

down for the production of munitions during the war, 95 per cent of the machinery is driven by means of electricity, and it is only a question of time for all power to be applied in this way."

It is shown in the report that a saving of some 60,000,000 (short) tons of coal could be saved annually in Great Britain by using it only in very large stations, and adopting electricity universally for the production of mechanical power.

The saving shows in that represented by the difference in efficiency of many isolated plants and a few very large ones, but, as has been stated above, the efficiency, even in the latter, is not more than 12 or 15 per cent, and cannot possibly be raised very much higher.

In Canada, however, fuels, instead of being used at 15 per cent efficiency for power, can be replaced by hydro-electric energy at four times this efficiency; thus, this would result in saving all the fuel so replaced for heating, under which conditions it can be utilized at three or more times the efficiency which it would yield for power purposes.

It must not be supposed that the foregoing statements apply to the use of electric energy for such special heating requirements as those of electric furnaces, electric welding, cooking and the like, in which the advantages of heat so obtained are very great and the aggregate power likely to be required will not run into millions of horse-power for any one purpose, nor the demand for such heating be confined specially to any one season.