

33.—Totals for Canada of Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries other than Central Electric Stations and in Central Electric Stations, 1921-1932, with Details by Provinces and Groups of Industries for 1932—concluded.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS.

Province.	Primary Power.				Electric Motors.			Total Power Equipment Employed.
	Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Total Primary Power.	Operated by Purchased Power.	Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting	Total Electric Motors.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Totals, 1921...	269,191	15,871	1,826,357	2,111,419	-	-	-	2,111,419
Totals, 1922...	279,615	16,751	2,112,289	2,408,655	-	-	-	2,408,655
Totals, 1923...	273,679	17,191	2,282,547	2,573,417	-	-	-	2,573,417
Totals, 1924...	291,354	18,241	2,707,957	3,017,552	-	-	-	3,017,552
Totals, 1925...	306,491	20,188	3,416,018	3,742,697	-	-	-	3,742,697
Totals, 1926...	314,377	22,426	3,609,385	3,946,188	-	-	-	3,946,188
Totals, 1927...	320,774	22,610	3,975,012	4,318,396	-	-	-	4,318,396
Totals, 1928...	316,311	25,958	4,445,531	4,786,900	-	-	-	4,786,910
Totals, 1929...	347,641	30,875	4,718,927	5,097,443	-	-	-	5,097,443
Totals, 1930...	393,990	34,462	5,144,109	5,572,561	-	-	-	5,572,561
Totals, 1931...	433,728	34,753	5,422,319	5,890,800	-	-	-	5,890,800
1932.								
P. E. Island.....	4,248	920	464	5,632	-	-	-	5,632
Nova Scotia.....	73,101	1,184	81,616	155,901	-	-	-	155,901
New Brunswick...	30,315	1,170	105,485	136,970	-	-	-	136,970
Quebec.....	32,396	1,483	2,912,967	2,946,846	-	-	-	2,946,846
Ontario.....	39,668	1,751	1,869,401	1,910,820	-	-	-	1,910,820
Manitoba.....	33,581	2,905	436,925	473,411	-	-	-	473,411
Saskatchewan.....	117,705	17,749	-	135,454	-	-	-	135,454
Alberta.....	76,994	4,455	69,520	150,969	-	-	-	150,969
British Columbia and Yukon.....	48,666	3,983	559,881	612,530	-	-	-	612,530
Totals, 1932...	456,674	35,600	6,036,259	6,528,533	-	-	-	6,528,533

Fuel.—The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1932 included 4,184,299 tons of bituminous coal valued at \$22,063,901, constituting 58.1 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were: fuel oil, comprising 13.2 p.c., gas (principally manufactured gas) 12.5 p.c., anthracite coal 4.8 p.c., coke 4.3 p.c. and wood 4.1 p.c. Out of a fuel account of about \$38,000,000, Ontario expended \$18,101,434 or 47.7 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing concerns of Quebec expended \$9,688,778, British Columbia \$2,551,125 and Nova Scotia \$1,844,901.

The groups of industries in which fuel was most extensively used in 1932 were: non-metallic minerals \$8,306,496, wood and paper \$7,807,857, vegetable products \$5,668,346 and iron and its products \$5,126,028. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine shops, blast furnaces and steel mills, smelting plants, brick-, tile-, lime- and cement-making, petroleum refining and the glass industry. In such industries as the manufacture of coke and gas the coal used as a material which enters into the actual composition of the product is not treated as a fuel but as a raw material and is not, therefore, included in the figures of Table 34.