

Quebec public ownership had not made much headway until 1944 when the Provincial Government expropriated the plant of the Montreal Light Heat and Power Co., and created the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission with powers to generate and distribute electric power.

The development of electric energy in New Brunswick also has been largely connected with 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 around the Fraser delta and Victoria. Hydro-electric power to serve their needs has been developed mainly by private corporations although smaller public utility corporations have contributed to some extent.

Table 11 shows statistics of municipally or publicly owned central electric stations, by provinces, for 1943. Table 18 at p. 353 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

#### 11.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1943

| 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            | 1,357            | 3,983                     | Nil                       | 1,955            |
| Nova Scotia.....                | 27           | 28,514           | 284,161                   | 82,045                    | 88,355           |
| New Brunswick.....              | 6            | 37,751           | 103,034                   | 12,860                    | 39,620           |
| Quebec.....                     | 19           | 46,299           | 219,461                   | 79,060                    | 81,745           |
| Ontario.....                    | 73           | 832,154          | 7,820,241                 | 1,796,660                 | 1,797,735        |
| Manitoba.....                   | 10           | 78,987           | 655,200                   | 155,000                   | 158,073          |
| Saskatchewan.....               | 41           | 46,632           | 152,180                   | Nil                       | 109,699          |
| Alberta.....                    | 10           | 66,402           | 141,814                   | "                         | 74,888           |
| British Columbia and Yukon..... | 9            | 21,449           | 17,280                    | 9,770                     | 10,788           |
| <b>Totals.....</b>              | <b>197</b>   | <b>1,159,545</b> | <b>9,397,354</b>          | <b>2,135,395</b>          | <b>2,362,858</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 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. 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