The number of customers has increased each year since 1920, with the exception of 1933 and 1934 when small decreases were shown, the net increase from 1920 to 1940 being over 125 p.c. Domestic service customers account for the large majority of customers and for over 80 p.c. of this increase. The domestic service consumption of electricity, however, is only about 9 p.c. of the total consumption in Canada.

The central electric stations industry is one that is particularly suited to large-scale operation, because of the huge outlays of capital necessary. As the industry grows, stations tend to become larger in size; there are now three stations with capacities of over 500,000 h.p. and several with capacities of over 200,000 h.p. Capital invested and total horse-power installed increased almost continuously even during the depression years, mainly because large power projects planned before the depression were in process of construction during the early years of the past decade.

The total output of electricity generated by central electric stations in 1940 was 30,109,283,000 kwh., an increase of 6·3 p.c. compared with 1939.

Off-peak or secondary power produced for consumption in electric boilers, etc., in Canada, which in 1940 amounted to 5,423,183,000 kwh., or 18 p.c. of the total output of power, showed a decrease of 1,167,195,000 kwh. over the 1939 figure, while an increase of 239,506,435 kwh. was shown in the off-peak and surplus power exported to the United States. Firm power increased by 2,698,941,000 kwh. The pulp and paper industry took 8,367,750,000 kwh., or 28 p.c. of the total output. This consisted of 3,381,448,000 kwh. of secondary power for boilers (62 p.c. of the total quantity so used) and 4,986,302,000 kwh. of firm power for power and light.

**5.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, 1930-40**

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917 to 1929 will be found at p. 369 of the 1940 Year Book.

| Year | Stations | Capital Invested | Revenue from Sale of Power[1] | Power Equipment Capacity[2] | Kilowatt Hours Generated | Customers | Persons Employed | Salaries and Wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | $ | $ | h.p. | '000 | No. | No. | $ |
| 1930..... | 587 | 1,138,200,016 | 126,038,145 | 5,401,108 | 18,093,802 | 1,607,766 | 17,857 | 27,287,443 |
| 1931..... | 559 | 1,229,988,951 | 122,310,730 | 5,706,757 | 16,330,867 | 1,632,792 | 17,014 | 26,306,956 |
| 1932..... | 572 | 1,335,886,987 | 121,212,679 | 6,343,654 | 16,052,057 | 1,657,454 | 15,395 | 23,261,166 |
| 1933..... | 575 | 1,386,532,055 | 117,532,081 | 6,616,006 | 17,338,990 | 1,666,882 | 14,717 | 21,431,877 |
| 1934..... | 573 | 1,430,852,166 | 124,463,613 | 6,854,161 | 21,197,124 | 1,660,079 | 14,974 | 21,829,491 |
| 1935..... | 566 | 1,459,821,168 | 127,177,954 | 7,104,142 | 23,283,033 | 1,694,703 | 15,342 | 22,519,993 |
| 1936..... | 561 | 1,483,116,649 | 135,865,173 | 7,119,272 | 25,402,282 | 1,740,793 | 16,087 | 23,367,091 |
| 1937..... | 568 | 1,497,330,231 | 143,546,643 | 7,342,085 | 27,687,646 | 1,805,995 | 17,018 | 25,623,767 |
| 1938..... | 589 | 1,545,416,592 | 144,331,627 | 7,476,976 | 26,151,160 | 1,873,621 | 17,929 | 27,148,688 |
| 1939..... | 611 | 1,564,603,211 | 151,880,969 | 7,607,122 | 28,338,030 | 1,941,663 | 18,848 | 28,223,376 |
| 1940..... | 602 | 1,615,438,140 | 166,228,773 | 7,935,867 | 30,109,283 | 2,014,508 | 19,054 | 28,895,595 |

[1] Excluding duplications. [2] Not including auxiliary-plant equipment.

The domestic-service consumption or the electricity used in residences has increased steadily, even during the years 1930-33, and in 1940 amounted to 2,436,572,000 kwh., an increase of 56 p.c. over the 1931 consumption and 5·4 p.c. over the 1939 consumption. The average consumption for domestic use is 54 p.c. higher in Canada than in the United States, while the total consumption for domestic or residential use is about 8·1 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations for Canada and 19·7 p.c. for the United States. This, of course, is owing to the fact that the industrial area of the United States has an abundant supply of low-priced coal while in the central provinces of Canada, with no coal but with an excellent supply of water power, conditions favour the generation of power in central stations.