

The predominant position of Quebec in the electric power field can be seen from the figures of Table 14. Of the total power generated in Canada by all central electric stations in 1953, 40 p.c. was generated by privately owned 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.

14.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations by Province 1952 and 1953

Year and Province or Territory	Generating Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
1952					
Newfoundland.....	17	42,441	229,916	71,215	72,197
Prince Edward Island.....	5	10,545	28,706	369	17,519
Nova Scotia.....	22	97,449	569,097	39,710	199,484
New Brunswick.....	6	26,660	442,789	94,000	100,020
Quebec.....	75	533,857	24,189,302	5,232,088	5,250,236
Ontario.....	41	37,044	1,818,896	393,074	446,530
Manitoba.....	3	55,042	1,668,565	393,000	393,845
Saskatchewan.....	39	10,921	625,353	109,800	158,942
Alberta.....	78	84,642	851,157	205,900	269,587
British Columbia.....	45	274,900	2,424,192	722,770	767,654
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	6	2,422	35,254	2,450	3,522
Canada, 1952.....	337	1,175,923	32,883,227	7,264,376	7,679,536
1953					
Newfoundland.....	18	44,610	248,415	106,850	111,497
Prince Edward Island.....	6	11,121	31,657	369	17,289
Nova Scotia.....	18	101,580	610,992	42,055	224,013
New Brunswick.....	7	27,343	417,181	94,000	106,070
Quebec.....	71	560,941	25,146,379	5,517,598	5,536,436
Ontario.....	41	36,749	1,801,425	487,979	541,435
Manitoba.....	4	55,686	1,892,534	514,000	514,000
Saskatchewan.....	29	11,192	648,431	109,800	158,755
Alberta.....	60	94,916	938,242	205,900	293,877
British Columbia.....	44	287,102	2,652,553	722,770	770,308
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	5	2,607	35,540	3,390	4,462
Canada, 1953.....	303	1,233,847	34,413,349	7,804,711	8,278,142

In 1953 all stations in Ontario, both private and public, produced a little more than one-half as much power as Quebec stations. Of the total for Ontario stations 10 p.c. was produced by privately owned stations.

Because of the absence of free market determination of prices and regulation of services in an industry that is semi-monopolistic, regulation of electrical utilities has been attempted in most provinces. The governing bodies of the provincial electric power commissions, their functions and activities are summarized by provinces in the following paragraphs. Certain privately owned utilities are also covered.

Newfoundland.—There are no publicly owned hydro-electric systems in Newfoundland. The largest water power development in the Province is located at Deer Lake. The plant, which is operated by Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, has a total capacity of 154,000 h.p. This Company develops hydro-electric energy at Deer Lake mainly for its own use in the manufacture of pulp and paper and also supplies electric power to the Buchans Mining Company for its mining operations and to the Newfoundland Light and Power Company Limited which distributes electricity to consumers in Corner Brook and adjacent communities in the Bay of Islands sections.