

of equipment not in regular use has been approximately the same each year, viz., slightly under 6 p.c. Power equipment figures, unless such deductions can be made over a long term, will not reflect temporary depressions.

Complete data for a survey of the actual consumption of power in industry, therefore, are not available at present. Also it is not possible to give figures of power equipment installed in agriculture, forest operations, fisheries, etc., in so far as these refer to primary operations, although data are available for mining, where power is used in substantial amount—especially electric power (for mining industries are even more highly electrified than manufacturing industries). However, since secondary products made from the raw materials of agricultural, forest, and fisheries production are covered in secondary stages of processing as “manufactures”, and because in the primary operations of agriculture, fishing, and the forests power equipment is not employed on a very extensive scale, the growth in aggregate power equipment of the manufacturing and mining industries may be accepted as fairly representative of the entire industrial field.

Electric motors in the manufacturing and mining industries operated by purchased power are included with primary power equipment and consequently the central electric stations producing the power are not included as manufacturing industries. Electric motors operated by power generated within these industries are not included in Table 20 with the primary power equipment that produces the power to operate them but they are shown separately, together with the total of all electric motors for each year. These totals indicate the rate of growth of electric drive in these industries in Canada, which has increased from 60·8 p.c. of the total power equipment in 1923 to 79·3 p.c. in 1937.

Analysis of all the data shows that there has been a general and decided evolution of power machinery towards electric drive, especially by electricity purchased from central electric stations, even discounting exaggeration of the movement owing to the practice referred to at p. 385 in certain establishments of installing motors at each machine or group of machines, which requires a total horse-power installation greater than would be necessary if only one large unit were used.

The ratio of electric rating of motors, operated by power generated in the industry and purchased power, to total power equipment shows the evolution of power equipment towards electric drive in general and particularly towards electric motors driven by power generated in central stations.

19.—Percentages of Electric Rating to Total Power Equipment in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1923-37.¹

NOTE.—Figures exclude central electric stations and include idle and reserve equipment.

Year.	Total Power Equipment Installed.	Electric Power.	
		Total Motor Capacity.	Per cent of Total.
	h.p.	h.p.	p.c.
1923.....	2,448,219	1,488,523	60·8
1924.....	2,833,240	1,844,781	65·1
1925.....	3,201,250	2,187,827	68·3
1926.....	3,459,257	2,387,574	69·0
1927.....	3,657,815	2,571,070	70·3
1928.....	3,999,864	2,882,048	72·1
1929.....	4,305,909	3,196,804	74·2
1930.....	4,548,014	3,376,103	74·2
1931.....	4,620,570	3,510,779	76·0
1932.....	4,625,002	3,559,516	77·0
1933.....	4,722,942	3,576,793	75·7
1934.....	4,850,743	3,781,779	78·0
1935.....	5,019,958	3,889,366	77·5
1936.....	5,186,506	4,059,355	78·3
1937.....	5,562,772	4,411,974	79·3