

world, at Niagara Falls, and with no coal mined in the Province, the urge to produce hydro-electric power was great. In 1906 a commission was formed to act as trustee for the municipalities in producing and distributing electric energy in the Province.

9.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1929-40

Year	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
1929.....	165	822,185	5,188,408	1,274,394	1,426,488
1930.....	166	862,158	5,156,788	1,454,014	1,658,087
1931.....	163	874,507	4,139,707	1,505,599	1,719,495
1932.....	170	881,054	3,713,841	1,610,024	1,824,010
1933.....	172	890,301	3,673,016	1,742,024	1,966,889
1934.....	171	899,617	5,136,241	1,743,074	1,963,679
1935.....	169	915,303	5,515,084	1,815,164	2,036,799
1936.....	171	938,117	6,887,057	1,944,189	2,173,030
1937.....	179	972,284	7,372,018	1,975,989	2,202,624
1938.....	183	1,014,115	6,665,837	2,013,169	2,176,793
1939.....	184	1,052,245	7,047,100	2,014,500	2,221,490
1940.....	181	1,088,415	7,822,013	2,022,285	2,227,203

In Quebec public ownership has not made much headway. Perhaps one reason for this is that power development there has been closely associated with the pulp and paper industry, which was established as a commercial enterprise.

The development of electric energy in New Brunswick also has been largely connected with the production of pulp and paper, and commercial companies still control a great deal of the power, although the New Brunswick Power Commission, established in 1920, has since organized public utility services on the same lines as those of Ontario, providing both hydro-electric and thermal-electric power. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba also have established hydro-electric commissions on the model of the Ontario system.

In British Columbia the population is concentrated on the Fraser Delta and around Victoria. As these areas of settlement have grown up along with scattered mining, sawmilling and pulp and paper towns, hydro-electric power to serve their needs has been developed by private corporations but also to some extent by smaller public utility corporations.

Table 10 shows statistics of municipally or publicly owned central electric stations, by provinces, for 1940. Table 17 at p. 337 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

10.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1940

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment ¹	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1,201	1,152	Nil	1,235
Nova Scotia.....	25	29,530	226,818	81,250	84,637
New Brunswick.....	6	33,735	78,412	12,860	29,518
Quebec.....	16	42,083	79,553	30,710	33,230
Ontario.....	73	781,746	6,615,262	1,731,735	1,732,810
Manitoba.....	10	74,813	588,263	155,000	157,915
Saskatchewan.....	32	43,270	116,016	Nil	108,228
Alberta.....	9	61,952	102,262	960	68,880
British Columbia and Yukon....	8	20,085	14,275	9,770	10,750
Totals.....	181	1,088,415	7,822,013	2,022,285	2,227,203

¹ Excluding auxiliary equipment.