

9.—Total Equipment of Central Electric Stations by Province 1952 and 1953

Year, Province or Territory	Generating Power Plants	Water Wheels and Turbines		Thermal Engines		Generators	
		No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
1952	No.		h.p.		h.p.		kva.
Newfoundland.....	19	30	71,215	17	3,246	48	62,462
Prince Edward Island.....	6	5	369	17	21,340	20	17,375
Nova Scotia.....	46	60	144,390	50	197,222	107	290,561
New Brunswick.....	17	13	106,600	43	112,541	55	188,948
Quebec.....	97	291	6,679,023	41	52,552	336	5,740,457
Ontario.....	133	377	3,614,666	42	684,117	419	3,450,291
Manitoba.....	11	42	708,000	12	18,095	54	555,276
Saskatchewan.....	80	7	109,800	157	321,443	156	361,660
Alberta.....	86	15	205,900	134	180,202	150	327,173
British Columbia.....	59	64	897,075	118	78,498	184	846,851
Yukon and N.W.T.....	8	4	13,800	15	1,712	19	13,201
Canada, 1952.....	562	908	12,550,838	646	1,670,968	1,548	11,854,255
1953							
Newfoundland.....	20	37	106,850	17	6,911	54	97,730
Prince Edward Island.....	7	5	869	14	21,110	20	17,375
Nova Scotia.....	42	56	146,735	47	219,336	93	310,280
New Brunswick.....	18	15	133,600	45	135,631	59	235,823
Quebec.....	93	306	7,297,533	41	54,802	348	6,309,094
Ontario.....	134	397	3,739,776	47	1,011,117	441	3,797,937
Manitoba.....	10	44	715,000	9	37,250	53	577,651
Saskatchewan.....	68	7	109,800	152	354,616	154	392,670
Alberta.....	68	15	205,900	120	262,352	138	416,136
British Columbia.....	57	66	953,075	135	102,822	201	915,101
Yukon and N.W.T.....	7	5	14,740	15	1,712	20	14,077
Canada, 1953.....	524	953	13,423,378	642	2,237,659	1,581	13,083,874

Export and Import of Electric Power.—Electric energy is exported from Canada only under licence and an export tax of 0.03 cents per kilowatt hour is levied with some exceptions. The export duties for the years ended Mar. 31, 1951 to 1954, were \$608,602, \$743,407, \$738,918 and \$662,860 respectively. Exports for the years 1951-54 are shown in Table 10. There are also large interprovincial movements of electric energy from Quebec to Ontario, and smaller movements between other provinces.

The water allowed to be diverted at Niagara Falls for power purposes was increased by 5,000 cu. feet per second to the Canadian side in November 1940 through 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 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 1950-51, increased demands from domestic consumers and low water reduced the surplus energy available for export but exports increased in 1952 and reached an alltime high of 2,718,308,000 kwh. in 1954.