Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the export of electric energy is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until Sept. 1, 1918, when, by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. (See cc. 54 and 55, R.S.C., 1927.)

In previous Year Books, Table 7 showed the quantities produced for export, including the line losses between the power houses and the International Boundary, and the data were on a fiscal-year basis. The data below in Table 7 are the quantities actually exported and are for calendar years.

 Electric Energy Exported under Authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, calendar years 1935-38.

Company,	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	372,001,692			
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus)	178,944,660			
Canadian Niagara Power Company	328.112,617			
Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus)	25.498.800			
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co				
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co	13,239,529		16,700,587	
British Columbia Electric Railway Co	177,095		188, 113	
Western Power Company of Canada			Nil	Nil
Southern Canada Power Co				
Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co	423,628,980		570,733,439	
Maritime Electric Company, St. Stephen, N.B	1,180,280]			
Fraser Companies, Ltd	5,566,000			
Northport Power and Light Co	291,072			
Northern B.C. Power Co	40,970			
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co	254,400	257,300	277,800	279,600
Manitoba Power Commission	Nil	146,700	610.894	837,600
Totals	1.264.586.541	1.578.109.242	1.847.099.787	1.826.515.350

Exported by Canadian Cottons, Ltd., from April, 1937.

Section 3.—Public Ownership of Hydro-Electric Power.

When, in the early years of the twentieth century, it became evident that the development of hydro-electric power would become a "key industry" in Canada, more especially in its coal-less central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a strong movement arose in favour of conserving the water powers of the country for the public benefit instead of allowing them to pass into the hands of private corporations. This "public ownership" movement developed especial strength in Ontario and finally led to the establishment of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the operating statistics of which are given in Subsection 1. More recently, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan have established Hydro-Electric Commissions on the model of the Ontario system. In Quebec and British Columbia, on the other hand, the development of hydro-electric power has been left in the hands of private corporations.

Subsection 1.—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.*

The publicly-owned hydro-electrical undertaking of Ontario—known in the province as the "Hydro"—is an organization of a large number of partner-municipalities, co-ordinated into groups or systems for securing common action with respect to power supplies. It had its beginning in 1903, when, as a result of public

Revised by R. T. Jeffery, Chief Municipal Engineer, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario.