

**11.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces,
1941 and 1942—concluded**

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
1942					
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1,348	3,186	Nil	2,065
Nova Scotia.....	26	27,558	238,701	80,845	87,155
New Brunswick.....	6	30,521	94,330	12,860	29,620
Quebec.....	17	44,582	222,012	78,710	81,230
Ontario.....	74	820,055	7,690,441	1,797,660	1,798,735
Manitoba.....	10	78,515	633,921	155,000	158,083
Saskatchewan.....	35	45,007	138,871	Nil	108,812
Alberta.....	10	65,733	141,331	"	67,860
British Columbia and Yukon.....	8	21,180	14,999	9,770	10,750
Totals, 1942.....	188	1,140,499	9,177,792	2,134,845	2,344,310

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 summarized 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 under the Power Commission Act. Certain investigatory work is still carried on in Nova Scotia by the Dominion Government through the Dominion Water and Power Bureau with which the Nova Scotia Power Commission is closely associated. The control of the water resources of the Province is vested in the Crown and administered under the provisions of the Nova Scotia Water Act of 1919. The Commission pays the regular fees for water rights.

The function and policy of the Commission is the supply of electric power and energy by the most economical means available. The Rural Electrification Act of 1937 greatly increased the possibilities for retail service. It provides for financial assistance to equalize cost and revenue of extensions, the construction of which have been approved by Governor-in-Council as qualifying under the Act. In 1941, an amendment to the Power Commission Act authorized the Commission, subject to approval of the Governor-in-Council, to regulate and control the generation, transformation, transmission, distribution, supply and use of power in the Province.

Financially, the Commission is self-supporting, repaying borrowings from revenue. The balance sheet at Nov. 30, 1943, showed fixed assets of \$17,575,959, work in progress \$49,528, current assets \$360,570, contingency and renewal reserves \$1,614,451, sinking fund reserve \$3,134,691 and a general reserve of \$251,863.