energy production of 3,391,960 kwh. This system serves 2,175 customers within the corporate limits of the town and 824 customers over 75 miles of rural lines plus an additional 325 rural customers over 64 miles of lines owned by the provincial government. The Summerside station also supplies 712,500 kwh. of energy annually 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., 175 kw. of which is generated by water power and the remainder by diesel engines. The annual energy production is 539,900 kwh. and 714 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, 1958 showed total fixed assets of \$51,685,234 including work in progress amounting to \$5,489,301. Current assets amounted to \$795,856. Liabilities were as follows: fixed \$42,224,276; current \$2,895,063; contingency and renewal reserves \$4,870,684; sinking fund reserves \$8,491,987; and general and special reserves \$2,090,766.

The initial development of the Commission was an 800-hp. 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, 1958 reached 113,000 hp. in hydraulic turbines, 2,200 hp. in diesel units and 40,000 kw. in steam turbines. Total generation for the year was 500,364,514 kwh.

The territory of the Commission extends over the entire province and embraces six systems which include 23 generating stations and more than 4,500 miles of transmission and distribution lines through which wholesale and retail customers received 499,816,954 kwh. during the year ended Nov. 30, 1958. Power plant construction recently completed or under way is outlined at p. 608.

14.—Capacity and Output of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, Year Ended Nov. 30, 1958

System ¹ and First Year of Operation	Present Installed Capacity	Output	System ¹ and First Year of Operation	Present Installed Capacity	Output
Western Network— Mushamush (1921) Harmony (1943). Roseway (1930) Gulch (1952). Ridge (1957). Portable (diesel).	8,500 5,300	kwh. 146,700 4,575,575 4,290,508 25,874,930 10,464,410 30,248	St. Margaret (1921) Mersey— Original development (1928) Cowie Falls (1938) Deep Brook (1950) Lower Great Brook	hp. 15,700 28,000 10,200 12,800	kwh. 37,820,800
Sissiboo Falls ²		273,800 198,900	(1955)	6,240 2,201] 1,342,280
Barrie Brook (1940) Dickie Brook (1948) Malay Falls (1924) Ruth Falls (1925)	5 440	2,672,460 10,091,160 13,172,900 39,152,800	Canseau (thermal) (1945) Tusket (1929)	1,125 ^a 2,820	1,491,730 15,460,152
Liscomb (1957) Trenton (thermal) (1951)	700 40,000³	3,648,091 98,247,800	Total		500,364,514

¹ Hydro unless otherwise noted.

² Operated a few weeks and then dismantled.

³ Kilowatts.