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 central electric stations supplied power to motors in the pulp and paper mills with

¹ Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief, Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications of this Branch see Chapter XXIX.