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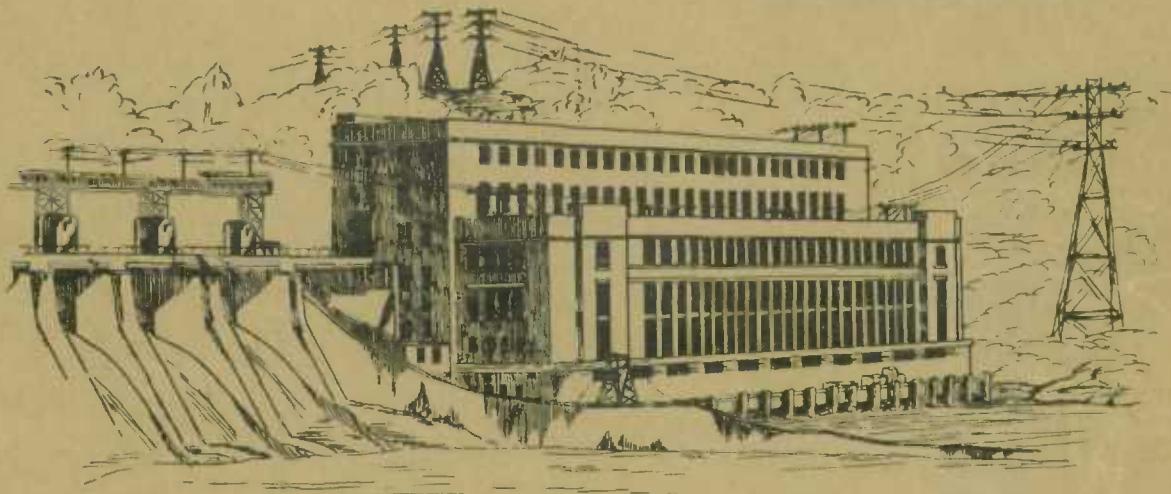
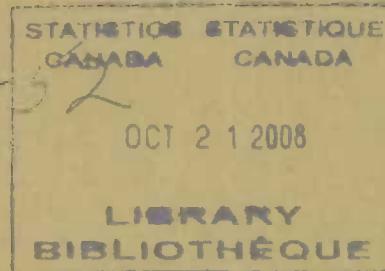
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J. M. Bellot  
#57-202

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

# CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

1951



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
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Monthly - Central Electric Stations - price per year - \$1.00

Annual - Cost of Electricity for Domestic Service  
and Monthly Bills for Domestic  
Service, Commercial Light  
and Small Power - price - 25 cents

THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATION INDUSTRY

1951

Introduction

For purposes of the annual census, central electric stations are defined as companies, municipalities, or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale. The stations are divided into two classes according to ownership, viz., (a) commercial, those operated by companies or individuals, and (b) municipal (or publicly-owned), - those operated by municipal, provincial or federal governments. The stations are also divided according to operation into (a) generating, those stations generating power which they sell (many of them also purchase power to supplement their own output), and (b) non-generating, those stations which purchase practically all the power they sell. In this last class there were 12 stations which were holding generating equipment classed as auxiliary plant equipment. Seven of them purchased all their electric energy and the remaining five generated only 2,364,000 kilowatt hours during 1951. This explains the rather anomalous item in table 12 showing the output of "non-generating" stations.

Included in the report are statistics covering a few stations concerned primarily with other industries, such as mining, manufacturing of pulp and paper, etc., and which sell surplus power. For such plants the statistics pertaining to the central electric station phase of the industry have been segregated as far as possible. Equipment, which is not used primarily for the Central Electric Station Industry, is not shown in the current report, accounting for the drop in the number of units listed for commercial stations as compared with years prior to 1947 and a rise in some provinces in the average number of kw. hrs. generated per H.P. and per K.V.A. as shown in table 12. This applies especially in Saskatchewan, Alberta and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Stations are allowed to file returns for their fiscal years, which are not calendar years in all cases. Consequently, the output as recorded in this annual report will not coincide with the output for the twelve calendar months shown in the monthly reports. The various data, however, in the annual reports are for comparable periods. Moreover, the monthly does not include statistics for the smaller stations and shows the net amount of power generated<sup>x</sup> by reporting stations, whereas the annual excludes all power for company use. Further, for long term comparability, the monthly report retains the West Kootenay plants which were dropped from the annual in 1947, as their entire output was taken over by the purchasing company and is reported under the metal smelting and refining industry.

During 1951 primary power consumed in Canada (including all line losses) increased from 43,677,058,000 kilowatt hours in 1950 to 49,348,567,000 kilowatt hours, or by 13 per cent, while the consumption of secondary power rose from 2,893,384,000 kilowatt hours in 1950 to 3,136,711,000 or by 8.4 p.c., reflecting some easing in the supply situation.

Secondary power is off-peak or surplus power delivered as it is available. It is subject to interruption or variation daily and seasonally, and consequently is often sold at relatively low rates. The stations endeavour to keep their "secondary" customers advised as much in advance as possible of interruptions or reductions, which may be due to variations in water supply or in the demands of customers for primary power.

<sup>x</sup> Output less station use.

Primary power, also known in the industry as "firm power", is power delivered as and when demanded or required by the customer. Stations must be ready to deliver power to primary power customers up to the rate contracted for whenever the customer requires it, and consequently must have sufficient capacity or interconnections to take care of all such demands. In practice, all customers on a system do not require their maximum deliveries at the same time and generally there is a considerable difference hourly and daily in the rate at which the power plant must operate to produce the power as required. Most of the secondary power is sold to pulp and paper mills for the production of low pressure steam, where short interruptions of electric energy for the boilers can be tolerated without much inconvenience. Secondary sales are confined mainly to Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, with Quebec using over 60 p.c. of the total secondary consumed in Canada during 1951.

Based on monthly reports, the consumption of primary power has continued to increase steadily since September of 1946 and is currently double that month. Deliveries of secondary power had risen to a peak in 1946 but post war industrial activity and rearmament plus a steadily rising domestic demand reduced the amount of secondary power available to relatively low levels, with only 3,136,711,000 kilowatt hours consumed in Canada in 1951 and 3,742,967,000 in 1952. During 1952 there was a minor advance in secondary use over 1951 due to the near-record addition of new hydro and thermal plant capacity during 1952 and a currently good water supply, although increasing industrial and domestic requirements still threaten to strain existing facilities, particularly in Southern Ontario, where a vast expansion project is underway at Niagara and the St. Lawrence development is eagerly awaited.

During 1951, as illustrated on page 3, the pulp and paper industry continued as the largest overall consumer of electrical energy although the metal smelting and refining industry, of which the aluminium group is the leader, surpassed the pulp and paper industry as a customer of the central electric stations. Some 16.8 p.c. of central station output was delivered to the pulp and paper group compared with 17.4 p.c. in 1950, whereas the metal smelting and refining took 18.2 p.c. during 1951 against 18.7 p.c. in 1950. Residential customers used 7,726,114,000 kilowatt hours in 1951 compared with 6,750,303,000 in 1950 and some 234 p.c. above the 2,310,891,000 kilowatt hours used in 1939 - a remarkable growth in the period. Average used per domestic or residential customer rose 83.9 p.c. in the same comparison.

The net output of electric energy for secondary use in Canada each month is shown below:

SECONDARY POWER FOR USE IN CANADA

(Thousands of Kilowatt Hours)

Month	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
January	591,531	227,866	143,678	169,819	244,145
February	566,473	211,963	136,002	194,374	228,816
March	629,033	167,122	157,140	209,277	294,631
April	539,236	255,006	453,584	223,511	460,210
May	574,708	433,290	499,246	422,344	491,704
June	546,714	216,772	382,419	439,123	240,981
July	485,508	150,748	199,735	327,276	186,456
August	385,453	147,229	124,006	200,387	121,216
September	362,825	111,420	137,703	127,020	128,290
October	434,161	114,191	228,065	153,273	206,104
November	265,024	126,923	189,875	171,910	261,983
December	215,678	141,457	188,529	255,070	272,175
TOTAL	5,595,344	2,303,987	2,839,982	2,893,384	3,136,711

For the following table, data covering the first 7 groups were taken from the industrial census reports on the industries; the consumption for "other industries" was computed by deduction, and consequently is only approximate. Ferro-alloys and steel furnaces are included under the heading of Primary Iron and Steel, which also covers pig iron and rolling mills. Purchases and generation of mining companies, previously with "other industries", have been segregated since 1949.

DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED, 1951  
(Thousands of Kilowatt Hours)

Industries	Central Electric Station Power Purchased		Power Generated by the Industries for own use
	Total Central Electric Stn. Power	P.C. of Total Production	
Pulp and Paper .....	9,230,524	16.83	3,932,662
Primary Iron and Steel .....	2,179,611	3.97	215,642
Abrasives .....	1,121,261	2.04	-
Chemicals, industrial .....	3,129,489	5.71	126,434
Metal, Smelting & Refining .....	9,993,886	18.22	624,490
Other Manufacturing .....	5,588,479	10.19	1,469,866
Total Manufacturing .....	31,243,250	56.96	6,369,094
Mining .....	2,616,543	4.77	212,832
Other Industries .....	843,198	1.54	
Domestic Service (Residential) .....	7,726,114	14.09	5,485,184
Commercial Lighting .....	3,152,501	5.75	2,123,32
Municipal Power .....	795,233	1.45	
Street Lighting .....	320,722	0.58	
Free Service .....	71,444	0.13	
Exports to U.S.A. .....	2,375,522	4.33	
Losses .....	5,707,317	10.40	
TOTAL OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS	54,851,844	100.00	

Electricity is exported from Canada only under licence granted by the Standards Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the same has jurisdiction over the export duty, which has been imposed since April 1, 1925. During the calendar year ended December 31, 1951, this export duty amounted to \$712,654.40. The rate on electric energy exported is three one-hundredths of one cent per kilowatt hour.

Following is a table showing the quantities of power exported for the calendar years 1950 and 1951. The data for this table were compiled from the reports of the Director of the Standards Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

KILOWATT HOURS EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES  
(Calendar Years 1950 and 1951)

Company	Exported	Exported
	1950	1951
	Kw. Hrs.	Kw. Hrs.
Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario .....	361,458,100	392,036,000
" " " " " (surplus) - Niagara..	321,400,600	467,174,800
" " " " " " - Cornwall..	25,845,000	250,212,000
Quebec Hydro Commission (via Cedar Rapids Transmission).....	639,464,158	644,017,559
Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ltd. ....	264,955,389	303,659,737
" " " " " (surplus) .....	35,171,279	37,965,840
Ontario and Minnesota Power Company .....	36,867,000	39,340,000
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Company .....	N.B. 40,915,878	41,242,268
British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd.....	B.C. 191,878,084	188,185,858
Northport Power and Light Company .....	B.C. 51,670	-
West Kootenay Power and Light Company, Ltd. .....	-	42,866
Southern Canada Power Company .....	2,307,880	2,976,256
Northern British Columbia Power Company .....	B.C. 22,030	18,710
Fraser Companies, Ltd. .....	N.B. 5,211,900	8,318,900
Detroit and Windsor Subway Company .....	N.B. 316,600	325,300
Manitoba Power Commission .....	M.B. 1,068	6,134
TOTAL .....	1,925,866,636	2,375,522,228

\*From Monthly Figures (not revised)

Dept. of Trade & Commerce  
Statistical Report of the Standard  
Division for the Fiscal year ended  
March 31, 1952

Of the total Canadian output of 54,851,844,000 kilowatt hours in 1951, 52,955,002,000 kilowatt hours, or 96.5 per cent, were produced from water power, whereas only 1,680,322,000 kilowatt hours were produced by plants using only thermal engines and 216,520,000 kilowatt hours were produced by thermal auxiliary equipment in hydraulic plants and in "non-generating" stations.

Total hydraulic installations in all industries in Canada at the close of 1951, including active and inactive plants, as compiled by the Water Resources Division, Department of Resources and Development, were rated at 13,342,504 horse power, an increase of over three-quarters of a million horse-power in the year. The following table shows the available and developed water power in each province to the end of 1952.

POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPED WATER POWER IN CANADA

Province	Available 24-hour Power at 80% Efficiency - end of 1952		Turbine Installation December 31	
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow	At Ordinary Six Months Flow	1951	1952
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Newfoundland .....	958,500	2,754,000	279,160	292,660
Prince Edward Island .....	500	3,000	2,299	2,299
Nova Scotia .....	25,500	156,000	150,960	162,455
New Brunswick .....	123,000	334,000	132,911	135,511
Quebec .....	10,896,000	20,445,000	6,755,351	7,263,621
Ontario .....	5,407,000	7,261,000	3,718,505	3,948,466
Manitoba .....	3,333,000	5,562,000	596,400	716,900
Saskatchewan .....	550,000	1,120,000	111,835	111,835
Alberta .....	508,000	1,258,000	207,825	207,825
British Columbia .....	7,023,000	10,998,000	1,358,808	1,432,858
Yukon & Northwest Territories .....	382,500	814,000	28,450	31,450
CANADA .....	29,207,000	50,705,000	13,342,504	14,305,880

Hydro + Thermal 17,438,000

The horse power figures based on flow in columns 2 and 3 are estimated only upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual drop or head possible of concentration is definitely known or reasonably well established and represent only the minimum possibilities. Many remoter water-powers of greater or less capacity from coast to coast have not yet been recorded, which will considerably increase the totals. With the construction of storage basins and other regulating works, these potential power figures could be further increased. It is common practice, and feasible in most developments, to install equipment with capacity much greater than the theoretical continuous power of the waterfall and on this basis it is estimated that the maximum economic turbine installation capacity of the recorded water-powers of Canada was more than 65,000,000 horse power at the end of 1951. Vast reserves of power beckon industry still farther northward; the distance that power can be economically transmitted is being increased well beyond 300 miles, and more efficient use of capacity is being attained through system interconnections.

Figuratively, every Canadian has the miracle of an "electric horse" at his command to help him do his work, to light his way, to chill or cook his food, to power his machine, to drive his tram or train, to bring him music, video and entertainment, to turn night into day, and do a thousand and one things with incredible speed and efficiency. The miracle of electricity has made possible our relatively high standard of living and the tremendous development of the past half century. It has sired our huge pulp and paper, aluminium, chemical, smelting and refining, and electrical industries, atomic research, and so on. Its magic has tamed the wilderness and caused great towns and industries to rise where tiny villages stood. More than any one material factor, abundant electric power has made Canada industrially great and helped immeasurably to preserve us against aggression.

TABLE 1 - (Page 14) - COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1939 - 1951

In the period from 1939 to 1951 the revenues of central electric stations have climbed from \$151,880,969 to \$374,643,376, an increase of 146.7 p.c., while electric energy generated advanced from 28,338 million kilowatt hours to nearly 54,852 million or by almost 94 p.c. The number of customers served also rose appreciably in all classes, with domestic consumers, including farm service, numbering 2,951,988 in 1951, an increase of 1,328,316 or 82 p.c. over the 12 year span. Average consumption rose almost 84 p.c. in a similar comparison for domestic customers.

With the steady expansion of publicly-owned facilities, municipal, provincial and federal systems secured 57.25 p.c. of total revenues for 1951 compared with 39.07 p.c. in 1939. Revenues reported by all distributors from domestic service brought \$127,660,008 for 1951 compared with \$109,015,402 in 1950 and \$43,793,482 in 1939. Commercial lighting produced \$64,350,751 or \$6,983,667 more than in 1950 while large power users, such as paper mills, smelters and factories, paid \$153,194,798 in 1951 against \$130,399,267 during the preceding year.

Expenses reported, which include only the four items - wages, fuel, taxes and cost of power purchased advanced from \$233,475,040 in 1950 to \$264,006,022 in 1951. Reported taxes were up \$10,183,080 to \$42,006,610. Details are shown at the top of page 10, indicating a rise in municipal, provincial and federal taxes paid by both commercial and municipal stations over 1950. Salaries and wages totalled \$101,856,252 against \$88,988,681 as employees rose by 1,355 to 34,228. Cost of purchased power (interchanged between stations) increased from \$102,176,561 in 1950 to \$109,142,759. Fuel costs rose from \$10,486,268 to \$11,000,401.

Pole line mileage continued to advance steadily at 170,582 miles compared with 151,726 miles in 1950 and 72,132 miles in 1939. Customers numbered 3,439,750, an increase of 169,926 or 5.2 p.c. over 1950 and 77 p.c. over the 1939 figure. In the same span the population of Canada rose over 24 p.c. Domestic (including farm) customers represented almost 86 p.c. of the national total in 1951.

Generation by all reporting stations during 1951 totalled 54,851,844,000 kilowatt hours, of which 2,375,522,000 were exported to the United States. Imports were 8,956,000 kilowatt hours, mainly into British Columbia. Commercial stations generated 30,471,042,000 compared with 28,432,404,000 kilowatt hours in 1950 while municipal or publicly-owned stations accounted for 24,380,802,000 or 44.4 p.c. of the national total in 1951 against 41.4 p.c. in the preceding year. New installations and improved precipitation contributed to the general advance over 1950.

However, municipal or publicly-owned stations purchased considerable of the output of commercial stations at wholesale and distributed it to their widespread customers. This is particularly true of Western Quebec where commercial stations, such as those of Gatineau Power and Maclarens deliver a large part of their production across the Ottawa River to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission system. Revenues of municipal stations were \$214,493,777 in 1951 compared with \$160,149,599 for commercial stations and the municipal group had over twice as many customers as the commercial.

The total capacity of primary equipment in central station main plants registered an increase of about 9 p.c. from 1950, advancing 1,078,449 to 12,781,610 horse power. Primary here signifies water wheels and turbines, steam and internal combustion engines used to operate generators, which in turn are classed as secondary power equipment.

(Note) Some comparisons with years previous to 1947 are affected by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company taking over the West Kootenay central electric plants 2, 3, 4 and 5 in British Columbia and absorbing the plants and their output as part of the mining and smelting industrial group.

TABLE 2 - (Page 16) - DOMESTIC SERVICE, 1939 - 1951

This table illustrates the steady growth in the number of domestic customers, total consumption, revenue, average consumption per customer and in the annual average bill over the period from 1939 to 1951, for Canada and in each province. Contrasting with these advances in the industry is the noteworthy decrease in revenue per kilowatt hour - a unique exception in an era of steeply rising prices. This is confirmed by the annual index of cost of electricity for domestic service which dropped from 103.3 in 1939 (on the 1935-39 base of 100) to 94.3 in 1951. However, higher costs per unit of new installation, reconversion in Ontario, and increased costs of wages and materials have forced higher rate tariffs since 1949.

In all provinces the number of domestic customers, including farms, registered encouraging gains during this period, the percentage increases ranging from 61.5 p.c. in Ontario to 117.6 p.c. in New Brunswick. The greater use of electricity is illustrated by the considerable advance in the average kilowatt hours purchased per customer with the Canada total at 2,617 kw. hrs. for 1951 compared with only 1,423 in 1939 - a rise of almost 84 p.c. Ontario's consumption rose about 87 p.c. per domestic customer from an average of 1,909 to 3,568 kw. hrs., but the average bill increased only 63 p.c. The rate of consumption also climbed steadily in all other provinces with the Maritimes, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia registering large increases. Revenues from domestic sales totalled \$127,660,008 in 1951, 191.5 p.c. or \$83,866,526 above the \$43,793,482 reported for 1939 and \$18,644,606 more than in 1950. The average annual consumption per domestic customer varied widely between provinces, Manitoba still leading with a 1951 average of 4,813 kw. hrs., due mainly to flat rate water heaters, while New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island showed the lowest averages. Ontario was second with 3,568 kw. hrs. followed by British Columbia with 2,373 and Quebec with 1,748 kw. hrs.

Compared with the spectacular growth in consumption, the annual average bills registered moderate year to year increases over the past twelve years. The 1951 average bill stood at \$43.25 against \$26.97 for 1939, an increase of 60 p.c., whereas consumption per customer rose nearly 84 p.c. Provincial bills ranged from \$56.81 for Manitoba to \$33.41 for Quebec while average domestic service revenue per kilowatt hour in Canada was 1.65 cents in 1951, little changed from 1950 but 13 p.c. under the 1.9 cents per kilowatt hour received in 1939. The bills exclude federal, provincial or municipal taxes on electricity purchased. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta average revenues are affected by the higher costs of thermal generation from coal, etc., while the Manitoba revenue is lowest due to the widespread use of flat rate water heaters.

A comparison with other countries shows Canadians enjoy one of the lowest rates per kilowatt hour in the world. In the United States the average revenue per kilowatt hour sold to residential or domestic customers averaged 2.81 cents in 1951 against 1.65 cents per kilowatt hour in Canada. Commercial and industrial sales in the United States fetched 1.4 cents per kilowatt hour compared with 0.6 cents for Canada in the same year.

TABLE 3 - (Page 18) - POWER PLANTS

Generating stations are the individual power plants of the central electric organizations. Each building housing power-producing machinery is counted as a generating station. The commercial organizations

are companies or individuals selling electric energy and the municipal group includes urban and rural municipalities, provincial commissions, etc., selling power. Those generating power may operate from one to several power plants each, sometimes sited at different falls or rapids on the same river, e.g., the Gatineau, Saguenay, Ottawa, etc. The largest system serving 1,175 municipalities is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission which operated 64 hydraulic plants and 8 fuel-electric generating plants in 1951. The auxiliary or standby plants are thermal power equipment belonging to hydraulic systems or non-generating systems and are not included as generating stations.

Of the 647 plants reporting operations during 1951, 357 were hydraulic, principally in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, while 290 were thermal situated mainly in Saskatchewan and Alberta. However, the hydraulic stations generated almost 97 p.c. of the power produced in Canada during the year.

TABLE 4 - (Pages 20-21) - REVENUES

Central electric stations report a division of customers, consumption and revenue according to the following headings: (1) farm service, (2) domestic service, which includes lighting and all other residential uses, (3) commercial light, (4) power, small, 50kw. and under, (5) power, large, over 50 kw., (6) power, municipal, mainly used in municipal water pumping stations, (7) sales to distributing companies, and (8) street lighting; and also, the quantity of electricity supplied free to public buildings, company towns, etc.

The revenue is the gross revenue less cost of power, or is the revenue received from the consumers, except where power is purchased by a station in one province from a station in another province, the cost of such power is not deducted in computing provincial data, but is deducted in computing the national totals.

The average revenues per kilowatt hour sold are affected by many factors and are not always indicative of the relative costs for similar services. The averages for domestic services and for commercial lighting are for more or less identical services for each station, but even here the use of electric stoves, space heaters, flat rate water heaters, the source of supply, the firm power load, the market for off-peak and surplus power, and the cost of generation, transmission, and distribution all affect the rates. Domestic service data are discussed further at the end of the text. As might be expected, Quebec stations with their enormous sales to pulp and paper mills, aluminium plants, wholesale to Ontario, etc., showed a smaller proportion of revenue from domestic service than any other stations, excepting those in the Yukon - Northwest Territories, although greater in dollars than those in other provinces except Ontario. In computing the average total revenue per kilowatt hour, all line losses were included, but for domestic service and farm services, for commercial light, etc., line losses were not included, the consumptions for these services being measured at the consumers' meters. The average revenue per kilowatt hour consumed for each province is the revenue received from ultimate consumers within each province plus revenue received for power exported from the province, divided by the total kilowatt hours so sold, including all line losses. The average revenues per kilowatt hour for domestic service are affected by the consumption per customer and by the relative quantities used for lighting, cooking and water heaters, etc.; often different rates apply to these varied services. In most municipalities, when the consumption increases, the average cost per kilowatt hour to the consumer decreases. Also, where flat rates apply to water heaters, the average cost per kilowatt hour for all domestic services is reduced and, as the number of flat rate heaters is increased, the average for the municipality or province is decreased, unless offset by increases in rates elsewhere. The average revenue of 1.65 cents per kilowatt hour for all domestic service (or 1.56 cents with farm service excluded)

compares with an average of 2.81 cents in the United States, or 70 p.c. above the Canadian figure. About 73 p.c. of U.S. generation in 1951 was by steam and internal combustion engine compared with only 3.5 p.c. in Canada. The average revenues per horse power and per kilovolt ampere are affected by the classes of service and their relative importance in each province. Quebec stations sell large quantities of power to Ontario distributors. The Quebec stations are credited with the wholesale revenue and the Ontario stations with the retail revenue from this power. In computing the averages for Ontario stations, the equipment capacities shown in table 12 were increased one horse power for each 4,576 kilowatt hours imported from Quebec stations and one kilovolt ampere for each 6,136 kilowatt hours imported. This is only an estimate of the equipment and was based on the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's contracts with Quebec companies which call for 88 kilowatt hours per week for each horsepower purchased. It is probable this output may be a little too high for all the power imported from Quebec, and consequently the divisors are too small and the average revenues may be too high. This is also true in classes where the generating equipment is credited to other industries. However, it is not likely the errors are large and the adjusted averages are more nearly comparable with the averages for the other provinces than the unadjusted averages as shown in reports previous to 1936. The imports into other provinces are relatively so small that their effects on the averages would be negligible.

