

A large portion of the power development in Quebec is connected with pulp and paper plants and with the aluminum industry. Such 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.

Table 13 shows statistics of municipally or publicly owned central electric stations, by provinces, for 1946. Table 24 at p. 582 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

13.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, 1947

Province or Territory	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1,680	3,714	—	1,785
Nova Scotia.....	27	38,515	266,823	80,780	88,555
New Brunswick.....	7	54,651	153,998	12,860	41,132
Quebec.....	22	367,076	5,149,967	1,032,060	1,032,240
Ontario.....	75	984,126	8,917,437	2,030,066	2,030,891
Manitoba.....	6	104,344	752,466	177,000	177,640
Saskatchewan.....	54	85,744	242,745	—	142,800
Alberta.....	10	82,282	209,389	—	92,091
British Columbia and Yukon.....	28	54,501	62,736	48,134	57,898
Totals.....	230	1,772,919	15,759,275	3,380,900	3,665,032

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 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 Federal 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 Federal 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.