installation for the purposes named, adjusted by deducting the capacity of installations removed because of obsolescence or for other reasons. The Census of Industry data are computed on a different basis, representing only the sum of the installation in the plants actually in operation during the year dealt with in the Census and not total installation. Also, data on installations are available as soon as equipment is installed, whereas census data for any period are necessarily available some time after the end of the period.

Section 2.—The Central Electric Station Industry in Canada.

Central electric stations are defined as companies, municipalities, or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale. Actually, generating stations may also purchase some power to supplement their own output. Stations classed as non-generating ordinarily purchase all the power they use. However, some of the latter have generating plant in the form of auxiliary-plant equipment. This results in the anomaly that, although classed as non-generating, these stations actually did generate 537,473 kwh. in 1937.

The stations are divided into two classes according to ownership, viz., (1) commercial—those privately owned and operated by companies or individuals, and (2) municipal—those owned and operated by municipal or provincial governments. The winning and utilization of raw materials at their source, characteristic of the mining, and pulp and paper industries in the Precambrian and the Cordilleran Regions, is often in the hands of large corporations that either generate their own power or purchase it from municipal stations. The Nova Scotia Power Commission, for instance, supplies energy for pulp and paper manufacture, and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario serves the pulp and paper district of Thunder Bay and has more recently entered the mining regions of the northern and northwestern sections of the Province with developments on the English River at Lower Ear Falls and the Albany River at Rat Rapids, and with the extension of transmission lines from Nipigon River to the Little Long Lac area. Pulp and paper and mining concerns purchase a very large proportion of the output of central electric stations. Indeed, about a score of large concerns producing hydro-electric energy for sale have been developed primarily to serve pulp and paper or mining and mineral reduction operations.

5.—Electric Energy Generated, by Class of Station and by Provinces, 1938.

Province.	Generated by—		Total Electricity Generated.
	Hydraulic Stations.	Fuel Stations.	
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island	364	6,674	7,038
Nova Scotia	278,273	126,555	404,828
New Brunswick	405,055	60,303	465,358
Quebec	13,703,040	4,303	13,707,343
Ontario	7,536,558	1.513	7,538,071
Manitoba	1,682,392	4,484	1,686,876
Saskatchewan	Nil	153,500	153,500
Alberta	133,363	99,088	232,451
British Columbia	1,951,740	6,955	1,958,695
Totals	**25,690,785**	**463,375**	**26,154,160**