

A large portion of the power development in Quebec has been connected with pulp and paper plants and with the aluminum industry. These power plants are operated as separate organizations and deliver power to the parent companies at relatively low rates. Also substantial blocks of power are produced in Quebec for export to Ontario. The large switch from private to public plants in Quebec was due to the acquisition of the Montreal Light and Power Company and the Beauharnois Power Company by the newly formed Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

Table 11 shows statistics of municipally or publicly owned central electric stations, by provinces, for 1944. Table 21 at p. 379 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

### 11.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1944

Province or Territory	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	1,446	4,320	Nil	1,955
Nova Scotia.....	27	30,440	247,519	82,045	88,355
New Brunswick.....	6	39,945	113,557	12,860	39,620
Quebec.....	23	338,325	5,416,662	1,032,060	1,034,745
Ontario.....	74	851,447	8,087,486	1,801,660	1,797,840
Manitoba.....	8	82,926	668,604	155,000	157,290
Saskatchewan.....	41	48,302	159,741	Nil	109,896
Alberta.....	11	69,506	193,938	"	95,173
British Columbia and Yukon.....	10	22,447	18,371	8,670	10,394
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,484,784</b>	<b>14,910,198</b>	<b>3,092,295</b>	<b>3,335,268</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, 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 the Governor in Council as qualifying under the Act. In 1941, an amendment to the Power Commission Act authorized the Commission subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to regulate and control the generation, transformation, transmission, distribution, supply and use of power in the Province.