

Newfoundland.—The available hydro power on the Island of Newfoundland alone is placed at well over 1,000,000 h.p. No figures are available for Labrador but substantial water resources are known to exist.

Installed turbine capacity at the end of 1949 was nearly 262,050 h.p.; 83,400 h.p. was utilized by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Limited, in the manufacture of pulp and paper and in supplying light and power to Grand Falls and the towns of Bishop's Falls, Botwood and small adjacent centres. The Company's power plant is located at Grand Falls on the Exploits River; 156,000 h.p. was developed by Messrs. Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, at their power plant which is erected on the south side of Deer Lake. This Company, in addition to utilizing power for their own requirements in the manufacture of pulp and paper and furnishing light and power to Corner Brook and adjacent communities, supplies light and power to the Buchans Mining Company and light and power to several small municipalities in the Humber area. The remainder was distributed among four other privately owned Companies, the largest being the Newfoundland Light and Power Company which supplies light and power to the city of St. John's and to the town of Bell Island, also for the iron mining operations there. This Company developed 21,350 h.p. from four plants. The United Towns Electric Company, with 16,710 h.p. from eight plants, supplies light and power to communities on the Avalon Peninsula, to the fluorspar mining operations on the Burin Peninsula, and to communities on the West Coast. There are no publicly owned systems.

Frequency used is 60 cycles except in areas served by the pulp and paper companies where 50 cycles prevails with original machinery from England.

A considerable number of home-lighting plants and small generators are in use in most of the scattered outposts despite the proximity of water power.

Nova Scotia.—In 1909 legislation was first enacted in Nova Scotia relating to the use of water power in "An Act for the Further Assistance 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 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 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 has