

In 1930, the first year in which electric power for irrigation had a separate entry in government statistics, only 1,727,132 kilowatt hours (kWh) were used. By 1939, electric power sold for irrigation increased to 28,504,000 kWh. Most of this power was used in the irrigation of citrus orchards. During the war years, it continuously increased so that by 1944 it reached 49,965,000 kWh.¹¹

The latter increase in the use of electric power can be chiefly explained by the increase of irrigated vegetables and fodder for the dairy industry¹² since the citrus area actually somewhat declined during the war. The increase in the use of electric power for irrigation and in the output and area of irrigated vegetables and fodder clearly show the substantial increase in the use of electric pumps, especially during the war years. No other information can be inferred about the electric pumps in terms of their extent, numbers, or horsepower.

Finally, there was the mechanization in poultry farming. This involved the use of electric incubators and brooders in egg production. Again, there are no direct figures on the number of incubators and brooders used. However, from the available information on production figures and the nature of the production of eggs, we can infer the general extent of and the increase in the use of these machines, both of which grew substantially during the war years.

¹¹*Abstract 1940*, Table 199, 169; and *Abstract 1944-1945*, Table 65, 269.

¹²On the extent of growth in area and output of vegetables and fodder, see Table 4.1.A and Table 4.1.B.