

The Maritime Electric Company Limited supplies 53,471,340 kwh. of the Island's requirements of 57,233,820 kwh., with a system peak of 12,800 kw., from its Charlottetown plant. The plant consists of six steam turbines of 22,500 kw. total capacity. In 1957 the Company served 11,966 rural and urban customers over 850 miles of company-owned distribution line with an additional 1,968 rural customers served by 480 miles of distribution line owned by the provincial government but connected with the company system. The town of Summerside is connected with Charlottetown by a 33-kv. transmission line and purchases approximately 6,500,000 kwh. annually from the Maritime Electric Company.

Two other power systems supply the remainder of the power consumed. The town of Summerside's station is powered by nine diesel engines, has a total capacity of 2,835 kw. and an annual energy production of 3,392,180 kwh. The station serves 2,210 customers in Summerside and 1,169 customers over 132 miles of rural lines. Approximately 882,976 kwh. of energy is sold to the Scales Hydro Electric Company Limited. The Scales Hydro Electric Company Limited operates a small station in Freetown on the Dunk River. Its total capacity is 250 kw., of which 175 kw. is generated by water power and the remainder by diesel engines. The annual energy production is 370,300 kwh. and 694 customers in surrounding areas are served over 29 miles of distribution line.

**Nova Scotia.**—The Nova Scotia Power Commission was created under the Power Commission Act of 1919 with the function of supplying electric power and energy by the most economical means available. The Rural Electrification Act of 1937 greatly increased the possibilities for retail service by providing financial assistance to equalize cost and revenue of extensions approved by the Governor in Council. 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, transmission, distribution, supply and use of power in the province. Certain investigatory work is carried on in the province by the Federal Government in close association with the Commission, but the control of water resources is vested in the Crown and administered under the provisions of the Nova Scotia Water Act of 1919. The Commission pays regular fees for water rights.

Financially the Commission is self-supporting, repaying borrowings from revenue. The balance sheet at Nov. 30, 1957, showed total fixed assets of \$48,361,690 including work in progress amounting to \$3,296,653. Current assets amounted to \$900,706. Liabilities were as follows: fixed \$38,254,276; current \$3,790,909; contingency and renewal reserves \$4,746,440; sinking fund reserves \$7,798,652; and general reserves and special reserves \$2,414,832.

The initial development of the Commission was an 800-h.p. installation on the Mushamush River which went into operation in 1921 and delivered 208,752 kwh. in the first complete year of operation. Succeeding years showed a marked growth in installed capacity which at Nov. 30, 1957, reached 113,000 h.p. in hydraulic turbines, 2,200 h.p. in diesel units and 41,125 kw. in steam turbines. Total generation for the year was 453,980,807 kwh.

The territory of the Commission extends over the entire province and embraces six systems which include 25 generating stations and over 4,500 miles of transmission and distribution lines through which wholesale and retail customers received 448,510,014 kwh. during the year ended Nov. 30, 1957. Power plant construction recently completed or under way is outlined at pp. 555-556.