

(2) municipal—those owned and operated by municipalities or Provincial Governments. These are subdivided according to the kind of power used into (a) hydraulic, (b) fuel, and (c) non-generating. This last sub-class purchases practically all the power it resells; a few of these stations have generating equipment that is held for emergencies. The hydraulic stations contain water turbines and wheels with around 88 p.c. of the total capacity of hydraulic installations in all industries in Canada and the generators driven by this hydraulic equipment generate 98 p.c. of the total output of all central electric stations.

4.—Electric Energy Generated, by Type of Station and by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province	1942			1943		
	Generated by—		Total	Generated by—		Total
	Water Power	Thermal Engines		Water Power	Thermal Engines	
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island.....	406	12,690	13,096	346	14,270	14,616
Nova Scotia.....	317,345	199,483	516,828	376,466	203,004	579,470
New Brunswick.....	382,051	107,418	489,469	395,182	110,952	506,134
Quebec.....	20,797,594	6,121	20,803,715	23,468,385	9,439	23,477,824
Ontario.....	10,179,891	1,820	10,181,711	10,307,375	1,298	10,308,673
Manitoba.....	2,075,636	5,174	2,080,810	2,219,227	4,498	2,223,725
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	211,557	211,557	Nil	232,195	232,195
Alberta.....	241,565	177,139	418,704	338,176	174,809	512,985
British Columbia and Yukon.....	2,588,465	50,824	2,639,289	2,555,155	68,816	2,623,971
Totals	36,582,953	772,226	37,355,179	39,660,312	819,281	40,479,593

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 output soon recovered, the increases in 1940 and 1941 being particularly large, owing to the effect of the War on production.

The central electric stations industry is one that is particularly suited to large-scale operation, because of the huge outlays of capital necessary. 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. Off-peak and surplus power, used mainly in electric boilers of pulp and paper plants, grew steadily to a peak of 7,803,000,000 kwh. in 1937 but owing to war requirements for firm power it was reduced in 1940-43, and amounted to only 3,229,426,000 kwh. in 1943.