

22.—Electric Energy Exported from Canada, by Companies, 1943-46

Company	1943	1944	1945	1946
	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	394,200,000	395,280,000	394,245,000	394,200,000
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus)	1,085,363,938	1,108,216,985	1,120,730,061	978,819,549
Canadian Niagara Power Company	314,512,111	312,033,481	322,722,441	324,484,986
Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus)	30,214,300	64,931,100	99,409,843	93,806,074
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co.	35,040,000	38,094,000	38,365,000	32,073,000
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co.	30,889,205	29,195,321	40,384,249	32,185,886
Maine and N.B. Electric Power Co. (surplus)	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,690,473
British Columbia Electric Railway Co.	206,320	248,520	273,050	323,260
Southern Canada Power Co.	2,505,684	2,261,256	2,462,695	2,703,079
Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission ¹	643,037,269	627,047,466	618,842,478	614,992,847
Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Milltown, N.B.	727,100	1,164,000	2,708,400	2,868,000
Fraser Companies, Ltd.	6,885,000	5,293,000	4,574,000	1,288,000
Northport Power and Light Co.	16,368	16,444	15,206	20,619
Northern B.C. Power Co.	18,020	17,290	12,170	33,120
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co.	283,300	292,200	291,800	328,100
Manitoba Power Commission	1,139,420	1,220,133	1,398,840	1,813,740
Totals	2,545,038,035	2,585,311,196	2,646,435,233	2,481,630,733

¹ Transferred from the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., April, 1944.

Section 3.—Power Equipment in Canadian Industry

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has compiled tables showing the power equipment installed in the manufacturing and mining industries of Canada from 1923 to 1944. Table 24 gives the combined statistics for both industries from 1934. The figures for the 11 years show that primary power increased from 1,680,325 h.p. to 2,318,676 h.p. or by 38.0 p.c. while the installation of electric motors operated by purchased power shows an increase of no less than 61.6 p.c. In considering the increase in the latter figures, it must be borne in mind that the shift from belts and shafting to individual motors at each machine does not necessarily mean that an amount of power is used equivalent to the increased capacity.

Of the total primary power installed, manufacturing establishments accounted for 87.6 p.c. and mines for 12.4 p.c., while of the total electric motors operated by purchased power, manufacturing accounted for 86.6 p.c. and mining for 13.4 p.c.

The mining industry showed an uninterrupted increase in the amount of equipment operated by purchased power from 1933 to 1941; the total amount of power equipment installed showed a drop in 1932, but resumed the upward trend in 1933; the same is true of the capacity of total electric motors installed but that of motors operated by power generated within the establishment dropped sharply from 1930 to 1933 and did not attain a figure equal to the 1930 total until 1937, when a very sharp rise over the 1936 figure occurred. This would indicate a tendency of mining companies to rely more and more upon purchased power rather than to attempt to generate their own, a very natural tendency in northern Canada where water power is abundant and fuel scarce.

In manufacturing, a steady growth is indicated in total power equipment installed, total electric motors and in motors operated by purchased power. In the capacity of motors operated by power generated within the establishment, the figures fluctuated between 1929 and 1935 and from there rose steeply to a peak of 800,917 in 1942; later figures are slightly below that level.