

3.—Developed Water Power in Canada: Distribution, by Provinces and Industries, and per 1,000 Population, as at Jan. 1, 1936.

Province.	Turbine Installation in H.P.				Population, June 1, 1935. ⁴	Total Installation per 1,000 Population.
	In Central Electric Stations. ¹	In Pulp and Paper Mills. ²	In Other Industries. ³	Total.		
Prince Edward Island.....	376	—	2,063	2,439	89,000	27
Nova Scotia.....	84,202	16,578	15,587	116,367	527,000	221
New Brunswick.....	104,960	19,778	8,943	133,681	429,000	311
Quebec.....	3,494,875	222,160	136,285	3,853,320	3,062,000	1,258
Ontario.....	2,209,873	240,880	109,402	2,560,155	3,596,000	712
Manitoba.....	392,825	—	—	392,825	739,000	532
Saskatchewan.....	42,000	—	35	42,035	978,000	43
Alberta.....	70,320	—	1,277	71,597	780,000	92
British Columbia.....	546,810	105,950	65,737	718,497	735,000	978
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	—	—	18,199	18,199	14,000	1,300
Canada.....	6,946,241	605,346	357,528	7,909,115	10,949,000	722
Per cent of Total Installation	87.8	7.7	4.5	100.0		

¹ Includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale. ² Includes only water power actually developed by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this turbine installation, pulp and paper companies have motor equipment for operation by hydro-electricity purchased from the central electric stations aggregating more than 1,029,000 h.p., making a total of more than 1,634,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are also purchased for use in electric boilers. ³ Includes only water power actually developed in connection with industries other than the central electric station and pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase power from the central electric stations. ⁴ Estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Section 2.—Central Electric Stations.*

The rapid growth of the central electric station industry has been stimulated by the large demand for power from the manufacturing industries, particularly pulp and paper plants, and from the domestic and commercial light customers, and also by the many improvements in generating and transmitting equipment and in electric appliances and motors. In Table 4 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horsepower, kilowatt hours generated and number of customers for the 18 years ended 1934, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages. The total output for 1934 amounted to 21,197,124,000 kilowatt hours and, based on preliminary figures from the large stations, the total production in 1935 is estimated at 23,200,000,000 kilowatt hours. This is a new high record for the industry, exceeding the 1930 output by 28 p.c. and the 1934 output by 9 p.c.

Exports to the United States, which reached a low point in 1932, began to pick up in June, 1933, and continued well above 1931 and 1932 exports throughout 1934, amounting to 1,248,798,000 kilowatt hours for the year, against 989,364,000 kilowatt hours for 1933 and the increase continued in 1935, exports being 10 p.c. above those of 1934 up to Nov. 30. See Chart on pp. 392-393.

The use of electric energy in electric boilers in various industries, and particularly in pulp and paper-mills, has increased steadily. During 1933, 3,741,210,000 kilowatt hours were so used, in 1934 these deliveries increased to 5,337,133,000 kilowatt hours, and for the first eleven months of 1935 to 5,611,159,000 kilowatt hours. This power is partly off-peak power available at various times each day and partly surplus power available continuously until a better market develops. The domestic service consumption or the electricity used in residences has also increased steadily despite the curtailed expenditures most households have found necessary. In 1934 the domestic service consumption amounted to 1,717,090,000 kilowatt hours as against 1,650,395,000 kilowatt hours in 1933 and 1,639,498,000 kilowatt hours in 1932.

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief, Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications of this Branch see Chapter XXIX.