

3.—Developed Water Power in Canada: Distribution, by Provinces and Industries, and per 1,000 Population, as at Jan. 1, 1935.

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

Province.	Turbine Installation in H.P.				Population, June 1, 1934. ⁴	Total Installation per 1,000 Population.
	In Central Electric Stations. ¹	In Pulp and Paper Mills. ²	In Other Industries. ³	Total.		
Prince Edward Island.....	376	—	2,063	2,439	89,000	27
Nova Scotia.....	84,202	16,578	15,587	116,367	526,000	221
New Brunswick.....	104,960	19,778	8,943	133,681	426,000	314
Quebec.....	3,344,875	222,160	136,285	3,703,320	3,022,000	1,225
Ontario.....	2,005,473	240,880	109,402	2,355,755	3,566,000	661
Manitoba.....	390,925	—	—	390,925	731,000	535
Saskatchewan.....	42,000	—	35	42,035	966,000	44
Alberta.....	70,320	—	1,277	71,597	770,000	93
British Columbia.....	546,810	105,950	64,957	717,717	725,000	990
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	—	—	13,199	13,199	14,000	943
Canada.....	6,589,941	605,346	351,748	7,547,035	10,835,000	697

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 turbine installation, pulp and paper companies have motor equipment for operation by hydro-electricity purchased from the central electric stations aggregating more than 1,031,000 h.p., making a total of more than 1,636,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are 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 the central electric stations. ⁴ Estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Section 2.—Central Electric Stations.*

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 17 years ended 1933, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages. The total output for 1933 amounted to 17,338,990,000 kilowatt hours and, based on preliminary figures from the large stations, the total production in 1934 is estimated at 21,167,682,000 kilowatt hours. This is a new high record for the industry, exceeding the previous peak of 18,093,802,000 kilowatt hours made in 1930 by over 16 p.c.

Exports to the United States, which reached a low point in 1932, began to pick up in June, 1933, and continued well above 1931 and 1932 exports throughout 1934, amounting to 1,138,297,000 kilowatt hours for the first eleven months, as against 626,278,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period in 1932.

Pulp and paper mills, textile mills and other industries have been using increasing quantities of electricity in electric boilers and for the first eleven months of 1934 purchased 4,560,000,000 kilowatt hours for this purpose. This was an increase of 79 p.c. over the 1932 deliveries and 42 p.c. over the 1933 deliveries. The improved conditions in the pulp and paper industry, together with increases in power consumption in electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries and a more or less

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