## Central Electric Power Station Statistics

Analysis of Data Gathered by Dominion Water Power Branch and Bureau of Statistics—Primary Power, Kinds and How Distributed—Review of Commercial and Municipal Stations—Capital Invested, Salaries and Wages

IN last week's issue of The Canadian Engineer, a summary was published of the census of central electric power stations in Canada. This census was taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior, working in co-operation with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the Quebec Streams Commission and other provincial departments. Complete data was given last week regarding all water-power developments in Canada, whether for central station or other purposes. The census also reveals considerable interesting data regarding the central stations in Canada, other than that included in our last week's exclusive report of the hydraulic developments.

The accompanying statistics include only central electric stations, that is, stations engaged in the sale of electrical

TABLE 1—CENTRAL STATIONS IN CANADA				
	Commerc	ial	Municipal	
Number of stations	323	1	343	
With generating equipment	296		174	
Revenue from the sale of power.\$	29,135,399	\$	15,401,449	
For lighting purposes\$		\$	8,792,804	
Capital invested\$	282.818.495	\$	73,185,673	
Employees	5,135		3,712	
Total wages\$	4,290,505	\$	3,487,210	
Total horse power	1,444,314		400,257	
Steam engines and turbines—				
Number	133		118	
Horse power	117,452		62,748	
Water wheels and turbines—			Contract Contract	
Number	456		163	
Horse power	1,322,852		329,809	
Gas and oil engines—	1,022,002		•	
Number	52		61	
Horse power	4,010		7,700	
Electrical generators—	1,010			
Number	627		316	
K.V.A. capacity	1,086,546		300,975	
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energy; all other electrical establishments, such as electric railways, electro-chemical and other electrically operated industries being excluded.

## Capital Invested

The capital invested in central power stations totals \$356,004,168, of which 79.5 per cent. is invested in commercial stations and 20.5 per cent. in municipal or publicly owned stations. These figures indicate that the capital cost of central electrical station systems in Canada per primary horse-power installed is \$193, averaging \$196 per horse-

TABLE 2—POPULATION AND NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL AND MUNICIPAL CENTRAL STATIONS

MUNICIPAL	ICIPAL CENTRAL STATIONS			
	Population	Commercial Stations	Municipal Stations	
Alberta	521,852	23	22	
British Columbia	615,680	27	21	
Manitoba	572,200	12	16	
New Brunswick	364,375	15	9	
Nova Scotia	511,829	23	13	
Untario	2,741,691	98	204	
Frince Edward Island .	93,728	6		
Wuebec	2,239,276	96	. 26	
oaskatchewan	673,945	20	32	
Yukon	8,512	3		
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Canada	8,343,088	323	343	
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power for commercial stations and \$183 per horse-power for municipal or publicly owned stations. This cost includes all capital invested in construction and equipment of hydraulic works, power stations, transmission and distribution system; real estate cash on hand; current assets; supplies, and all other items.

## Power Installation

The primary power installation in central stations totals 1,844,571 h.p., of which 78.3 per cent., or 1,444,314 h.p., is installed in commercial stations, and 21.7 per cent., or 400,-257 h.p., in municipal stations. Of the total primary horse-power installed, 1,652,661 h.p. is derived from water, 180,800 from steam and 11,710 from gas and oil.

TABLE 3-TOTAL PRIMARY POWER IN CENTRAL STATIONS

	No. of units	H.P. Capacity in Commercial Plants	H.P. Capacity in Municipal Plants	Total per 1,000 Population
Alberta	82	49,312	26,105	145
British Columbia	86	219,990	12,658	378
Manitoba	41	24,888	42,449	118
New Brunswick.	40	15,488	2,245	49
Nova Scotia	55	13,855	3,589	34
Ontario	352	521,396	263,269	286
Prince Ed. Island	10	1,226		13
Quebec	232	586,851	19,231	271
Saskatchewan .	81	1,048	30,711	47
Yukon	4	10,260	· · · · · ·	1,206
Canada	983	1,444,315	400,257	221

The total primary power installed in central electric stations throughout the Dominion averages 221 h.p. per thousand population. Yukon averages the highest with 1,206 h.p. per thousand population, British Columbia coming next with 378, Ontario 286, Quebec 271, Manitoba 118, New Brunswick 49, Saskatchewan 47, Nova Scotia 34, and Prince Edward Island 13. Population by provinces is the only feasible basis available for making a per capita analysis of the central station industry. The occupation of the population, and its varied density in different localities have a direct bearing on the market for electrical power, and consideration of these

TABLE 4—CENTRAL GENERATING STATIONS AND THEIR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

				K.V.A.
THE RESERVE AND LOSS OF STREET	No. of Stations	No. of Units	K.V.A.	per 1,000
		Units	Capacity	Population
Alberta	43	67	52,266	100
British Columbia	46	95	152,743	248
Manitoba	22	39	45,904	80
New Brunswick	21	40	12,757	35
Nova Scotia	34	67	14,489	28
Ontario	143	329	604,024	220
Prince Ed. Island	6	9	1,118	12
Quebec	101	215	471,969	211
Saskatchewan	51	79	26,089	39
Yukon	3	3	6,162	724
Canada	470	943	1,387,521	166

phases will assist in explaining the above variations in the per capita developments.

The outstanding position which water power takes in the central station field is one of the features disclosed by the census returns. Out of a total installed primary capacity of 1,844,571 h.p., 1,652,661 or practically 90 per cent. is derived from water.

The Yukon develops 97.4 per cent. of its primary central energy from water. Ontario develops 95.7 per cent. from