

18.—Electric Energy Exported from Canada, 1936-39.

Company.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	372,415,114	386,310,900	387,249,300	389,926,100
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus)	299,406,823	439,491,214	417,251,923	445,107,609
Canadian Niagara Power Company.....	350,025,172	379,904,201	371,864,078	383,205,902
Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus).....	34,706,000	12,109,200	35,980,900	42,827,700
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co.....	23,535,200	35,215,850	18,908,900	28,774,200
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co.....	14,072,901	16,700,587	17,515,863	19,516,633
British Columbia Electric Railway Co.....	183,727	188,113	194,005	198,936
Western Power Company of Canada.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Southern Canada Power Co.....	390,286	444,398	454,216	451,190
Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co.....	476,789,253	570,733,439	570,817,684	596,526,022
Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Milltown, N.B.....	1,708,860	894,963 ¹	431,140	760,369
Fraser Companies, Ltd.....	4,129,000	3,873,000	4,412,000	3,866,000
Northport Power and Light Co.....	289,246	305,958	288,300	284,398
Northern B.C. Power Co.....	53,660	39,270	29,850	28,750
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co.....	257,300	277,800	279,600	284,900
Manitoba Power Commission.....	146,700	610,894	837,600	874,284
Totals.....	1,578,109,242	1,847,099,787	1,826,515,359	1,912,632,993

¹ Exported by Canadian Cottons, Ltd., from April, 1937.

Export trade figures by fiscal years show that export of power to the United States reached a low point in 1933, with 647,742,000 kwh. but about the middle of that year exports increased and have continued to increase each year with the exception of 1938, being 1,912,626,000 kwh. for 1939. Of this amount, Ontario supplied 67·5 p.c., Quebec 31·2 p.c., and New Brunswick 1·3 p.c. Manitoba and British Columbia also exported small amounts, some of the latter going to Alaska.

A small amount of power, 3,655,793 kwh. valued at \$61,442, was imported from the United States in the fiscal year 1939. Ontario took over 63·0 p.c. of this power and the remainder was divided among the Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

In the calendar year 1938, central electric stations in Quebec exported 2,815,051,659 kwh. to other provinces; an important feature was the production of power by commercial stations in Quebec for public stations in Ontario. Of the total, Ontario took 2,809,117,059 kwh., 596,526,022 of which was for re-export to United States, and New Brunswick took the remainder. British Columbia also exported a small quantity, 2,395,382 kwh., to Alberta.

Section 3.—Evolution of Power Equipment and Utilization of Power in Industry.

Power equipment installed in industrial establishments is a very good barometer of the industrial development of Canada, inasmuch as production is increasingly dependent on power equipment. Increases and decreases in productive capacity, measured in horse-power, are not the result of temporary fluctuations in costs and values in the same manner as capital investments, values of products, etc. Of course, power equipment installed is not a measure of the actual utilization of power for there is generally an excess over actual requirements, i.e., over power equipment in operation. Producers must have a working operating margin in excess of normal requirements to provide for booming business conditions or breakdown of part of the plant; in times of depression this margin increases. Then, too, the practice in factories, etc., of installing individual motors to each machine in place of large central motors increases total installed capacity. If spare or idle machinery could be deducted from total installation over a long period of time, the resultant data would be more informative. Reports of such spare or idle equipment are available, however, only since 1934, and for the three years 1935, 1936, and 1937 the percentage