Provincial and municipal taxes on domestic bills, where imposed, have not been included as either revenue or expenses. In Quebec a 2 p.c. provincial tax was in effect while in Saskatchewan and British Columbia a sales tax of 3 p.c. was collected. (For further details see "Cost of Electricity for Domestic Service, etc. 1952" published by D. B. S.)

TABLE 5 - (Pages 22-23) - EXPENSES

This table includes only the four expense items, (1) salaries and wages, (2) fuel, (3) taxes and (4) cost of purchased power. The last is an intra-industry expense and might be omitted from the expenses of the industry as a whole. It shows, however, the extent of purchases of power by the different groups of stations. The cost of power item includes the cost to municipalities receiving their supply from provincial commissions as well as the interchange of power between generating stations and also between generating and non-generating. As explained above, the sales taxes on domestic bills have not been included in the taxes given in this table.

To supplement Table 5, the details of taxes reported by commercial and municipal stations follow on page 10. Only in the few cases, where the station absorbed the sales taxes, are such taxes included. Water rentals, also, are excluded. The Federal Unemployment Insurance Tax did not apply generally to utility employees until September 1, 1943, but apparently more stations than previously included the employer payments as a Federal tax in 1951. Similarly, all stations did not include under taxes, the federal and provincial taxes on gasoline used by their vehicles, etc. It is common practice to treat sales tax as part of the cost of the commodity. The Federal tax included income and excess profits tax, tax on exports of electricity, and the two mentioned above. The greater part of the municipal tax paid by municipal stations, was tax payments continued by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission on plants acquired from commercial stations, and in Quebec export taxes and other taxes paid by the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, principally to the City of Montreal. In addition, the Quebec Commission was obligated to contribute \$2,240,000 to the provincial Education Fund, which item was not reported as a tax until 1947. Total taxes reported by the industry during 1951, including the contribution of Quebec Hydro, were \$42,006,610. Commercial stations paid about 82 p.c. of the tax total while securing under 43 p.c. of total revenues for the industry.

REPORTED TAXES, 1951

Provinces	Commercial Stations				Municipal or Publicly-Owned Stations			
	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Total Taxes	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Total Taxes
Newfoundland .....	27,219	34,704	347,902	409,825	-	-	240	240
P. E. Island .....	30,471	4,669	55,916	91,056	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	578,665	118,056	963,439	1,660,160	91,048	1,390	2,923	95,361
New Brunswick .....	86,536	36,294	225,339	348,169	1,278	1,509	2,014	4,801
Quebec .....	3,027,247	5,152,456	11,907,122	20,086,825	771,120	3,294,803	150,717	4,216,640
Ontario .....	515,888	245,767	1,398,409	2,160,064	1,049,507	281,077	1,118,385	2,448,969
Manitoba .....	194,326	4,073	24,866	223,265	158,234	-	28,878	187,112
Saskatchewan .....	41,940	10,264	162,905	215,109	107,890	-	-	107,890
Alberta .....	96,645	201,793	1,864,782	2,163,220	355,548	-	4,559	360,107
British Columbia .....	716,800	652,535	5,741,170	7,110,505	82,803	7,251	223	90,277
Yukon & N.W.T. .....	2,851	1,365	22,799	27,015	-	-	-	-
Total .....	5,318,588	6,461,976	22,714,649	34,495,213	2,617,428	3,586,030	1,307,939	7,511,397
Total-Commercial Stns.	5,318,588	6,461,976	22,714,649	34,495,213				
" -Municipal "	2,617,428	3,586,030	1,307,939	7,511,397				
Total .....	7,936,016	10,048,006	24,022,588	42,006,610				

TABLE 6 (Pages 24-25) - EMPLOYEES

There was an increase of 1,355 employees during the year with all provinces, excepting the Maritime Provinces, reporting heavier employment. The total at 34,228 included 11,734 in commercial and 22,494 employees in municipal stations. Some 26,620 were engaged in generating stations and 7,608 in non-generating or distributive organizations. Employment totals are based on the average number of employees per month. The decline in New Brunswick was mostly in the salaried group of Municipal Stations and due in part to an overstatement in the Commission's report for 1950.

On a provincial basis, 41.4 p.c. of the national total were employed in Ontario, 24.5 p.c. in Quebec, 8.4 p.c. in British Columbia, 0.2 p.c. in Yukon-N.W.T., 15.6 p.c. on the Prairies and 9.9 p.c. in the Atlantic Provinces. Some 12,454 employees were on salaries while 21,774 were on wages. Among the generating stations, hydraulic operations required 23,041 employees, while fuel stations producing but 3.5 p.c. of the electric energy generated during 1951 employed 3,579 persons, indicating one reason for higher unit costs in thermal plants.

TABLE 7 (Pages 26-27) - CUSTOMERS

As outlined under Table 4, stations report a segregation of customers into seven classes, but in the past many stations included farm customers with domestic customers, and in the Bureau's reports all customers in these two classes consequently were combined under "Domestic Customers". On Page 11 is a table giving the farm customers as reported, together with the respective consumptions and revenues received from them. Such revenues do not include taxes paid by the consumer, as previously explained. Due to the increasing activity and interest in rural electrification, it is probable that current data are more comprehensive than

previously reported. Farm customers added during 1951 totalled 32,618 and the total at 336,345 was up 10.7 p.c. over 1950. Farm and residential services are combined under "Domestic" in tables 2, 4, 7 and 12 as in previous years for comparative purposes. The relatively large number of farm customers and the low average revenue per kilowatt hour in Ontario reflects the assistance given by the Ontario Government to this class of service. The number of farm customers in Ontario for years previous to 1944 included rural customers in hamlets. With over 623,000 occupied farms in Canada (on the 1951 Census basis) the total of 336,345 farm customers indicates that 54 p.c. enjoyed the benefits of power line service at the end of 1951 compared with about four-fifths of the farms in the United States. However, many other Canadian farms generate their own electricity by the use of engines, windmills, etc. The continued extension of farm electrification, represents a great potential market for electrical appliances and equipment, as well as power. Between 1941 and 1951 the number of gasoline engines used for power purposes on Canadian farms increased 9 per cent from 168,225 to 183,041. At the same time the number of electric motors rose 238 per cent from 58,192 to 196,681. Electricity is the cheapest and most versatile and efficient help the farmer can hire.

FARM SERVICE, 1951

Province	Number of Customers	Kilowatt Hours Consumed	Revenue	Kw. Hrs. per Customer	Average(1) Annual Bill	Revenue(1) per Kw. Hr.	P.C. of Total Farm Service Consumption
Prince Edward Island ...	3,956	(000) 3,292	\$ 190,181	832	\$ 48.07	\$ 5.8	% 0.47
Nova Scotia .....	21,433	18,397	759,475	858	35.43	4.1	2.62
New Brunswick .....	x 134,085	28,083	1,659,719	824	48.69	5.9	4.01
Quebec .....	90,492	93,772	3,105,925	1,036	34.32	3.3	13.37
Ontario .....	127,595	422,296	8,351,550	3,310	65.45	2.0	60.23
Manitoba .....	23,777	58,841	1,684,036	2,475	70.83	2.9	8.39
Saskatchewan .....	5,594	7,084	478,404	1,266	85.52	6.8	1.01
Alberta .....	11,415	28,088	822,999	2,461	72.10	2.9	4.01
British Columbia .....	17,998	41,278	931,110	2,293	51.73	2.3	5.89
Canada .....	336,345	701,131	17,983,399	2,085	53.47	2.6	100.00

(1) Federal, Provincial and Municipal taxes on the electricity purchased are not included.

x Revised basis, not comparable with years previous to 1948.

Note: No farm service reported separately in Yukon - N.W.T. or Newfoundland.

TABLE 8 - POLE LINE MILEAGE - (Pages 28-29)

Transmission and distribution lines are combined in this table and a division has been made showing the mileage on steel towers and poles, wooden poles, concrete poles and in submarine and underground cables. The last includes systems in cities and lines laid in trenches along the roadside serving rural customers. The steel towers and steel poles are used almost exclusively for high voltage transmission lines and only Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba had extensive mileages.

TABLES 9 - 10 - 11 - 14 - EQUIPMENT - (Pages 28-33, 38-39)

The equipment of the power houses has been divided into two classes: main plant, and auxiliary, or

standby equipment. The auxiliary plant equipment includes all steam engines and turbines and internal combustion engines and dynamos driven by them in hydro-electric stations and all the equipment in non-generating stations. All other equipment is classed as main plant equipment and includes water wheels and turbines and generators driven by them in hydro-electric stations and all equipment in plants using thermal equipment only. It is quite possible that some of the fuel stations have equipment held as standby equipment for use in emergencies only or for occasional peaks and also that some hydraulic stations have hydraulic equipment similarly held, but it is all classified as main plant equipment. Although a few of the hydro-electric stations use their steam equipment during periods of low water and during periods of heavy demand, the greater part of it is held strictly in reserve for emergencies, only 214,156,000 kilowatt hours being generated during the year by this auxiliary equipment. As mentioned on page 1, equipment which is not used primarily for the central electric station industry has been omitted from the current compilation.

TABLE 12 - ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED - (Pages 34-35)

The electric energy generated is the output at the power plants less power used for the operation of the plants, and consequently includes all transformer and line losses entailed in delivering power to the ultimate consumers. The Kv.A. capacities shown were the rated dynamo capacities at the close of the year of both main and auxiliary plants of generating stations. The ratios indicate the relative position of the supply to the demand on a kilowatt hour basis. This ratio is affected by other factors; One is the relationship of installed capacity to water available for hydraulic plants. This changes from month to month and from year to year, while another factor is the production and sale of secondary power. A market for secondary power makes possible a greater production of kilowatt hours per unit of capacity than a market of firm power only for the same installation. A few stations have found a market for their off-peak and surplus power by selling it for use in electric boilers and this class of sale grew quite rapidly, especially up to 1937. After the outbreak of the war the supply of surplus power was greatly reduced and, with war industries working twenty-four hours per day, the supply of off-peak power was also sharply curtailed so that sales of secondary power showed a steady increase up to the middle of 1943. However, they then began to increase and continued the upward trend throughout 1944, 1945 and 1946. Subsequent to August, 1946, declining amounts of secondary power were available and production, as reported monthly, dropped from 9,141,804,000 in 1946 to 6,233,861,000 kilowatt hours in 1947, and to a low of 2,610,308,000 in 1948, but recovered to \$3,894,178,000 in 1951 and to 4,597,636,000 in 1952 as supply conditions improved with the addition of new plants and heavier snow and rainfall.

TABLE 13 - FUEL - (Pages 36-37)

Fuel used was principally domestic or local coal, oil and manufactured gas with stations in the Maritimes, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the largest users. The value of Canadian bituminous and sub-bituminous coal was 46.92 p.c. of the total fuel bill; fuel oil and diesel oil accounted for 31.25 p.c., and lignite coal, gasoline, gas, etc., the remainder. Fuel consumed was valued at \$11,000,401 compared with \$10,486,268 in 1950. All coal consumed cost an average of \$5.99 per ton as against \$5.54 one year earlier, while fuel and diesel oil rose from 8.74 cents to 9.39 cents a gallon. The consumption of natural gas in Alberta advanced from 5,285,631,000 cu. ft. in 1950 to 6,339,040,000 cu. ft. in 1951, an increase of 20 per cent. Coal costs per ton increased 101 p.c. since 1939 and oil about 37 p.c. per gallon. The use of gasoline continued to decline, there being only about half as much reported in 1951 as in 1950.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

In the following table, data on domestic customers are brought together and analysed. As might be

expected the areas with relatively high percentages of rural populations, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon - N.W.T. show the lowest number of customers per 100 population. The average cost per kilowatt hour is greatly affected by the nature of the use. Manitoba's low unit cost and high average consumption are influenced by flat rate water heaters and extensive use for cooking in Winnipeg; these induce high consumption per customer. There were also a large number of flat rate water heaters in Ontario. Further, where hydro-electric power is plentiful, the rates are generally low and the average consumption high. The very low percentage of total power used by domestic customers in Quebec is affected by large exports to Ontario and heavy consumption by pulp and paper, aluminium and other electric metallurgical plants. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the percentage used by domestic service is low, due to the large mining and smelting consumption relative to population.

