

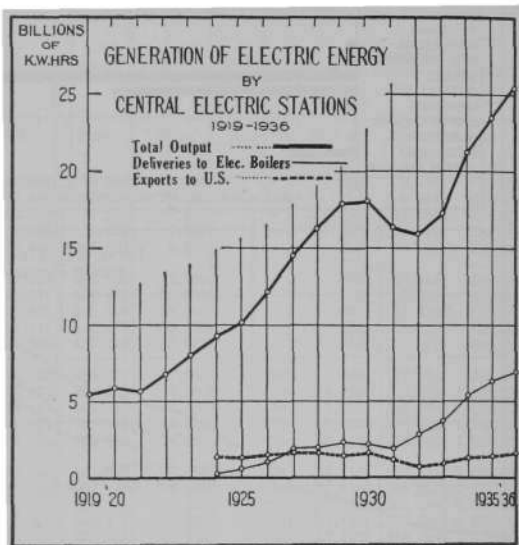
Section 2.—Central Electric Stations.*

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 horse-power, kilowatt hours generated and number of customers for the 19 years ended 1935, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages. The total output for 1935 amounted to 23,283,033,000 kilowatt hours and, based on preliminary figures from the large stations, the total production in 1936 is estimated at 25,823,000,000 kilowatt hours. This is a new high record for the industry, exceeding the 1935 output by 9.8 p.c.

Exports to the United States, which reached a low point in 1932, began to pick up in June, 1933, and increased more or less continuously, particularly in the later part of 1935 and in 1936 as far as records are available. Total exports for 1935 amounted to 1,364,587,000 kilowatt hours, or 9.3 p.c. above the 1934 exports and 1936 exports were running 16 p.c. above those of 1935.

The use of electric energy in electric boilers in various industries, and particularly in pulp and paper-mills, has increased steadily. During 1933, 3,741,210,000 kilowatt hours were so used, in 1934 these deliveries increased to 5,337,133,000 kilowatt hours, in 1935 to 6,312,387,000 kilowatt hours, and for 1936 an estimate is 6,907,472,000 kilowatt hours. This power is partly off-peak power available at various times each day and partly surplus power available continuously until a better market develops. The domestic service consumption or the electricity used in residences has also increased steadily despite the curtailed expenditures most households have found necessary. In 1935 the domestic service consumption amounted to 1,769,848,000 kilowatt hours and in 1934 to 1,717,090,000 kilowatt hours.

Interesting factors affect 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. Again, the pulp and



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