has been attempted in most provinces. The governing bodies of the provincial electric power commissions, their functions and activities are summarized by provinces below.

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.

Financially, the Commission is self-supporting, repaying borrowings from revenue. The balance sheet at Nov. 30, 1946, showed fixed assets of $19,084,690, work in progress of $169,077, current assets $184,641, contingency and renewal reserves $2,189,878, sinking fund reserves $2,777,977 and special and general reserves of $1,232,868.

The initial development of the Commission was an 800-h.p. installation on the Mushamush River, which went into operation in 1921 and delivered 192,000 kwh. in the first complete year of operation. This and later developments are shown in Table 12.

12.—Present Developments with Initial Capacities of Undertakings of the Nova Scotia Power Commission

Development	Year in which Operations Commenced	Installed Capacity		Annual Output (Generation)	
		Initial	1946	Initial	1946
		h.p.	h.p.	kwh.	kwh.
Mushamush System	1921	800	1,030	208,752	1,343,800
St. Margaret System	1922	10,700	15,700	19,538,000	34,036,400
Sheet Harbour System—					
Malay Falls	1924	5,550	5,550	6,536,860	28,154,641
Ruth Falls	1925	6,290	10,590		
Mersey System—					
Original	1928	29,400	29,400	85,863,390	155,545,860
Cowie Falls	1938	10,200	10,200		
Tusket System	1929	2,820[1]	2,820[1]	3,680,540	7,775,778
Roseway System	1930	560	560	365,600	1,994,074
Markland System	1931	1,400	1,200	5,813,555	3,778,900
Antigonish System	1931	[2]	500	389,520	2,227,320
Canseau System, Diesel	1937	72	–	21,650	78,714
Totals	–	–	–	–	234,935,487
Canseau System, Steam	–	–	1,125[3]	–	4,437,280
Grand Total	–	–	–	–	**239,372,767**

[1] Minimum head. [2] Distribution system only. [3] Rated in kilowatts.

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