

The following table summarizes the results of the year's operations in connection with electric supply throughout the Dominion, and Tables X and XI show the financial statistics for each supply authority. It should be noted that the method of compilation and computation adopted for the following table is slightly different to that of years previous to 1933 :—

		Water.	Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Total.
1. Number of main stations	No.	35	1	1	3	40
2. Installed capacity (main plant)	Kw.	232,787	750	37	180	233,754
3. Number of standby stations	No.	11	9	5	19	44
4. Installed capacity (standby plant)	Kw.	2,922	63,200	2,038	15,707	83,867
5. Number of consumers	No.	338,718	2,933	157	526	342,334
6. Connected load	Kw.	1,219,929	8,063	124	698	1,228,814
7. Units generated	No.	911,533,789	2,284,350	47,590	207,261	914,072,990
8. Units sold to consumers (Table IX)	No.	714,204,405	1,722,810	38,678	151,471	716,117,364
9. Percentage of non-productive units	%	21.60	19.80	18.70	27.00	21.70
10. Total operative capital (including distribution systems and standby plant)	£	32,675,441	116,170	10,180	22,153	32,823,944
11. Total capital per kilowatt installed (including distributing systems, &c.)	£	103.4	93	275	123	103.4
12. Annual working-costs	£	1,051,275*	13,238*	1,390	3,078	1,068,981*
13. Annual working-cost per unit under section 8	d.	0.35	1.85	8.63	4.87	0.36
14. Annual capital costs (interest, sinking fund, and depreciation)	£	2,064,783	9,210	553	1,820	2,076,366
15. Annual capital cost per unit under section 8	d.	0.70	1.28	3.43	2.88	0.70
16. Annual capital costs as percentage of capital	%	6.33	7.93	5.44	8.21	6.33
17. Total annual costs (section 12 plus section 14)	£	3,116,058	22,448	1,943	4,898	3,145,347
18. Total annual cost per unit under section 8	d.	1.05	3.13	12.06	7.75	1.06
19. Total annual revenue (excluding rates and bulk sales) from consumers	£	3,562,750	25,714	1,639	4,743	3,594,846
20. Average revenue per unit† under section 8	d.	1.167	3.44	9.78	7.29	1.173
21. Net profit (section 19, less section 17)	£	446,692	3,266	—304	—155	449,499
22. Ratio working-costs to revenue (section 12 and section 19)	%	29.50	51.50	84.80	65.00	29.70

* After deducting revenue derived from bulk sales (Table X). † From retail sale of electricity (Table X).

GROWTH OF LOAD.

The total connected load at end of the year under review was 1,228,814 kw., compared with 1,149,173 for 1934, an increase of 79,641 kw. or 6.93 per cent.

Statistics pertaining to the increasing use of electric ranges, electric water-heaters, and milking-machines, have been collected and scheduled for some years past, and from the following table will be seen the annual growth which has taken place in each class :—

Year.	Consumers.	Annual Increase.	Electric Ranges.	Annual Increase.	Electric Water-heaters.	Annual Increase.	Electrified Milking-machines.	Annual Increase.
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
1925	148,699	..	1,526	..	..	..	3,581	..
1926	192,392	29.3	4,671	205.0	6,654	..	4,856	35.8
1927	228,345	18.7	9,511	104.0	14,160	113.0	6,738	38.8
1928	243,795	6.8	15,766	66.0	21,513	52.0	8,514	26.3
1929	266,306	9.2	20,254	28.5	29,257	36.0	10,161	19.4
1930	284,235	6.7	25,997	28.3	37,564	28.5	11,922	17.3
1931	300,809	5.9	29,480	13.2	42,803	13.9	13,656	14.5
1932	309,360	2.8	31,973	8.5	45,796	7.1	14,163	3.7
1933	322,997	4.4	33,998	6.4	48,070	5.0	15,913	12.4
1934	334,593	3.6	36,081	6.2	50,272	4.6	16,992	6.8
1935	342,334	2.3	39,730	10.1	53,635	6.7	17,200	1.2

See Table XIV for details for year ended 31st March, 1935.

BROKEN WIRES AND POLES.

Gales of exceptional severity, accompanied in some instances by heavy snowstorms, occurred in various parts of the Dominion during the past year and account for the large number of breaks reported.

There were 2,204 broken wires reported by electric-supply authorities, with 106,336 miles of conductor erected. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,613 broken wires, and 98,854 miles of conductor in use.

Falling trees were again the principal cause of the breaks, and accounted for 26.6 per cent. of the total, as against 16.25 per cent. for 1934.

As regards broken poles, 519 instances were reported for the year, of which 365, or 70.4 per cent., were New Zealand blue-gum.

For 1934 the total number of broken poles reported was 417, and it is still evident that electric supply authorities who experimented with New Zealand blue-gum and nondescript Australian "hardwoods" are now being called upon to make replacements sooner than the anticipated life of fifteen years for poles used on distribution-lines.