

The predominant position of Quebec in the electric-power field can be seen from the column in Table 21 showing electric energy generated. Of the total power generated in Canada by all central electric stations in 1945, 44 p.c. was generated by privately owned or commercial stations in the Province of Quebec; this percentage decreased from 57 in 1943 as a result of the taking over in 1944 of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and the Beauharnois Power Company by the publicly owned Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

All stations in Ontario produce less than one-half as much power as the Quebec stations and only 20 p.c. of the total for Ontario stations is produced by privately owned stations.

21.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, 1945

Province	Power Plants ¹	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment ¹	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	7	6,381	12,326	363	7,260
Nova Scotia.....	22	65,615	340,648	26,170	116,375
New Brunswick.....	8	28,588	477,258	94,150	111,630
Quebec.....	78	302,690	17,670,313	4,365,852	4,366,182
Ontario.....	60	65,284	2,200,339	538,572	538,853
Manitoba.....	14	36,570	1,599,291	353,300	354,524
Saskatchewan.....	104	30,557	82,992	2	59,070
Alberta.....	68	39,223	352,794	91,000	102,822
British Columbia and Yukon.....	63	191,646	2,794,896	706,267	716,807
Totals.....	424	766,554	25,530,857	6,175,674	6,373,523

¹ 1944 figures; later statistics not available. ² Power generation in Saskatchewan is entirely by fuel plants. There is one hydro-electric station but the power is used in Manitoba and the statistics are included with those of Manitoba.

Subsection 4.—Export of Electric Power

Electric energy is exported from Canada only under licence and an export tax of 0.03 cents per kwh. is levied. The export duties for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1943 to 1946 were \$618,953, \$641,253, \$639,320 and \$,694,518 respectively.

Exports for the calendar years 1943-46 are shown in Table 22. There are also large interprovincial movements of electric energy from Quebec to Ontario, and smaller movements from Quebec to New Brunswick and from British Columbia to Alberta.

The water allowed to be diverted at Niagara Falls for power purposes was increased by 5,000 cu. ft. per second to the Canadian side in November, 1940, owing to a diversion of water from Long Lake and the Ogoki River from the James Bay watershed to the Great Lakes watershed. In 1941 a further increase of 9,000 c.f.s. to the Canadian plants and 12,500 c.f.s. to the United States plants was permitted. This increased water with greater development of plants on the St. Lawrence River made possible the increased export of both firm and secondary power to the United States, mainly to plants producing war materials (5,000 c.f.s. will produce around 150,000 h.p. at the Queenston, Ont., plant).