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; there is one hydro-electric station in Saskatchewan close to the Manitoba border but all its power is used in Manitoba and the statistics are included with those of the Manitoba stations. In Nova Scotia about 36 p.c. of the power produced 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 is now administered by 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, 1941, the export duty amounted to \$560,047 as against \$443,783 for the previous year. The rate is 0.03cent per kwh. on electric energy exported with certain exports excepted. Table 18 shows the quantities of energy actually exported during the calendar years 1938 to 1941. The data for this table were compiled from the reports of the Director of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services.

Company	1938	1939	1940	1941
	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus) Canadian Niagara Power Company. Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus). Ontario and Minnesota Power Co. Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co. British Columbia Electric Railway Co. Southern Canada Power Co. Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co. Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Militown, N.B. Fraser Companies, Ltd. Northport Power and Light Co. Northern B.C. Power Co. Detroit and Windgor Subway Co.	$\begin{array}{r} 417,251,923\\ 371,864,078\\ 35,980,900\\ 18,908,900\\ 17,515,863\\ 194,005\\ 454,216\\ 570,317,684\\ 431,140\\ 4,412,000\\ 288,300\\ 29,850\\ 279,600 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 445, 107, 609\\ 383, 205, 902\\ 42, 827, 700\\ 28, 774, 200\\ 19, 516, 633\\ 198, 936\\ 451, 190\\ 596, 526, 022\\ 760, 369\\ 3, 866, 000\\ 284, 398\\ 28, 750\\ 284, 900\\ \end{array}$	$711,865,644\\323,955,002\\15,576,100\\23,732,300\\21,871,011\\191,400\\467,238\\636,726,412\\548,460\\3,396,000\\294,494\\24,030\\273,200$	907,377,373 350,254,246 8,223,200 20,222,800 23,492,600 207,190 1,050,134 636,930,095 1,093,680 5,310,000 335,755 23,080 273,700
Manitoba Power Commission	837,600	874,284 1,912,632,993		

18.--Electric Energy Exported from Canada, 1938-41

Export of power to the United States reached a low point in 1933, with 667,880,000 kwh., but about the middle of that year exports increased and have continued to increase each year with the exception of 1938, being 2,359,541,099 kwh. for 1941. Almost 59 p.c. of this was exported at Niagara Falls, Ont.

A small amount of power, 7,705,000 kwh. was imported from the United States in 1941. The only import of any importance was for operation of the railway tunnel and yards at Sarnia, Ont.

In 1940, central electric stations in Quebec exported 3,432,726,634 kwh. to other provinces; an important feature was the production of power by commercial stations in Quebec for public stations in Ontario. Of the total, Ontario took 3,426,338,000 kwh., 787,421,000 kwh. of which was for re-export to the United States, and New Brunswick took the remainder. There was also an export from northern Ontario to Quebec of 142,945,970 kwh. during the year. British Columbia exported 2,372,000 kwh. to Alberta for resale.