During 1951 domestic customers in Ontario consumed 53.7 per cent of the total power used by all domestic customers in Canada, whereas the population of this province was less than a third of the total for the nation.

The average bills do not include federal, provincial and municipal sales taxes paid by the consumers.

(1)  
**DOMESTIC SERVICE**  
1951

Province	Number of Customers		Average Bill for Year	Average per Kilowatt Hour	Average Annual Consumption		Consumption by Domestic Service	
	Total	Per 100 Population			Per Customer	Per Capita	P.C. of (2) total Power used in Province	P.C. of total Domestic Power used in Canada
Newfoundland	34,457	9.53	\$ 33.74	2.41	1,401	134	29.15	0.62
P. E. Island	10,624	10.80	\$ 55.20	5.11	1,080	117	39.69	0.15
Nova Scotia	128,322	19.97	\$ 40.98	3.12	1,312	262	14.70	2.18
New Brunswick	101,151	19.61	\$ 46.35	4.23	1,095	215	12.32	1.43
Quebec	820,705	20.24	\$ 33.41	1.91	1,748	354	4.01	18.56
Ontario	1,162,711	25.29	\$ 44.64	1.25	3,568	902	14.55	53.70
Manitoba	157,795	20.32	\$ 56.81	1.18	4,813	978	23.98	9.83
Saskatchewan	99,260	11.93	\$ 56.71	3.70	1,531	183	14.83	1.97
Alberta	143,962	15.32	\$ 43.80	3.16	1,384	212	16.15	2.58
British Columbia	291,165	24.99	\$ 53.48	2.25	2,373	593	26.68	8.94
Yukon & N.W.T.	1,836	7.31	\$ 94.01	6.45	1,458	107	3.76	0.04
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,951,988</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>\$ 43.25</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(1) Includes Farm Customers.

(2) Including line and transformer losses.



TABLEAU 1 - SOMMAIRE COMPARATIF, 1939 - 1951

	1946	1945	1943	1941	1939	DONNEES PRINCIPALES PAR CLASSES D'USINES
						USINES ELECTRIQUES (Génératrices)
600 305 295 397 203	600 302 298 392 208	622 322 300 425 197		607 313 294 424 183	611 313 298 427 184	Total ..... Hydrauliques ..... A combustible ..... Commerciales ..... Municipales .....
226,096,273 108,668,772 117,427,501 192,214,412 33,881,861	215,105,473 101,672,511 113,432,962 183,227,685 31,877,788	204,801,508 124,730,993 80,070,515 175,217,757 29,583,751		186,018,040 111,851,778 74,166,262 157,283,409 28,734,631	151,880,969 92,535,049 59,345,920 127,483,222 24,397,747	REGETTES (1)  Total ..... Commerciales ..... Municipales ..... Génératrices ..... Non-génératrices .....
156,708,176 67,664,274 89,043,902 100,708,844 55,999,332	135,104,091 60,893,580 74,210,511 83,336,610 51,767,481	135,555,469 72,579,621 62,975,848 81,500,674 54,054,795		117,758,977 60,561,621 57,197,356 69,148,513 48,610,464	91,982,372 42,471,534 49,510,838 51,570,137 40,412,235	DEPENSES (2)  Total ..... Commerciales ..... Municipales ..... Génératrices ..... Non-génératrices .....
89,231 33,184 56,047 71,936 17,295	83,178 31,117 52,061 66,694 16,484	78,063 32,085 45,978 61,710 16,353		77,253 31,442 45,811 61,495 15,758	72,132 30,288 41,844 57,084 15,048	LIGNES SUR POTEAUX  Total ..... Commerciales ..... Municipales ..... Génératrices ..... Non-génératrices .....
2,476,830 2,104,549 306,592 50,254	2,333,230 1,987,360 285,402 46,955	2,164,861 1,848,080 259,640 44,948		2,081,270 1,755,917 268,977 44,071	1,941,663 1,623,672 262,590 43,896	ABONNES  Total ..... Service domestique (3) ..... Eclairage commercial ..... Force motrice (petite) .....
11,846 887 2,702	10,955 - 2,558	9,772 - 2,421		9,934 - 2,371	9,267 - 2,238	Force motrice (grosse) ..... Energie (municipale) ..... Eclairage des rues .....
826,091 1,650,739 1,354,763 1,122,067	766,554 1,566,676 1,256,095 1,077,135	1,005,316 1,159,545 1,129,272 1,035,589		954,906 1,126,364 1,079,233 1,002,037	889,418 1,052,245 998,067 943,596	Usines commerciales ..... Usines municipales ..... Usines génératrices ..... Usines non-génératrices .....
41,736,987 26,997,716 14,739,271	40,130,054 25,530,857 14,599,197	40,479,593 31,082,239 9,397,354		33,317,663 24,793,715 8,523,948	28,338,030 21,290,930 7,047,100	ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE GENEREE  Total Kw. heures générées (milliers) ..... Commercial ..... Municipale .....
40,692,395 1,044,592	39,131,020 999,034	39,660,312 819,281		32,628,930 688,733	27,829,017 509,013	Produit par l'eau ..... Produit par le combustible .....
2,481,631 9,527	2,646,435 15,916	2,545,038 599		2,354,229 670	1,908,756 666	Exportations d'électricité aux Etats-Unis (milliers) ..... Kw. h. Importations d'électricité des Etats-Unis (milliers) ..... Kw. h.
9,825,459 6,301,996 3,523,463	9,666,947 6,294,121 3,372,826	9,602,794 7,239,936 2,362,858		8,157,585 5,917,160 2,240,425	7,607,122 5,385,632 2,221,490	MACHINERIE DANS LES USINES GENERATRICES (Usines principales seulement) Total force motrice primaire ..... H.P. Dans les usines commerciales ..... H.P. Dans les usines municipales ..... H.P.
8,162,896 5,233,480 2,929,416	8,035,767 5,227,037 2,808,730	7,982,027 6,074,895 1,907,132		6,851,785 5,054,727 1,797,058	6,435,416 4,654,745 1,780,671	Total force motrice secondeaire ..... Kv. A. Dans les usines commerciales ..... Kv. A. Dans les usines municipales ..... Kv. A.
176,253 149,462	173,312 146,556	194,822 166,010		194,651 166,021	194,139 165,785	OUTILLAGE D'USINES AUXILIAIRES  Force motrice primaire ..... H.P. Force motrice secondaire ..... Kv. A.

Remarques: Les données sur le capital n'ont pas été recueillies à partir de 1943, alors que le total était de \$1,778,224,640.

(1) Le coût de l'énergie échangée entre stations est exclu du revenu des stations en faisant l'achat (voir p. 8).

(2) Incluent gages, coût de l'énergie, combustible et taxes, mais non les autres dépenses.

(3) L'éclairage des fermes est inclus dans l'éclairage domestique.

(4) Revueé.





TABLE 3 - ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS, 1951

	Canada	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	
TOTAL NUMBER OF GENERATING STATIONS .....	647	19	7	51	16	99	
Per cent of total for Canada .....	100.00	2.94	1.08	7.88	2.47	15.30	
COMMERCIAL .....	377	18	6	21	6	76	
Hydraulic .....	202	18	3	14	4	69	
Fuel .....	175	-	3	7	2	7	
MUNICIPAL .....	270	1	1	30	10	23	
Hydraulic .....	155	-	-	23	2	22	
Fuel .....	115	1	1	7	8	1	
With water wheels and turbines .....	357	18	5	37	6	91	
With steam engines only .....	14	-	-	-	-	1	
With steam turbines only .....	33	-	1	7	3	1	
With gas or oil engines only .....	237	1	3	5	6	6	
With both steam engines and turbines .....	3	-	-	1	1	-	
With both steam and gas or oil engines .....	3	-	-	1	-	-	
With alternating current dynamos only .....	575	19	6	51	15	99	
With direct current dynamos only .....	65	-	1	-	1	-	
With both alternating and direct current dynamos ..	7	-	-	-	-	-	
COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS .....	x 357	8	4	16	13	81	
Number generating power .....	227	7	3	11	6	34	
Number buying power for redistribution .....	130	1	1	5	7	47	
MUNICIPALITIES .....	x 493	1	1	21	10	36	
Number generating power .....	84	1	1	6	2	13	
Number buying power for redistribution .....	409	-	-	15	8	23	
AUXILIARY PLANTS .....	74	5	2	5	6	10	
To hydraulic stations .....	62	4	2	2	2	9	
To non-generating stations .....	12	1	-	3	4	1	

X - Organizations operating in two or more provinces are shown under provinces, but are included in total as only one organization.

TABLE 3 - USINES GENERATRICES, 1951

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Tukon and N.W.T.	
141	9	118	93	86	8	NOMBRE D'USINES GENERATRICES .....
21.79	1.39	18.24	14.38	13.29	1.24	Pourcentage du total pour le Canada .....
44	3	62	84	51	6	COMMERCIALES .....
38	2	1	17	33	3	Hydrauliques .....
6	1	61	67	18	3	A combustible .....
97	6	56	9	35	2	MUNICIPALES .....
90	4	-	-	13	1	Hydrauliques .....
7	2	56	9	22	1	A combustible .....
128	6	1	17	46	4	Avec roues et turbines hydrauliques .....
3	1	-	5	4	-	Avec machines à vapeur seulement .....
3	-	5	7	6	-	Avec turbines à vapeur seulement .....
7	2	111	64	28	4	Avec moteurs à gaz ou à pétrole seulement .....
-	-	1	-	-	-	Avec machines et turbines à vapeur à la fois .....
-	-	-	-	2	-	Avec machines à vapeur à gaz et à pétrole .....
137	9	75	76	80	8	Avec dynamos à courant alternatif seulement .....
2	-	43	14	4	-	Avec dynamos à courant direct seulement .....
2	-	-	3	2	-	Avec dynamos à courant alternatif et direct .....
55	9	65	60	44	9	USINES COMMERCIALES .....
27	2	62	44	29	6	Nombre d'usines génératrices .....
28	7	3	16	15	3	Nombre d'usines achetant de l'électricité pour la revendre ..
349	9	29	16	22	1	MUNICIPALITES .....
19	4	22	8	9	1	Nombre d'usines génératrices .....
330	5	7	8	13	-	Nombre d'usines achetant de l'électricité pour la revendre ..
14	2	-	8	21	1	USINES AUXILIAIRES .....
13	1	-	8	21	-	Aux usines hydrauliques .....
1	1	-	-	-	1	Aux usines non-génératrices .....

X - Les compagnies exploitant des usines dans deux ou plusieurs provinces sont inscrites au chapitre des provinces, mais n'apparaissent qu'une fois dans le total.

