

energy production of 5,415,960 kwh. This system serves 2,324 customers within the corporate limits of the town and 925 customers over 76 miles of rural lines, plus an additional 325 rural customers over 66 miles of line owned by the provincial government. The Summerside station also supplies 918,600 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 391,658 kwh., and 727 customers in surrounding areas are served by 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, 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, 1959 showed total fixed assets of \$57,508,716 including work in progress amounting to \$10,481,501. Current assets amounted to \$1,037,495 and liabilities were as follows: fixed \$42,224,276; current \$4,154,261; contingency and renewal reserves \$5,159,002; sinking fund reserves \$9,351,697; and general and special reserves \$2,122,738.

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, 1959 reached 112,550 hp. in hydraulic turbines, 960 kw. in diesel units and 60,000 kw. in steam turbines.

The territory of the Commission extends over the entire province and embraces six systems which include 22 generating stations and more than 4,500 miles of transmission and distribution lines through which wholesale and retail customers received 539,321,786 kwh. during the year ended Nov. 30, 1959. Power plant construction completed or under way in Nova Scotia during 1960 is outlined at pp. 578-579.

### 13.—Capacity and Output of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, Year Ended Nov. 30, 1959

System <sup>1</sup> and First Year of Operation	Present Installed Capacity	Output	System <sup>1</sup> and First Year of Operation	Present Installed Capacity	Output
	kw.	kwh.		kw.	kwh.
Western Network—			St. Margaret (1921).....	10,400	32,037,200
Harmony (1943).....	600	4,425,900	Mersey—		
Roseway (1930).....	888	3,949,805	Original development		
Gulch (1952).....	6,000	29,266,046	(1928).....	21,780	142,469,200
Ridge (1957).....	4,000	12,088,806	Cowie Falls (1938).....	7,200	47,825,000
Portable (diesel).....	200	17,315	Deep Brook (1950).....	9,000	54,331,800
			Lower Great Brook (1955)	4,500	23,868,320
Eastern Network—			Canseau (diesel) (1937).....	970	1,766,576
Barrie Brook (1940).....	360	2,718,600	Tusket (1929).....	2,160	15,577,578
Diekie Brook (1948).....	3,800	10,102,400			
Malay Falls (1924).....	3,600	12,615,410	<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>142,878</b>	<b>542,849,812</b>
Ruth Falls (1925).....	6,970	36,799,820			
Liscomb (1957).....	450	2,556,742			
Trenton (thermal) (1951).....	60,000	110,433,300			

<sup>1</sup> Hydro unless otherwise noted.