

comparison, total power generated in Ontario by both privately owned and municipally owned stations was only about 28.8 p.c. of the total power generated by central electric stations in Canada.

There are two important factors in this large production of hydro-electric power in Quebec: (1) the pulp and paper mills located close to both the water power and the supply of pulpwood, which take around 40 p.c. of the Quebec hydro-electric power; and (2) the industries in eastern Ontario that import around 18 p.c. of the Quebec output of power.

Of the total power generated by central electric stations in each province, privately owned or commercial stations generated the following percentages in 1938: P.E.I., 85; N.S., 42; N.B., 87; Que., 99; Ont., 27; Man., 65; Sask., 31; Alta., 62; and B.C., 99.

#### 17.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1938.

Province.	Power Plants.	Customers.	Electric Energy Generated.	Power Equipment.	
				Water Wheels and Turbines.	Total.
				h.p.	h.p.
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	7	4,892	5,958	392	7,129
Nova Scotia.....	21	45,050	171,559	14,184	75,533
New Brunswick.....	9	24,013	405,850	92,900	110,009
Quebec.....	82	468,604	13,640,110	3,537,875	3,538,105
Ontario.....	61	69,459	2,026,875	526,874	527,089
Manitoba.....	18	31,063	1,103,038	326,800	328,002
Saskatchewan.....	92	24,817	47,090	Nil	56,247
Alberta.....	53	27,199	143,858	68,180	78,315
British Columbia.....	63	164,409	1,943,985	575,227	579,754
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>859,506</b>	<b>19,488,323</b>	<b>5,142,432</b>	<b>5,300,183</b>

In Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia power produced by these companies was almost entirely hydro-electric. Power generation in Saskatchewan was entirely by fuel plants, and in Nova Scotia about 31 p.c. was generated by fuel.

#### Subsection 4.—Export of Electric Power.

The export of electric energy is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). This Act was administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until Sept. 1, 1918, when, by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, its administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. (See cc. 54 and 55, R.S.C., 1927.)

A licence to export power must be secured from the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services of the Department of Trade and Commerce. This branch of the Department also has jurisdiction over the export duty which has been imposed since Apr. 1, 1925. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1939, the export duty amounted to \$449,987 as against \$430,544 for the previous year. The rate is 0.03 cents per kwh. on electric energy exported with certain exports excepted. Table 18 shows the quantities of energy actually exported during the calendar years 1936 to 1939. The data for this table were compiled from the reports of the Director of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services.