TABLE 4 - REVENUE, 1951<sup>b</sup>

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
REVENUE FROM SALE OF ELECTRIC ENERGY .....						
For domestic service .....	374,643,376 ✓	2,693,412 ✓	1,216,437	14,555,900	10,425,979	129,714,113
For commercial light .....	127,660,006	1,162,483	586,456	5,258,257	4,688,817	27,420,175
For power (small) .....	64,350,751	499,191	433,135	2,846,253	1,775,950	15,607,975
For power (large) .....	17,064,924	196,021	29,317	1,792,122	888,153	3,028,517
For power (municipal) .....	153,194,798	773,669	122,112	4,302,626	2,728,168	80,823,403
For street lighting .....	5,072,407	2,589	19,853	52,468	86,803	1,164,308
	7,300,488	59,459	25,554	304,174	258,088	1,669,735
REVENUE OF COMMERCIAL STATIONS .....	160,149,599	2,680,888	924,921	10,521,568	2,903,430	83,142,461
Non-generating .....	4,441,968	6,177	1,775	894,562	935,362	856,723
Generating .....	156,707,631	2,674,711	923,146	9,627,006	1,968,078	82,285,738
✓ Hydraulic .....	141,396,362	2,674,711	40,958	2,263,766	1,632,830	81,942,046
✓ Fuel .....	14,311,269	-	882,188	7,363,241	135,248	343,692
REVENUE OF MUNICIPAL STATIONS .....	214,493,777	12,524	291,516	4,034,332	7,522,549	46,671,662
Non-generating .....	41,356,960	-	-	829,367	1,181,453	1,329,093
Generating .....	173,136,817	12,524	291,516	3,204,965	6,341,096	46,242,569
Hydraulic .....	151,247,004	-	-	3,013,706	665,111	46,223,091
Fuel .....	21,889,813	12,524	291,518	191,260	5,775,986	19,468
Revenue of non-generating stations .....	46,798,928	6,177	1,775	1,723,929	2,116,805	2,185,816
Revenue of generating stations .....	328,844,448	2,687,236	1,214,662	12,831,971	8,309,174	127,828,297
Hydraulic .....	292,643,366	2,674,711	40,958	6,277,470	2,397,941	127,165,137
Fuel .....	36,201,082	12,524	1,173,704	7,554,601	5,911,233	363,180
Average revenue per H.P. of primary power .....	29.31	37.68	56.29	46.31	54.29	20.42
Average revenue per H.P. in main and auxiliary plants ..	28.76	37.17	55.27	44.92	51.93	20.28
Average revenue per Kw.A. of dynamo capacity.....	35.46	44.82	70.04	53.57	63.18	24.29
Average revenue per Kw.A. in main and auxiliary plants ..	34.76	44.17	69.00	53.13	60.60	24.11
Average revenue per domestic service customer .....	43.25	35.74	55.20	40.98	48.35	33.41
Average revenue per commercial light customer .....	158.76	140.14	193.97	157.84	145.65	149.51
Average revenue per small power customer .....	278.28	465.61	488.62	462.24	801.32	222.85
Average revenue per large power customer .....	9,363.99	6,393.96	9,393.23	13,834.81	15,326.79	30,684.66
Average revenue per kilowatt hour consumed ..... cents	0.68	1.56	3.71	1.64	1.35	0.44
Average revenue per kilowatt hour - domestic and farm service..cents	1.66	2.41	6.11	3.12	4.23	1.91
Average revenue per kilowatt hour - commercial light "	2.04	3.00	4.30	3.70	3.19	1.98

<sup>a</sup> Gross revenue less cost of power interchanged between stations.<sup>b</sup> Affected by power purchased from another province.

X Adjusted for power purchased from Quebec plants.

TABLEAU 4 - RECETTES, 1961<sup>b</sup>

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Tukon and N.W.T.	
143,951,584	19,377,544	13,575,957	18,078,424	37,030,814	931,179	RECETTES PROVENANT DE LA VENTE D'ELECTRICITE .....
51,900,489	8,964,554	5,628,742	6,305,129	15,572,304	172,502	Pour éclairage domestique .....
21,142,600	3,742,972	3,514,703	5,077,088	9,517,747	193,237	Pour éclairage commercial .....
4,841,439	748,044	1,240,580	2,102,817	2,338,097	59,817	Pour force motrice (petite) .....
60,075,587	5,340,050	2,619,481	3,932,932	8,892,267	492,470	Pour force motrice (grosse) .....
3,074,747	198,866	178,214	229,362	64,223	2,964	Pour pouvoir municipal .....
3,118,822	385,058	394,237	431,098	646,176	10,089	Pour éclairage des rues .....
10,973,989	9,468,466	2,288,085	10,045,601	30,061,350	550,365	RECETTES DES USINES COMMERCIALES .....
3,330,508	1,289,941	18,973	161,476	119,369	112,933	Non-génératrices .....
7,643,481	8,178,525	2,267,122	9,884,125	29,931,981	437,462	Génératrices .....
7,090,208	8,048,355	851,409	6,786,416	29,681,289	298,109	Hydrauliques .....
563,273	130,170	1,415,713	3,097,709	250,692	139,343	A combustible .....
132,977,595	8,909,078	11,289,882	8,032,823	6,979,464	380,794	RECETTES DES USINES MUNICIPALES .....
40,205,646	4,705,697	1,635,793	2,656,815	1,367,350	-	Non-génératrices .....
92,771,949	6,205,381	9,558,069	5,376,008	5,612,114	380,794	Génératrices .....
92,668,498	6,091,099	-	-	6,310,837	329,821	Hydrauliques .....
102,451	112,282	9,658,069	5,376,008	301,277	50,973	A combustible .....
43,536,154	5,995,638	1,652,766	2,818,291	1,486,719	112,933	Recettes des usines non-génératrices .....
100,415,430	13,381,906	11,923,191	15,280,133	35,544,096	818,246	Recettes des usines génératrices .....
99,759,706	13,159,454	851,409	6,786,416	34,992,126	627,930	Hydrauliques .....
655,724	242,452	11,071,782	8,473,717	551,969	190,316	A combustible .....
X 29.53	32.48	37.31	50.74	42.86	81.53	Moyenne de recettes par H.P. de machinerie primaire ....
X 28.92	31.83	37.31	48.17	40.27	80.40	Moyenne de recettes par H.P. de machinerie principale et auxiliaire .....
X 37.39	43.48	45.65	50.14	50.39	93.34	Moyenne de recettes par Kv.A. de capacité de dynamos ...
X 36.53	42.05	45.65	56.98	47.53	91.96	Moyenne de recettes par Kv.A. de capacité des dynamos, usines principales et auxiliaires ..
44.64	56.81	56.71	43.80	53.48	94.01	Moyenne de recettes par abonnés d'éclairage domestique..
160.65	151.56	154.59	165.85	206.41	474.78	Moyenne de recettes par abonnés d'éclairage commercial..
270.18	129.49	352.24	254.68	380.92	575.16	Moyenne de recettes par abonnés pour petite force motrice
13,880.58	981.27	6,412.16	2,314.85	7,982.29	13,879.72	Moyenne de recettes par abonnés pour grosse force motrice
0.66	0.64	1.59	1.79	1.55	1.46	Moyenne de recettes par Kw.heure ..... cents
1.26	1.18	3.70	3.18	2.25	6.45	Moyenne de recettes par Kw.heure - service domestique et de ferme ..... cents
1.46	1.89	4.18	3.89	2.82	9.00	Moyenne de recettes par Kw.heure - service commercial "

<sup>b</sup> Revenu brut moins le coût de l'énergie échangée entre stations.

/ Affecté par énergie achetée d'une autre province.

X Adjusté pour achats de courant des usines de Québec.

TABLE 5 - EXPENSES, 1951 /

	Canada	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b> .....	264,006,022	1,483,537	780,884	12,427,643	7,841,793	68,544,668	
Per cent of total for Canada .....	100.00	0.56	0.30	4.71	2.97	25.96	
Salaries and wages .....	101,856,252	946,230	330,634	3,799,151	2,926,158	23,334,962	
Fuel .....	11,000,401	24,995	361,155	2,806,213	1,649,765	179,059	
Taxes (X) .....	42,006,610	410,085	91,056	1,755,521	352,970	24,303,465	
Cost of power .....	109,142,759	102,247	8,039	4,066,758	2,912,902	20,727,182	
 <b>TOTAL EXPENSES FOR COMMERCIAL STATIONS</b> .....	 98,694,997	 1,488,684	 617,090	 9,281,432	 2,262,677	 47,564,310	
Salaries and wages .....	33,233,802	936,898	284,134	2,773,723	492,425	15,488,774	
Fuel .....	4,899,034	17,716	233,861	2,530,108	19,237	166,955	
Taxes (X) .....	34,495,213	409,825	91,066	1,660,160	348,169	20,086,825	
Cost of power .....	26,066,948	102,247	8,039	2,317,441	1,402,846	11,821,756	
 Non-generating stations .....	 9,079,611	 5,793	 1,475	 1,343,269	 1,830,158	 727,953	
Generating stations .....	89,615,386	1,462,891	615,615	7,938,163	432,519	46,836,357	
Hydraulic stations .....	78,508,025	1,462,891	20,476	1,077,347	346,662	46,603,497	
Fuel stations .....	11,107,361	-	595,139	6,860,818	85,857	232,860	
 <b>TOTAL EXPENSES FOR MUNICIPAL STATIONS</b> .....	 165,311,025	 14,853	 163,794	 3,146,211	 5,578,116	 20,980,358	
Salaries and wages .....	68,622,450	7,334	46,500	1,025,428	2,433,733	7,846,188	
Fuel .....	8,101,367	7,279	117,294	276,105	1,630,526	12,104	
Taxes (X) .....	7,511,397	240	-	95,361	4,801	4,216,640	
Cost of power .....	83,075,811	-	-	1,749,317	1,510,056	8,905,426	
 Non-generating stations .....	 76,923,060	 -	 -	 1,716,443	 1,674,444	 1,248,547	
Generating stations .....	88,387,965	14,853	163,794	1,429,768	3,904,672	19,731,811	
Hydraulic stations .....	78,005,008	-	-	842,296	110,854	19,727,856	
Fuel stations .....	12,382,957	14,853	163,794	587,473	3,793,818	3,955	
 <b>TOTAL EXPENSES FOR NON-GENERATING STATIONS</b> ...	 88,002,671	 5,793	 1,475	 3,059,712	 3,504,602	 1,976,500	
Salaries and wages .....	20,361,988	2,000	124	687,120	575,876	688,543	
Fuel .....	26,110	-	-	-	5,883	-	
Taxes (X) .....	1,620,939	-	-	236,064	208,739	4,474	
Cost of power .....	63,993,634	3,793	1,351	2,136,528	2,714,094	1,283,483	
 <b>TOTAL EXPENSES FOR GENERATING STATIONS</b> .....	 178,003,351	 1,477,744	 779,409	 9,367,951	 4,337,191	 66,568,168	
Salaries and wages .....	81,494,284	944,230	330,510	3,112,031	2,350,282	22,646,419	
Fuel .....	10,974,281	24,995	361,155	2,806,213	1,643,870	179,059	
Taxes (X) .....	40,385,671	410,065	91,056	1,519,457	144,231	24,298,991	
Cost of power .....	45,149,125	98,454	8,688	1,930,230	198,808	19,443,699	
 Hydraulic stations .....	 164,513,033	 1,462,891	 20,476	 1,919,842	 457,516	 68,331,353	
Fuel stations .....	23,490,318	14,853	758,933	7,448,289	3,879,675	236,815	

(X) Sales tax not included (see page 9).

/ Includes only the four items listed.

TABLE 5 - DEPENSES, 1951 /

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Tukon and N.W.T.	
123,940,284	9,550,381	8,065,777	10,514,426	20,463,273	393,376		<b>TOTAL DES DEPENSES .....</b>
46,95	3,62	3,05	3,98	7,75	0,15		Pourcentage du total pour le Canada .....
45,900,714	6,103,827	3,722,990	3,929,431	10,676,916	185,239		Salaires et gages .....
972,079	83,120	2,503,627	1,396,150	992,595	41,645		Combustible .....
4,609,033	410,377	322,999	2,523,327	7,200,782	27,015		Taxes (I) .....
72,458,458	2,953,037	1,516,161	2,665,518	1,592,980	139,477		Achat d'énergie électrique .....
11,568,828	3,082,448	1,524,737	6,004,149	15,195,531	325,111		<b>TOTAL DES DEPENSES POUR LES USINES COMMERCIALES .....</b>
1,876,229	1,315,105	622,927	2,436,788	6,877,945	127,876		Salaires et gages .....
330,764	28,681	468,530	607,939	464,500	30,743		Combustible .....
2,160,064	223,265	216,109	2,163,220	7,110,505	27,015		Taxes (I) .....
7,202,771	1,515,397	18,171	796,222	742,581	139,477		Achat d'énergie électrique .....
3,203,504	1,577,267	20,830	87,599	158,196	123,567		Usines non-génératrices .....
8,385,324	1,505,181	1,303,907	5,916,550	15,037,335	201,544		Usines génératrices .....
8,042,298	1,427,926	456,676	4,122,950	14,885,714	61,590		Usines hydrauliques .....
323,028	77,256	847,231	1,793,600	151,621	139,954		Usines à combustible .....
112,371,456	6,487,913	6,741,040	4,510,277	5,267,742	68,265		<b>TOTAL DES DEPENSES POUR LES USINES MUNICIPALES .....</b>
44,025,485	4,788,722	3,100,063	1,492,663	3,798,971	57,363		Salaires et gages .....
641,315	54,439	2,035,097	788,211	528,095	10,902		Combustible .....
2,448,969	167,112	107,890	360,107	90,277	-		Taxes (I) .....
65,255,687	1,437,640	1,497,990	1,869,296	850,399	-		Achat d'énergie électrique .....
63,066,050	4,009,398	1,487,786	2,661,218	1,069,194	-		Usines non-génératrices .....
49,316,426	2,458,515	5,253,264	1,849,059	4,198,548	68,265		Usines génératrices .....
49,267,547	2,409,029	-		3,601,354	46,073		Usines hydrauliques .....
47,879	49,466	5,253,264	1,849,059	597,194	22,192		Usines à combustible .....
66,289,534	5,586,665	1,608,616	2,748,817	1,227,390	123,567		<b>TOTAL DES DEPENSES DES USINES NON-GENERATRICES .....</b>
14,651,623	2,586,050	202,123	635,595	507,302	25,632		Salaires et gages .....
19,692	-	-	-	-	525		Combustible .....
798,860	50,157	107,890	186,036	12,394	16,323		Taxes (I) .....
50,789,359	2,950,458	1,198,603	1,927,184	907,694	81,087		Achat d'énergie électrique .....
67,680,750	3,963,696	6,557,161	7,785,609	19,235,883	289,809		<b>TOTAL DES DEPENSES DES USINES GENERATRICES .....</b>
31,249,091	3,517,777	3,520,867	3,293,836	10,369,614	159,807		Salaires et gages .....
952,387	83,120	2,503,627	1,396,150	992,595	41,120		Combustible .....
3,810,173	360,220	216,109	2,337,289	7,188,388	10,692		Taxes (I) .....
21,669,099	2,579	317,568	738,334	685,286	58,390		Achat d'énergie électrique .....
57,309,843	3,836,955	456,676	4,122,950	18,487,068	107,663		Usines hydrauliques .....
370,907	126,741	6,100,485	3,642,659	748,815	162,146		Usines à combustible .....

(I) Taxe des ventes non comprises (Voir p. 9)

/ Ne comprend que les quatres items énumérés.

TABLE 6 - EMPLOYEES, 1951

	Canada	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Quebec	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED .....</b>	34,228	503	154	1,574	1,169	8,397	
Per cent of total for Canada .....	100.00	1.47	0.45	4.60	3.42	24.53	
Officers, clerks, other salaried employees, etc.	12,454	75	59	726	250	2,857	
Employees on wages .....	21,774	428	95	848	919	5,540	
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN COMMERCIAL STATIONS .....</b>	11,734	499	130	1,041	190	5,575	
Officers, clerks, other salaried employees, etc.	4,082	75	54	404	46	1,872	
Employees on wages .....	7,652	424	76	637	144	3,703	
Non-generating .....	637	1	1	160	96	207	
Generating .....	11,097	498	129	881	94	5,368	
Hydraulic .....	9,835	498	4	289	77	5,316	
Fuel .....	1,262	-	125	592	17	52	
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MUNICIPAL STATIONS .....</b>	22,494	4	24	533	979	2,822	
Officers, clerks, other salaried employees, etc.	8,372	-	5	322	204	985	
Employees on wages .....	14,122	4	19	211	775	1,837	
Non-generating .....	6,971	-	-	147	128	156	
Generating .....	15,523	4	24	386	851	2,666	
Hydraulic .....	13,206	-	-	356	34	2,666	
Fuel .....	2,317	4	24	30	817	-	
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN NON-GENERATING STATIONS .....</b>	7,608	1	1	307	224	363	
Officers, clerks, other salaried employees, etc.	2,829	-	-	111	103	95	
Employees on wages .....	4,779	1	1	196	121	268	
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN GENERATING STATIONS .....</b>	26,620	502	153	1,267	945	8,034	
Officers, clerks, other salaried employees, etc.	9,625	75	59	615	147	2,762	
Employees on wages .....	16,995	427	94	652	798	5,272	
Hydraulic .....	23,041	498	4	645	111	7,982	
Fuel .....	3,579	4	149	622	834	52	

TABLE 6 - EMPLOYES, 1951

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	
14,172	2,605	1,347	1,379	2,869	59	TOTAL DU PERSONNEL OCCUPE .....
41.40	7.61	3.94	4.03	8.58	0.17	Pourcentage du total pour le Canada .....
5,705	815	344	445	1,158	20	Administrateurs, directeurs, commis & tous employés des bureaux .....
8,467	1,790	1,003	934	1,711	39	Ouvriers et journaliers .....
597	528	202	827	2,109	36	PERSONNEL DES USINES COMMERCIALES .....
138	251	74	282	873	13	Administrateurs, directeurs, commis et tous employés des bureaux .....
459	277	128	545	1,236	23	Ouvriers et journaliers .....
112	9	6	21	18	6	Non-génératrice .....
485	519	196	806	2,091	30	Génératrices .....
477	508	88	502	2,062	14	Hydrauliques .....
8	11	108	304	29	16	Combustible .....
13,575	2,077	1,145	552	760	23	PERSONNEL DES USINES MUNICIPALES .....
6,567	564	270	163	285	7	Administrateurs, directeurs, commis et tous employés des bureaux .....
8,008	1,513	875	389	475	16	Ouvriers et journaliers .....
4,997	1,153	76	221	93	-	Non-génératrices .....
8,578	924	1,069	331	667	23	Génératrices .....
8,571	912	-	-	648	19	Hydrauliques .....
7	12	1,069	331	19	4	Combustible .....
5,109	1,162	82	242	111	6	PERSONNEL DES USINES NON-GENERATRICES .....
2,031	307	42	96	43	1	Administrateurs, directeurs, commis et tous employés des bureaux .....
3,078	855	40	146	68	5	Ouvriers et journaliers .....
9,063	1,443	1,265	1,137	2,758	53	PERSONNEL DES USINES GENERATRICES .....
3,674	508	302	349	1,115	19	Administrateurs, directeurs, commis et tous employés des bureaux .....
5,389	935	963	788	1,643	34	Ouvriers et journaliers .....
9,048	1,420	88	502	2,710	33	Hydrauliques .....
15	23	1,177	635	48	20	Combustible .....

TABLE 7 - NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS, 1951

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	
NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS .....	3,459,750	38,874	12,952	150,658	115,269	942,834	
Per cent of total for Canada .....	100.00	1.12	0.38	4.38	3.35	27.41	
Domestic service .....	2,951,988	34,457	10,624	128,322	101,161	820,706	
Commercial light .....	405,332	5,562	2,233	18,033	12,372	104,392	
Power (small) .....	61,522	421	60	3,677	1,477	13,591	
Power (large) .....	16,360	121	13	311	178	2,634	
Power (municipal) .....	1,091	3	4	16	22	223	
Street lighting .....	3,657	10	18	100	89	1,289	
COMMERCIAL STATIONS .....	1,124,441	38,311	10,517	92,161	27,065	507,145	
Domestic service .....	959,743	34,231	8,484	77,998	23,249	444,957	
Commercial light .....	135,132	3,529	1,999	11,183	3,359	52,465	
Power (small) .....	20,263	419	4	2,821	392	6,653	
Power (large) .....	7,054	121	10	105	58	1,665	
Power (municipal) .....	386	2	3	4	8	176	
Street lighting .....	1,863	9	17	60	21	1,229	
Non-generating .....	108,566	184	38	25,708	22,265	21,907	
Generating .....	1,015,876	38,127	10,479	66,453	4,802	485,238	
Hydraulic .....	909,021	38,127	571	20,582	4,680	480,311	
Fuel .....	106,655	-	9,908	45,671	122	4,927	
MUNICIPAL STATIONS .....	2,315,309	263	2,435	68,497	69,224	455,689	
Domestic service .....	1,992,245	226	2,140	50,324	77,902	375,748	
Commercial light .....	270,200	33	234	6,850	9,033	51,927	
Power (small) .....	41,059	2	56	1,068	1,085	6,938	
Power (large) .....	9,306	-	3	206	120	969	
Power (municipal) .....	705	1	1	11	16	47	
Street lighting .....	1,794	1	1	50	36	60	
Non-generating .....	1,115,012	-	-	28,836	28,309	33,275	
Generating .....	1,200,297	263	2,435	31,661	59,915	402,414	
Hydraulic .....	980,058	-	-	26,652	2,800	402,235	
Fuel .....	220,239	263	2,435	4,809	57,016	179	
NONGENERATING STATIONS .....	1,223,577	184	86	52,544	50,572	55,182	
Domestic service .....	1,047,568	183	38	45,349	43,095	48,906	
Commercial light .....	146,246	-	-	5,782	6,484	6,211	
Power (small) .....	23,798	-	-	1,206	867	786	
Power (large) .....	4,357	1	-	157	70	152	
Power (municipal) .....	603	-	-	12	12	17	
Street lighting .....	1,005	-	-	38	24	108	
GENERATING STATIONS .....	2,216,173	38,390	12,914	98,114	64,717	887,652	
Hydraulic stations .....	1,889,079	38,127	571	47,434	7,580	882,546	
Domestic service .....	1,639,884	34,046	456	40,921	6,393	767,470	
Commercial light .....	208,043	3,529	110	5,541	1,065	98,459	
Power (small) .....	28,058	419	4	642	76	12,768	
Power (large) .....	10,959	120	-	60	17	2,481	
Power (municipal) .....	287	2	-	2	1	204	
Street lighting .....	1,868	9	1	48	8	1,164	
Fuel Stations .....	327,094	263	12,343	50,680	57,137	5,106	
Domestic service .....	284,556	226	10,130	42,052	51,663	4,327	
Commercial light .....	51,043	33	2,123	6,710	4,803	722	
Power (small) .....	9,468	2	56	1,929	514	37	
Power (large) .....	1,044	-	13	74	91	1	
Power (municipal) .....	201	1	4	1	8	2	
Street lighting .....	784	1	17	14	57	17	
Average number of domestic service customers per 100 of population .....	21.07	9.53	10.80	19.97	19.61	20.24	

TABLEAU 7 - NOMBRE D'USAGERS, 1951

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	
1,325,834	194,168	126,752	186,794	344,702	2,393	NOMBRE D'USAGERS .....	
58,54	5,64	3,69	5,40	10,02	0,07	Pourcentage du total pour le Canada .....	
1,162,711	157,795	99,260	143,962	291,165	1,836	Service domestique .....	
140,174	24,697	22,735	30,617	46,110	407	Eclairage commercial .....	
17,179	5,777	3,734	8,964	6,138	104	Force motrice (petite) .....	
4,328	5,442	484	1,699	1,114	36	Force motrice (grosse) .....	
555	8	34	197	25	5	Energie (municipale) .....	
687	449	505	355	150	5	Eclairage des rues .....	
39,878	52,968	11,675	78,145	264,295	2,281	NOMBRE D'USAGERS DES USINES COMMERCIALES .....	
34,909	42,399	9,569	58,391	223,798	1,758	Service domestique .....	
4,388	7,285	1,720	13,812	36,033	379	Eclairage commercial .....	
404	546	296	4,237	4,388	103	Force motrice (petite) .....	
114	2,718	39	1,187	1,004	33	Force motrice (grosse) .....	
8	1	1	178	5	4	Energie (municipale) .....	
55	19	50	342	67	4	Eclairage des rues .....	
18,339	12,228	435	2,840	3,630	993	Non-génératrices .....	
21,539	40,740	11,240	76,305	260,865	1,288	Génératrices .....	
20,567	39,341	2	45,728	259,019	93	Hydrauliques .....	
972	1,399	11,238	29,577	1,646	1,195	Combustible .....	
1,286,756	141,200	115,077	107,649	80,407	112	NOMBRE D'USAGERS DES USINES MUNICIPALES .....	
1,127,802	115,396	89,691	85,571	67,367	78	Service domestique .....	
135,786	17,412	21,015	16,806	11,077	28	Eclairage commercial .....	
16,775	5,231	3,438	4,727	1,750	1	Force motrice (petite) .....	
4,214	2,724	445	512	110	3	Force motrice (grosse) .....	
547	7	33	21	20	1	Energie (municipale) .....	
632	430	455	13	85	1	Eclairage des rues .....	
852,575	75,542	23,116	46,634	26,725	-	Non-génératrices .....	
433,181	65,658	91,961	59,015	53,682	112	Génératrices .....	
432,144	64,571	-	-	51,353	3	Hydrauliques .....	
1,037	1,087	91,961	59,015	2,329	109	Combustible .....	
870,914	87,770	23,551	51,474	30,355	993	NOMBRE D'USAGERS DES USINES NON GENERATRICES..	
749,499	72,916	18,971	41,809	26,127	673	Service domestique .....	
102,922	11,613	3,476	6,922	3,801	235	Eclairage commercial .....	
14,357	2,360	1,049	2,548	652	53	Force motrice (petite) .....	
3,273	446	37	158	35	28	Force motrice (grosse) .....	
514	4	8	18	18	2	Energie (municipale) .....	
349	431	12	19	22	2	Eclairage des rues .....	
454,720	106,598	103,201	134,320	314,347	1,400	NOMBRE D'USAGERS DES USINES GENERATRICES ....	
452,711	103,912	2	45,728	310,372	98	Usines hydrauliques .....	
411,483	83,119	-	34,128	261,781	85	Services domestiques .....	
37,016	12,549	-	7,729	42,024	1	Eclairage commercial .....	
2,806	3,252	-	2,523	6,366	2	Force motrice (petite) .....	
1,062	4,979	2	1,148	1,072	8	Force motrice (grosse) .....	
40	2	-	50	6	-	Energie (municipale) .....	
334	11	-	170	123	-	Eclairage des rues .....	
2,009	2,486	103,198	88,592	3,975	1,304	Usines à combustible .....	
1,749	1,760	80,289	68,026	3,267	1,078	Service domestique .....	
236	635	19,289	16,968	486	171	Eclairage commercial .....	
16	165	2,685	3,895	220	49	Force motrice (petite) .....	
3	17	445	395	7	-	Force motrice (grosse) .....	
1	8	28	149	1	3	Energie (municipale) .....	
4	7	493	166	6	3	Eclairage des rues .....	
28,29	20,32	11,93	15,32	24,99	7.81	Moyenne de consommateurs d'éclairage électrique par 100 habitants .....	

