

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-electric and thermal-electric power. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba also 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.

Table 10 shows statistics of municipally or publicly owned central electric stations, by provinces, for 1939. Table 17 at p. 293 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

10.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1939

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				h. p.	h. p.
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.		
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1,182	1,153	Nil	1,235
Nova Scotia.....	25	27,620	254,189	30,805	34,160
New Brunswick.....	5	30,436	59,292	12,860	29,440
Quebec.....	16	40,154	71,691	30,710	33,230
Ontario.....	74	757,758	5,841,861	1,724,395	1,725,595
Manitoba.....	13	72,867	594,566	155,000	158,314
Saskatchewan.....	32	42,182	113,991	Nil	107,601
Alberta.....	9	60,374	95,459	960	71,540
British Columbia and Yukon.....	8	19,672	14,890	9,770	10,375
Totals.....	184	1,052,245	7,047,092	2,014,590	2,221,490

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 Investigation, certain investigatory work is still carried on in Nova Scotia by the Dominion Government represented by a branch of the Dominion Water and Power Bureau with which the Nova Scotia Power Commission is closely associated.

The function of the Commission is, primarily, generation of electric power and energy by the most economical means available. Its operations are carried out on a cost basis and, while a considerable number of retail customers are served, it is not the policy to compete in the retail field, but rather to serve those districts where it is not practicable to receive service from other sources. The Rural Elec-