and in 1943 an additional 4,000 c.f.s. to Canadian plants, bringing the totals up to 54,000 c.f.s. for Canada and 32,500 c.f.s. for the United States. 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 (5,000 c.f.s. will produce about 150,000 h.p. at the Queenston, Ont., plant). During 1948 and 1949, increased demands from domestic consumers and low water reduced the surplus energy available for export but exports increased again in 1950 to 1952.

Southern Canada Power Company (surplus). Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission Fraser Companies, Limited		2,308 — 639,464 5,212		11,616 650,142 8,893
British Columbia Electric Railway Com- pany	93, 898 2, 109	4,086 191,878 2,308	2,113 188,186 2,976	4,956 209,982 3,220
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Company. Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Company (surplus).	34, 126 3, 491	36, 830	39, 129	27,610
Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus) Ontario and Minnesota Power Company	39,560 22,069	35,171 36,867	37,966 39,340	93,218 42,312
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus) Canadian Niagara Power Company	335,141 267,802	347,246 264,955	717,387 303,660	744,878 321,188
Exported to United States — Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	'000 kwh. 301,037	'000 kwh. 361,458	'000 kwh. 392,036	'000 kwh. 374,772
Company	1949	1950	1951	1952

10.—Electric Energy	Exported :	from	Canada,	by	Companies,	and	Imported	from			
the United States, 1949-52											

¹ Northport Power and Light Company was taken over by West Kootenay Power and Light Company in 1951. ² Mainly by British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

Subsection 2.-Ownership and Regulation of Central Electric Stations*

Water power is developed in Canada by provincial commissions, by municipalities and by private companies—hydro-electric plants. The first such provincial commission was formed in Ontario in 1906 to act as trustee for a group of municipalities to develop and distribute electricity. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario now generates and purchases power, transmits it to rural and urban municipalities and serves large power customers. Similar commissions have been formed in most of the other provinces.

[•] The information included under the provincial headings of this Subsection has been revised by the various provincial commissions or authorities concerned.