TABLE 8 - POLE LINE MILEAGE, 1951

	Canada	Newfound-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	
<b>POLE LINE MILEAGE .....</b>	<b>170,582</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>8,303</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>32,265</b>	
Per cent of total for Canada .....	100.00	1.09	0.38	4.87	4.50	18.91	
Miles of steel towers .....	8,172	114	-	24	400	1,670	
Miles of steel poles .....	257	12	-	2	-	177	
Miles of wooden poles .....	158,974	1,712	641	8,266	7,269	29,481	
Miles of concrete poles .....	543	10	-	-	-	-	
Miles of underground and submarine cable	2,636	7	3	11	4	937	
<b>COMMERCIAL STATIONS .....</b>	<b>59,885</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>28,195</b>	
Non-generating .....	6,336	9	16	846	301	4,164	
Generating .....	53,547	1,840	534	3,063	488	24,031	
Hydraulic .....	48,551	1,840	27	1,823	446	23,640	
Fuel .....	4,996	-	507	1,240	22	391	
<b>MUNICIPAL STATIONS .....</b>	<b>110,697</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>6,904</b>	<b>4,070</b>	
Non-generating .....	32,869	-	-	822	244	373	
Generating .....	77,828	6	95	3,572	6,660	3,697	
Hydraulic .....	61,243	-	-	3,467	41	3,692	
Fuel .....	16,585	6	95	105	6,619	5	
<b>NON-GENERATING STATIONS .....</b>	<b>39,207</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>4,537</b>	
<b>GENERATING STATIONS .....</b>	<b>131,375</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>6,635</b>	<b>7,128</b>	<b>27,728</b>	
Hydraulic .....	109,794	1,840	27	5,290	487	27,332	
Fuel .....	21,581	6	602	1,345	6,641	396	

TABLE 9 - AUXILIARY PLANT EQUIPMENT, 1951

<b>TOTAL PRIMARY POWER .....</b> H.P.	<b>248,982</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>43,772</b>	
Per cent of total for Canada .....	100.00	0.40	0.16	1,10	3.50	17.58	
Steam reciprocating engines ..... No.	13	-	1	3	2	-	
Total capacity ..... H.P.	4,818	-	75	1,190	800	-	
Steam turbines ..... No.	45	-	-	1	3	8	
Total capacity ..... H.P.	203,279	-	-	670	1,925	38,224	
Gas and oil engines ..... No.	91	7	3	5	7	14	
Total capacity ..... H.P.	40,885	982	325	870	6,000	7,548	
<b>TOTAL SECONDARY POWER .....</b> Kw.A.	<b>216,920</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>38,202</b>	
<b>COMMERCIAL STATIONS</b>							
<b>TOTAL PRIMARY POWER .....</b> H.P.	<b>92,930</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>9,368</b>	
Steam reciprocating engines ..... No.	13	-	1	3	2	-	
Total capacity ..... H.P.	4,818	-	75	1,190	800	-	
Steam turbines ..... No.	23	-	-	1	3	3	
Total capacity ..... H.P.	57,375	-	-	670	1,925	3,600	
Gas and oil engines ..... No.	53	7	3	1	3	10	
Total capacity ..... H.P.	20,737	982	325	165	2,040	5,868	
<b>TOTAL SECONDARY POWER .....</b> Kw.A.	<b>77,047</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>7,783</b>	
<b>MUNICIPAL STATIONS</b>							
<b>TOTAL PRIMARY POWER .....</b> H.P.	<b>156,052</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>34,404</b>	
Steam reciprocating engines ..... No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total capacity ..... H.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Steam turbines ..... No.	22	-	-	-	-	5	
Total capacity ..... H.P.	136,904	-	-	-	-	32,724	
Gas and oil engines ..... No.	38	-	-	4	4	4	
Total capacity ..... H.P.	20,148	-	-	705	3,960	1,680	
<b>TOTAL SECONDARY POWER .....</b> Kw.A.	<b>136,873</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>31,619</b>	

TABLEAU 8 - LONGUEUR (EN MILLES) DES LIGNES SUR POTEAUX, 1951

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-	Alberta	British	Yukon	
		chewan		Columbia	and	
					E.W.T.	
59,874	24,439	9,574	15,125	10,653	177	LONGUEUR (EN MILLES) DES LIGNES SUR POTEAUX .....
35,10	14,33	5,61	8,87	6,24	0,10	Pourcentage du total pour tout le Canada .....
4,670	899	12	35	348	-	Milles de pylônes d'acier .....
63	5	-	-	-	-	Milles de poteaux d'acier .....
53,378	23,466	9,526	14,969	10,101	175	Milles de poteaux de bois .....
532	1	-	-	-	-	Milles de poteaux de ciment .....
1,231	70	36	131	204	2	Milles de câbles souterrains et sous-marins .....
1,875	1,526	519	13,840	8,980	74	USINES COMMERCIALES.....
389	273	9	81	230	21	Non-génératrices .....
1,486	1,265	810	13,759	6,750	53	Génératrices .....
1,466	1,188	12	11,393	6,684	52	Hydrauliques .....
20	66	298	2,566	66	21	A combustible .....
57,999	22,913	9,255	1,285	3,673	105	USINES MUNICIPALES.....
8,510	21,895	232	626	367	-	Non-génératrices .....
49,589	1,016	9,023	659	3,306	103	Génératrices .....
49,658	1,010	-	-	3,283	92	Hydrauliques .....
31	8	9,023	659	23	11	A combustible .....
8,699	22,168	241	707	597	21	USINES NON-GENERATRICES .....
51,176	2,271	9,335	14,415	10,056	156	USINES GENERATRICES .....
51,124	2,198	12	11,393	9,967	124	Hydrauliques .....
51	73	9,321	3,026	89	32	A combustible .....

TABLEAU 9 - OUTILLAGE AUXILIARE, 1951

101,786	15,980	-	18,963	55,484	160	TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE PRIMAIRE .....	H.P.
40,88	6,42	-	7,62	22,28	0,06	Pourcentage du total pour tout le Canada .....	
-	-	-	7	-	-	Machines à vapeur, à mouvement alternatif ....	Nomb.
-	-	-	2,753	-	-	Capacité totale .....	H. P.
18	5	-	4	10	1	Turbines à vapeur .....	Nomb.
91,220	15,980	-	16,000	42,100	160	Capacité totale .....	H. P.
18	-	-	7	35	-	Moteurs à gaz et à pétrole .....	Nomb.
10,566	-	-	1,210	13,384	-	Capacité totale .....	H. P.
90,412	14,906	-	16,662	44,177	160	TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE SECONDAIRE .....	Hv.A.
USINES COMMERCIALES							
7,570	-	-	18,963	48,697	160	TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE PRIMAIRE .....	H. P.
-	-	-	7	-	-	Machines à vapeur, à mouvement alternatif ....	Nomb.
-	-	-	2,753	-	-	Capacité totale .....	H. P.
1	-	-	4	10	1	Turbines à vapeur .....	Nomb.
4,020	-	-	16,000	42,100	160	Capacité totale .....	H. P.
4	-	-	7	18	-	Moteurs à gaz et à pétrole .....	Nomb.
3,550	-	-	1,210	6,597	-	Capacité totale .....	H. P.
6,844	-	-	16,662	39,236	160	TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE SECONDAIRE .....	Hv.A.
USINES MUNICIPALES							
94,216	15,980	-	-	6,787	-	TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE PRIMAIRE .....	H. P.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Machines, à vapeur, à mouvement alternatif ....	Nomb.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Capacité totale .....	H. P.
12	5	-	-	-	-	Turbines à vapeur .....	Nomb.
87,200	15,980	-	-	-	-	Capacité totale .....	H. P.
9	-	-	-	17	-	Moteurs à gaz et à pétrole .....	Nomb.
7,016	-	-	-	6,787	-		
83,568	14,906	-	-	4,941	-	TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE SECONDAIRE .....	Hv.A.

TABLE 10 - TOTAL EQUIPMENT INCLUDING AUXILIARY PLANT EQUIPMENT, 1951

		Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	
<u>TOTAL PRIMARY POWER</u>	H.P.	13,030,592	72,461	22,009	324,009	200,781	6,396,773	
Per cent of total for Canada		100.00	0.55	0.17	2.49	1.54	49.09	
Water wheels and turbines	No.	895	30	5	61	12	289	
Total capacity	H.P.	11,787,039	71,215	369	156,158	101,600	6,350,481	
Steam reciprocating engines	No.	20	-	1	5	4	-	
Total capacity	H.P.	9,578	-	76	2,990	2,600	-	
Steam turbines	No.	140	-	5	24	15	8	
Total capacity	H.P.	1,097,504	-	16,680 <sup>a</sup>	179,261	82,195	36,224	
Gas and oil engines	No.	502	11	15	21	24	27	
Total capacity	H.P.	136,473	1,246	4,885	5,600	14,386	10,068	
<u>TOTAL DYNAMO CAPACITY</u>	Kv.A.	10,780,081	60,975	17,630	273,970	172,048	5,379,066	
Per cent of total for Canada		100.00	0.57	0.16	2.54	1.60	49.80	
Dynamos, A.C.	No.	1,504	42	20	110	52	322	
Total capacity	Kv.A.	10,777,323	60,975	17,241	273,670	172,048	5,379,066	
Dynamos, D.C.	No.	53	-	4	1	-	-	
Total capacity	Kw.	2,758	-	389	300	-	-	
<u>COMMERCIAL STATIONS</u>								
<u>TOTAL PRIMARY POWER</u>	H.P.	7,225,902	72,197	17,819	204,272	95,020	4,915,454	
Water wheels and turbines	No.	457	30	6	20	7	202	
Total capacity	H.P.	6,831,792	71,215	369	40,178	89,000	4,903,646	
Steam reciprocating engines	No.	17	-	1	5	2	-	
Total capacity	H.P.	7,026	-	76	2,990	800	-	
Steam turbines	No.	63	-	5	16	4	3	
Total capacity	H.P.	343,648	-	16,680	168,645	2,925	3,500	
Gas and oil engines	No.	236	7	8	8	5	23	
Total capacity	H.P.	43,436	982	695	2,459	2,295	8,388	
<u>TOTAL DYNAMO CAPACITY</u>	Kv.A.	6,001,603	60,826	14,029	172,349	82,735	4,097,465	
Dynamos, A.C.	No.	739	58	13	50	17	227	
Total capacity	Kv.A.	6,999,192	60,826	15,640	172,049	82,735	4,097,465	
Dynamos, D.C.	No.	55	-	4	1	-	-	
Total capacity	Kw.	2,311	-	389	300	-	-	
<u>MUNICIPAL STATIONS</u>								
<u>TOTAL PRIMARY POWER</u>	H.P.	6,804,690	264	4,190	119,737	106,761	1,481,339	
Water wheels and turbines	No.	458	-	-	41	5	87	
Total capacity	H.P.	4,955,247	-	-	95,980	12,600	1,446,935	
Steam reciprocating engines	No.	3	-	-	-	2	-	
Total capacity	H.P.	2,660	-	-	-	1,800	-	
Steam turbines	No.	77	-	-	6	9	6	
Total capacity	H.P.	753,656	-	-	20,616	79,270	32,724	
Gas and oil engines	No.	268	4	7	13	19	4	
Total Capacity	H.P.	93,057	264	4,190	8,141	12,091	1,680	
<u>TOTAL DYNAMO CAPACITY</u>	Kv.A.	4,778,676	149	3,601	101,621	89,513	1,281,601	
Dynamos, A.C.	No.	765	4	7	60	35	95	
Total capacity	Kv.A.	4,778,151	149	3,601	101,621	89,513	1,281,601	
Dynamos, D.C.	No.	18	-	-	-	-	-	
Total capacity	Kw.	447	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>a</sup> Generating equipment for the Yukon and Northwest Territories is located mainly in the mining and smelting industry.

