5.—Electric Energy Generated, by Type of Station, 1930-45, and by Provinces, 1946 and 1947

Year	Generated by—		Total
	Water Power	Thermal Engines	
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
1930	17,748,820	344,982	18,093,802
1931	16,025,334	305,533	16,330,867
1932	15,723,838	328,219	16,052,057
1933	17,006,069	332,921	17,338,990
1934	20,817,309	379,815	21,197,124
1935	22,883,735	399,298	23,283,033
1936	24,932,705	469,577	25,402,282
1937	27,175,722	511,923	27,687,645
1938	25,690,785	463,375	26,154,160
1939	27,836,691	501,339	28,338,030
1940	29,537,459	571,824	30,109,283
1941	32,628,930	688,733	33,317,663
1942	36,582,953	772,226	37,355,179
1943	39,660,312	819,281	40,479,593
1944	39,553,352	1,045,427	40,598,779
1945	39,131,020	999,034	40,130,054

Year and Province	Generated by—		Total
	Water Power	Thermal Engines	
1946	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
P.E.I.	513	16,189	16,702
N.S.	340,941	249,551	590,492
N.B.	444,793	148,130	592,923
Que.	23,589,563	7,758	23,597,321
Ont.	10,771,742	6,393	10,778,135
Man.	2,386,339	3,036	2,389,375
Sask.	—	270,691	270,691
Alta.	357,056	244,992	602,048
B.C.[1]	2,801,448	97,852	2,899,300
Totals, 1946	**40,692,395**	**1,044,592**	**41,736,987**
1947			
P.E.I.	556	19,826	20,382
N.S.	349,403	267,708	617,111
N.B.	420,510	171,948	592,458
Que.	25,926,927	3,244	25,930,171
Ont.	11,182,693	9,000	11,191,693
Man.	2,028,541	3,213	2,031,754
Sask.	463,059	299,823	762,882
Alta.	380,569	260,762	641,331
B.C.[1]	1,520,909	116,108	1,637,017
Totals, 1947	**42,273,167**	**1,151,632**	**43,424,799**

[1] Includes Yukon.

Subsection 1.—Statistics of Central Electric Stations*

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. During the war years 1939-44 the equipment was used to the practical maximum capacity, the output increasing by 42 p.c. from 1938 to 1944. The output declined slightly in 1945 but rebounded in 1946 to 102 p.c. of the 1944 figure. During 1947 a new record was established which was nearly equalled in 1948.

The central electric stations industry is one that is particularly suited to large-scale operations 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. 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 during 1940-45, but rebounded to a new high of 8,067,489,000 kwh. in 1946. In 1947, secondary power consumption was reduced to 5,595,344,000 kwh. and to 2,303,987,000 kwh. in 1948 as increased primary demand and low water levels left less available for off-peak use.

* Revised in the Transportation Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.