

subsequent years will show a much greater proportion of publicly operated electrical utilities since they will reflect the recent provincial take-over of privately owned facilities in both British Columbia and Quebec.

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. Neither Newfoundland nor Prince Edward Island has a provincially operated electric power system, although in the former province a Commission, known as the Newfoundland Power Commission, was established by the provincial government in 1954 for the purpose of supplying electric power wherever needed throughout the province, particularly to rural areas. In Prince Edward Island, the town of Summerside and surrounding area is served by the municipally operated Town of Summerside Electric Light Department. The functions and activities of provincially operated electric power commissions in the other provinces are summarized in the following paragraphs.

**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.

The territory of the Commission extends over the entire province and embraces six systems which include 25 generating stations and more than 5,243 miles of transmission and distribution lines. Installed capacity at the end of 1965 was 184,458 kw. of which 96,708 kw. was hydro capacity. New power plant construction under way in Nova Scotia during 1965 is outlined on p. 644. Financially, the Commission is self-supporting, repaying borrowings from revenue. The balance sheet at Nov. 30, 1965 showed total fixed assets of \$94,119,856, including work in progress amounting to \$13,654,064.

#### 11.—Capacity and Output of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, Year Ended Nov. 30, 1965

| 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.               |
| <b>Western Network—</b>                         |                            |             | <b>St. Margaret (1921).....</b>                 | <b>10,400</b>              | <b>24,892,000</b>  |
| Harmony (1943).....                             | 600                        | 2,496,000   | <b>Mersey—</b>                                  |                            |                    |
| Roseway (1930).....                             | 888                        | 2,352,750   | Original development                            |                            |                    |
| Guleb (1952).....                               | 6,000                      | 16,550,837  | (1928).....                                     | 21,780                     | 92,568,000         |
| Ridge (1957).....                               | 4,000                      | 7,156,426   | Cowie Falls (1938).....                         | 7,200                      | 33,089,200         |
| Portable (diesel).....                          | 200                        | 100         | Deep Brook (1950).....                          | 9,000                      | 37,493,600         |
| Sisiboo (1960).....                             | 6,000                      | 18,443,000  | Lower Great Brook (1955).....                   | 4,500                      | 16,308,730         |
| Weymouth (1961).....                            | 9,000                      | 27,485,840  | Causeau (diesel) (1937).....                    | 700                        | 93,740             |
| <b>Eastern Network—</b>                         |                            |             | Tusket (1929).....                              | 2,160                      | 8,686,703          |
| Barrie Brook (1940).....                        | 360                        | 1,409,380   | <b>Cumberland—</b>                              |                            |                    |
| Dickie Brook (1948).....                        | 3,200                      | 8,265,560   | Maccan (thermal) (1927).....                    | 26,850                     | 94,908,500         |
| Malay Falls (1924).....                         | 3,600                      | 8,379,394   |   |                            |                    |
| Ruth Falls (1925).....                          | 6,970                      | 26,083,240  |   |                            |                    |
| Liscomb (1937).....                             | 450                        | 2,477,092   |   |                            |                    |
| Trenton (thermal) (1951).....                   | 60,000                     | 294,567,700 | <b>Totals.....</b>                              | <b>184,458</b>             | <b>723,667,792</b> |

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