TABLEAU 10 - OUTILLAGE GLOBAL, Y COMPRIS OUTILLAGE AUXILIAIRE, 1961

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon * and N.W.T.	
3,731,731	612,595	363,871	375,277	919,503	11,582	<u>TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE PRIMAIRE</u> ..... H.P.
28,64	4,70	2,79	2,88	7,06	0,09	Pourcentage du total pour le Canada .....
373	37	6	15	64	3	Turbines et roues hydrauliques ..... Nomb.
3,376,240	594,500	106,500	205,900	834,086	9,990	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
-	-	1	9	-	-	Machines à vapeur, à mouvement alternatif ..... Nomb.
-	-	750	3,161	-	-	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
19	5	26	21	18	1	Turbines à vapeur ..... Nomb.
343,470	16,980	219,486	151,800	52,248	160	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
18	7	162	103	101	13	Moteurs à gaz et à pétrole ..... Nomb.
12,021	2,115	37,135	14,416	33,169	1,432	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
3,011,719	460,776	297,383	317,264	779,124	10,126	<u>CAPACITE TOTALE DES DYNAMOS</u> ..... Kv.A.
27,94	4,27	2,76	2,94	7,23	0,09	Pourcentage du total pour le Canada .....
408	49	164	140	180	17	Dynamos, C.A. ..... Nomb.
3,011,804	460,776	296,735	316,028	779,054	10,126	Capacité totale ..... Kv.A.
2	-	34	10	2	-	Dynamos, C.D. ..... Nomb.
116	-	648	1,236	70	-	Capacité totale ..... Kv.
<u>USINES COMMERCIALES</u>						
447,943	356,345	136,092	258,561	718,707	3,522	<u>TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE PRIMAIRE</u> ..... H.P.
116	11	6	15	44	2	Turbines et roues hydrauliques ..... Nomb.
393,648	365,500	106,500	205,900	663,486	2,450	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
-	-	-	9	-	-	Machines à vapeur, à mouvement alternatif ..... Nomb.
-	-	-	3,161	-	-	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
6	-	3	10	14	1	Turbines à vapeur ..... Nomb.
49,770	-	27,998	36,300	47,670	160	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
7	4	41	94	29	10	Moteurs à gaz et à pétrole ..... Nomb.
4,526	845	1,594	13,190	7,551	912	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
388,674	244,275	111,849	215,710	610,903	2,688	<u>CAPACITE TOTALE DES DYNAMOS</u> ..... Kv.A.
127	15	31	122	86	15	Dynamos, C.A. ..... Nomb.
388,674	244,275	111,533	214,474	610,835	2,688	Capacité totale ..... Kv.A.
-	-	18	10	2	-	Dynamos, C.D. ..... Nomb.
-	-	316	1,236	70	-	Capacité totale ..... Kv.
<u>USINES MUNICIPALES</u>						
3,285,788	256,250	227,779	116,726	200,796	8,060	<u>TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE PRIMAIRE</u> ..... H.P.
258	26	-	-	20	1	Turbines et roues hydrauliques ..... Nomb.
2,982,592	259,000	-	-	170,600	7,540	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
-	-	1	-	-	-	Machines à vapeur, à mouvement alternatif ..... Nomb.
-	-	750	-	-	-	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
14	5	23	11	4	-	Turbines à vapeur ..... Nomb.
293,700	16,980	191,488	115,500	4,578	-	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
11	3	121	9	72	3	Moteurs à gaz et à pétrole ..... Nomb.
7,496	1,270	35,541	1,226	25,618	620	Capacité totale ..... H.P.
2,823,045	216,501	186,534	101,554	168,221	7,438	<u>CAPACITE TOTALE DES DYNAMOS</u> ..... Kv.A.
281	34	153	16	94	4	Dynamos, C.A. ..... Nomb.
2,822,930	216,501	186,202	101,554	168,221	7,438	Capacité totale ..... Kv.A.
2	-	16	-	-	-	Dynamos, C.D. ..... Nomb.
115	-	352	-	-	-	Capacité totale ..... Kv.

\* L'outillage génératrice du Yukon et des territoires du Nord Ouest paraît en majeure partie dans l'industrie de l'exploitation minière et de l'affinage.



TABLEAU 11 - OUTILLAGE DES USINES PRINCIPALES, 1951

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	
3,629,945 28.40 373 5,376,240	596,615 4.67 37 594,500	363,871 2.86 6 106,500	356,314 2.79 15 205,900	864,019 6.76 64 834,086	11,422 0.09 3 9,990	TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE PRIMAIRE ..... H.P. Pourcentage du total pour le Canada ..... Roues hydrauliques et turbines ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P. Machines à vapeur, à mouvement alternatif ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P. Turbines à vapeur ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P. Moteurs à gaz et à pétrole ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P.
- - 6 252,250 5 1,456	- - - 219,486 7 2,116	1 750 26 138,800 182 37,135	2 408 17 10,148 96 18,206	- - 8 - 66 19,785	- - - - 13 1,432	
2,921,307 27.66 382 2,921,192 2 116	445,870 4.22 44 445,870	297,383 2.82 164 286,735	300,802 2.85 124 300,468	734,947 6.96 135 734,877	9,976 0.08 16 9,976	CAPACITE DES DYNAMOS ..... Kv.A. Pourcentage du total pour le Canada ..... Dynamics, C.A. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kv.A. Dynamics, C.B. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kw.
440,373 6,17 116 393,848	356,345 6.00 11 356,500	136,092 1.91 6 106,500	239,688 3.36 15 206,900	670,010 9.39 44 683,486	3,362 0.05 2 2,450	USINES COMMERCIALES
- - 4 45,750 3 975	- - - 27,998 4 845	- - 3 21,300 41 1,594	2 408 6 5,570 87 11,980	- - 4 - 11 954	- - - - 10 912	TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE PRIMAIRE ..... H.P. Pourcentage du total pour le Canada ..... Turbines et roues hydrauliques ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P. Machines à vapeur, à mouvement alternatif ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P. Turbines à vapeur ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P. Moteurs à gaz et à pétrole ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P.
381,830 6,45 122 381,830	244,275 4.12 15 244,276	111,849 1.89 31 111,533	199,048 3.36 108 198,912	571,667 9.65 57 571,597	2,538 0.04 12 2,538	CAPACITE DES DYNAMOS ..... Kv.A. Pourcentage du total pour le Canada ..... Dynamics, C.A. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kv.A. Dynamics, C.D. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kw.
3,189,572 56.47 258 2,982,592	240,270 4.25 26 238,000	227,779 4.03 - -	118,726 2.07 - 170,600	194,009 5.43 20 7,640	8,060 0.14	USINES MUNICIPALES
- - 2 206,500 2 480	- - - 191,488 3 1,270	1 750 23 11 121 35,641	- - 11 4 9 1,226	- - - 4 55 18,831	- - - - 3 520	TOTAL, FORCE MOTRICE PRIMAIRE ..... H.P. Pourcentage du total pour le Canada ..... Turbines et roues hydrauliques ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P. Machines à vapeur, à mouvement alternatif ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P. Turbines à vapeur ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P. Moteurs à gaz et à pétrole ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... H.P.
2,639,477 64.73 260 2,539,362 2 115	201,595 4.34 29 201,595	186,534 4.00 138 186,202	101,564 2.19 18 101,554	163,280 5.52 78 163,280	7,438 0.16 4 7,438	CAPACITE DES DYNAMOS ..... Kv.A. Pourcentage du total pour le Canada ..... Dynamics, C.A. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kv.A. Dynamics, C.D. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kw.
2,724,191 27.96 371 2,724,076 2 115	444,000 4.56 37 444,000	90,000 0.92 6 90,000	166,165 1.71 15 186,165	710,648 7.29 82 710,478	8,818 0.09 3 8,818	USINES HYDRAULIQUES
- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	CAPACITE TOTALE DES DYNAMOS ..... Kv.A. Pourcentage du total pour le Canada ..... Dynamics, C.A. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kv.A. Dynamics, C.D. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kw.
197,116 24.02 11 197,116	1,870 0.23 7 1,870	207,383 25,28 158 206,735	134,437 16.38 109 134,301	24,399 2.97 73 24,399	1,158 0.14 13 1,158	USINES A COMBUSTIBLE
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	CAPACITE TOTAL DES DYNAMOS ..... Kv.A. Pourcentage du total pour le Canada ..... Dynamics, C.A. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kv.A. Dynamics, C.D. ..... Nomb. Capacité totale ..... Kw.

\* L'outillage générateur du Yukon et des territoires du Nord-Ouest paraît en majeure partie dans l'industrie de l'exploitation minière et de l'affinage.





TABLE 13 - FUEL, 1951

	Bituminous Coal - Charbon Bitumineux				
	Canadian - Canadien		Imported - Importé		
	Quantity Quantité	Value Valeur	Quantity Quantité	Value Valeur	
Canada .....	Tons Tonnes	\$	Tons Tonnes	\$	
Canada .....	X 754,334	5,161,830	96,060	844,993	
Newfoundland .....	-	-	-	-	
Prince Edward Island .....	1,059	11,032	-	-	
Nova Scotia .....	289,788	2,458,187	-	-	
New Brunswick .....	182,938	1,549,191	-	-	
Quebec .....	1,489	18,070	149	1,815	
Ontario .....	-	-	95,911	843,178	
Manitoba .....	-	-	-	-	
Saskatchewan .....	X 141,646	657,883	-	-	
Alberta .....	X 86,386	172,977	-	-	
British Columbia .....	X 51,028	294,490	-	-	
Yukon and N.W.T. .....	-	-	-	-	

	Fuel Oil and Diesel Oil		Manufactured Gas	
	Mazout et huile diesel		Gaz fabriqué	
	Quantity Quantité	Value Valeur	Quantity Quantité	Value Valeur
	Gal. Gal.	\$	1,000 cu.ft. 1,000 pds.ou.	\$
Canada .....	36,618,984	3,437,987	10,227,932	239,750
Newfoundland .....	123,704	24,880	-	-
Prince Edward Island .....	3,135,783	339,442	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	613,646	112,703	10,222,940	235,131
New Brunswick .....	517,349	100,572	-	-
Quebec .....	773,575	158,553	-	-
Ontario .....	631,037	119,209	4,992	4,619
Manitoba .....	304,267	54,613	-	-
Saskatchewan .....	25,648,356	1,626,846	-	-
Alberta .....	1,338,315	236,586	-	-
British Columbia .....	3,385,270	622,938	-	-
Yukon and N.W.T. .....	147,673	41,645	-	-

Note : Tons = 2,000 lbs.  
Gallons = Imperial.

X - Includes sub-bituminous coal.

TABLEAU 13 - COMBUSTIBLE, 1951

Lignite Coal - Charbon Lignite		Gasoline	
Canadian - Canadien		Quantity Quantité	Value Valeur
Tons Tonnes	Value Valeur		
222,357	418,143	6,702	2,146
-	-	281	115
-	-	2,551	681
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1,343	621
993	4,975	275	98
-	-	-	-
123,938	202,822	808	251
97,426	210,346	1,182	312
-	-	262	68
-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Gaz Naturel		Other Fuel Autre Combustible	Total
Quantity Quantité	Value Valeur	Value Valeur	Value Valeur
1,000 cu.ft. 1,000 pds.cu.	\$	\$	\$
6,514,177	815,217	80,335	11,000,401
-	-	-	24,995
-	-	-	351,155
-	-	192	2,806,213
-	-	-	1,649,763
-	-	-	179,059
-	-	-	972,079
-	-	28,507	83,120
119,790	14,174	1,651	2,503,627
6,339,040	775,929	-	1,396,150
55,347	25,114	49,985	992,595
-	-	-	41,645

Note: Tonne = 2,000 livres  
Gallen = Imperial.

X - Y compris la houille maigre.





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