

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. 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.

#### 4.—Electric Energy Generated, by Type of Station and by Provinces, 1940

Province	Generated by—		Total Electricity Generated
	Hydraulic Stations	Fuel Stations	
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island.....	312	7,973	8,285
Nova Scotia.....	285,093	158,968	444,061
New Brunswick.....	381,857	87,730	469,587
Quebec.....	16,005,688	5,226	16,010,914
Ontario.....	8,839,521	1,489	8,841,010
Manitoba.....	1,742,829	4,799	1,747,628
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	175,889	175,889
Alberta.....	159,475	114,646	274,121
British Columbia.....	2,122,684	15,104	2,137,788
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>29,537,459</b>	<b>571,824</b>	<b>30,109,283</b>

While commercial lighting, street lighting and household services play subordinate roles as far as the amount of power used is concerned, the low cost of these services has been important in the development of urban centres. Public authorities have found it desirable to encourage rural electrification by government aid, and this has been done in Ontario through the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in Manitoba through the Manitoba Power Commission and in Quebec through the Quebec Public Service Commission.

In 1940 central electric stations engaged in the public sale of energy controlled 89 p.c. of all developed water powers, as compared with 70 p.c. in 1922. The energy they supplied drove 83 p.c. of the electric motors and 67 p.c. of all the power equipment used in manufacturing industries. The total amount of capital invested in central electric stations was greater than that invested in any other manufacturing industry, while in wages and salaries paid they ranked second in total value. Almost the whole, or 98 p.c., of the output was hydro-electric power while 95.2 p.c. of the primary power equipment of these stations was hydraulic.

Included in the statistics of central electric stations are those of a few stations engaged primarily in other industries, such as mining, manufacturing of pulp and paper, etc., which sell surplus power. For such plants, available statistics have been given pertaining to the central electric station phase of the industry only.

#### Subsection 1.—Historical and General Statistics

The growth of the central electric stations industry, has been almost continuous since 1919, when statistics of kilowatt hours generated were first made available. The depression that occurred in the early 1930's resulted in decreased output of power for several years but this proved to be a temporary condition and output soon recovered, the increases in 1940 and 1941 being particularly large, owing to the effect of the War on production. The record amount of power generated in 1940 was over 448 p.c. greater than the amount generated in 1919 and 66 p.c. greater than in 1930.