

The predominant position of Quebec in the electric-power field can be seen from the column in Table 24 showing electric energy generated. Of the total power generated in Canada by all central electric stations in 1948, 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 transfer in 1944 of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and the Beauharnois Power Company to 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 18 p.c. of the total for Ontario stations is produced by privately owned stations.

24.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, 1948

Province or Territory	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				h. p.	h. p.
Prince Edward Island.....	8	7,947	17,612	387	7,539
Nova Scotia.....	18	79,811	406,437	25,878	116,147
New Brunswick.....	6	23,059	387,721	91,400	92,400
Quebec.....	77	409,472	18,820,627	4,457,222	4,459,187
Ontario.....	47	74,135	2,044,393	396,311	442,376
Manitoba.....	10	45,611	1,269,730	265,800	266,932
Saskatchewan ¹	83	11,419	533,979	106,500	139,701
Alberta.....	88	54,689	489,319	104,500	125,271
British Columbia and Yukon.....	56	231,242	1,727,475	389,672	395,665
Totals.....	393	937,385	25,697,293	5,837,670	6,045,218

¹ One hydro-electric station in Saskatchewan, formerly included with Manitoba, is now shown with Saskatchewan although the power is consumed in Manitoba.

Section 3.—Total Development of Electric Power from All Available Sources

In Section 1 of this Chapter total water-power resources are given with the proportion that has been so far developed. Table 4 of that Section analyses the hydraulic turbine installation by the proportions in central electric stations, in pulp and paper mills, and in other industries. This is useful material, but it does not take into account electric power developed in central electric stations or in other industries from sources other than hydraulic.

Section 2 covers the central electric station industry including those under the public ownership of provincial and municipal governments, and those under private ownership. Neither of these Sections, however, gives a complete presentation of the total electric power developed in Canada. All the hydraulic energy developed is not converted to electric power: there are a number of water wheels and water turbines used for direct drive that are not geared to electric generators. On the other hand, certain central electric stations in the Maritime Provinces and in the Prairie Provinces generate electricity from steam or internal combustion engines. It is the purpose of this Section to show the total electric power generated from all available sources. Most of the power comes, of course, from central electric stations, the figures having been given in Table 5 of Section 2, p. 548. The total kilowatt hours of electric power generated by central electric stations is divided into that generated from water power and that generated from thermal engines of all kinds.