

portion of the power development in that province is connected with pulp and paper establishments and with the aluminum industry. In Ontario, on the other hand, almost all electric power is produced by a publicly owned utility, The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

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 in the following paragraphs. Certain privately owned utilities are also covered.

**Newfoundland.**—There are no publicly owned hydro-electric systems in Newfoundland, although a Commission, known as the Newfoundland Power Commission, was established in 1954 for the purpose of supplying electric power wherever needed throughout the province, particularly to rural areas. The largest water power development in the province is located at Deer Lake. The plant, which is operated by Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, has a total capacity of 154,000 hp. This Company develops hydro-electric energy at Deer Lake mainly for its own use in the manufacture of pulp and paper, and also supplies electric power to the Buchans Mining Company for mining operations and to the Newfoundland Light and Power Company Limited which distributes electricity to consumers in Corner Brook and adjacent communities in the Bay of Islands sections, to the towns of Grand Falls, Windsor, Bishop's Falls, Botwood and Lewisporte, and to the International Airport at Gander and the Township of Gander nearby. The Company, in addition to its eight hydro plants, operates two steam generating plants at St. John's, having a total capacity of 30,000 kw.

The United Towns Electric Company Limited operates nine hydro plants and two diesel plants, the latter located on the Burin Peninsula. A subsidiary, the West Coast Power Company, operates a diesel generator at Port aux Basques and a hydro plant at Lookout Brook. The Union Electric Light and Power Company operates plants at Clarenville, Port Union and Trinity.

Power plant construction completed or under way in Newfoundland during 1960 is outlined at p. 578.

**Prince Edward Island.**—The area of Prince Edward Island is only 2,184 sq. miles and approximately 70 p.c. of its population lives in rural areas. Consequently, electric power must be supplied to rather thickly populated rural districts interspersed with a considerable number of small municipalities. There is little opportunity for the development of hydro-electric power in the province, since rivers are short, drainage areas small, and the country is relatively flat. Therefore, power is generated mainly in thermal and diesel plants using imported fuels.

The Maritime Electric Company Limited supplies 65,631,420 kwh. of the Island's power consumption of 71,439,038 kwh. with a system peak of 15,700 kw. from its Charlotte-town plant. The plant consists of six steam turbines of 22,365-kw. capacity. In 1959, the Company served 12,857 rural and urban customers over approximately 850 miles of Company-owned distribution line, with an additional 3,378 customers being served over 714 miles of distribution line owned by the provincial government and connected with the Company system. In addition, the Company supplies 6,175,783 kwh. of energy annually to the Town of Summerside Electric Light Department through a 33-kv. transmission line interconnecting the two systems at Summerside.

Two other power systems supply the remainder of the power consumed in the province. The Town of Summerside Electric Light Department operates a station in Summerside which is powered by nine diesel engines with a total capacity of 2,835 kw. and has an annual