

for power, favoured private enterprise. Another factor is Quebec's traditionally conservative attitude towards public ownership of utilities. Quebec is in fact the stronghold of private enterprise in this field, and large corporations, such as Beauharnois; Montreal Light, Heat, and Power; Shawinigan; and Southern Canada Power, carry on large-scale operations in the Province. The development of electric energy in New Brunswick also has been largely in relation to the production of pulp and paper, and commercial companies still control a great deal of the power, although the New Brunswick Power Commission established in 1920 has since organized public utility services on the same lines as those of Ontario, providing both hydro- and steam-generated power. In Saskatchewan, and also to a considerable extent in Nova Scotia, coal and gas are the basic sources of the energy used to generate electricity, as these are regions of scarce water power and plentiful fuel supply. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba have established Hydro-Electric Commissions on the model of the Ontario system.

In British Columbia the population is concentrated on the Fraser Delta and around Victoria. As these areas of settlement have grown up along with scattered mining, sawmilling, and pulp and paper towns, hydro-electric power to serve their needs has been developed by private corporations but also to some extent by smaller public utility corporations. (See pp. 383-384).

Table 11 shows statistics of municipally or publicly owned central electric stations, by provinces, for 1938. Table 17 at p. 384 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

#### 11.—Statistics of Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1938.

Province.	Power Plants.	Customers.	Electric Energy Generated.	Power Equipment.	
				Water Wheels and Turbines.	Total.
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1,224	1,080	Nil	1,235
Nova Scotia.....	27	26,049	233,269	80,205	83,592
New Brunswick.....	4	27,226	59,508	12,860	29,240
Quebec.....	15	38,980	67,233	30,235	32,755
Ontario.....	74	731,409	5,511,196	1,724,139	1,725,339
Manitoba.....	13	69,542	583,827	155,000	158,314
Saskatchewan.....	31	41,149	106,410	Nil	84,503
Alberta.....	9	59,424	88,593	960	51,440
British Columbia and Yukon.....	8	19,112	14,710	9,770	10,375
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1,014,115</b>	<b>6,665,826</b>	<b>2,013,169</b>	<b>2,176,793</b>

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, their general regulations, and their activities are discussed by provinces.

**Nova Scotia.**—In 1909 legislation was first enacted in Nova Scotia relating to the use of water power in "An Act for the Further Assisting of the Gold Mining Industry". This was the most advanced legislation until the development of water power within the Province of Nova Scotia was initiated under the Acts of 1914 and carried on in an investigatory manner in co-operation with the Dominion Government until 1919, when the Nova Scotia Power Commission was created by the Power Commission Act. Although the Commission has its own Department of