

pally light, and to a lesser extent heat and motive power.

With the increased use of the small accessories and almost certain development of electric cooking in the near future, we may readily look forward to a condition of affairs in five or ten years when the use of electric energy for the individual, that is leaving aside the industrial or factory use, will increase from the present amount of 100 k. w. hrs. to 300 k. w. hrs. per capita per annum, or an increase, as you see, of 200%. At the same time, the industrial use is bound to increase, and there is every probability that in ten years from today the use of electric energy will amount to twice as much as is used at the present time. This does not mean that every customer is going to take twice as much as he is now taking, but it does mean that on the average, over a considerable territory, located favourably for manufacturing, the use of power is increasing at a very high rate.

The question naturally arises "What future developments may be expected in the production and distribution of power?" and this Association is vitally interested in the proper solution of these problems.

As regards the production of power, comparatively little time can be spent in this paper. The development of power by means of water power stations has reached such a high point of efficiency that very little can be hoped for in this regard. The efforts of our engineers and designers for the next few years must be devoted to those features of the problem of hydraulic power development which are involved in the reduction of costs.

The development of power in steam stations although rapidly increasing in efficiency, still offers the possibility of great reductions of present day costs when higher steam temperatures can be