

Nova Scotia.—Legislation relating to the use of water power was first enacted in Nova Scotia in 1909 under "An Act for the Further Assistance of the Gold Mining Industry" In 1914, legislation was passed initiating the development of water power in the Province and this was carried on in an investigatory manner in co-operation with the Federal Government until 1919 when the Nova Scotia Power Commission was created under the Power Commission Act. Certain investigatory work is still carried on in Nova Scotia by the Federal Government in close association with the Commission. The control of the water resources of the Province is vested in the Crown and is administered under the provisions of the Nova Scotia Water Act of 1919. The Commission pays the regular fees for water rights.

The function of the Commission is to supply 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 for financial assistance to equalize cost and revenue of extensions, the construction of which has been approved by the Governor in Council as qualifying under the Act. 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.

Financially, the Commission is self-supporting, repaying borrowings from revenue. The balance sheet at Nov. 30, 1952, showed total fixed assets of \$34,950,158 including work in progress amounting to \$2,551,147. Current assets amounted to \$483,603. Liabilities are shown as follows: fixed \$26,376,272; current \$3,683,718; contingency and renewal reserves \$3,249,675; sinking fund reserves \$5,269,776; and general reserves and special reserves \$1,927,832.

The initial development of the Commission was an 800-h.p. installation on the Mushamush River which went into operation in 1921 and delivered 192,000 kwh. in the first complete year of operation. Succeeding years showed a marked growth in installed capacity, reaching 101,450 h.p. in hydraulic turbines, 3,962 h.p. in diesel units and 21,125 kw. in steam turbines by Nov. 30, 1952, with a total generation for that year of 390,724,748 kwh.

The territory of the Commission extends over the entire Province and embraces nine systems which include 25 generating stations and 3,888 miles of transmission and distribution lines, through which 49 wholesale and 25,493 retail customers received 374,846,087 kwh. during the year ended Nov. 30, 1952.

The installed capacity and annual output of the various systems of the Nova Scotia Power Commission are given in Table 15.

The Trenton steam station of the Sheet Harbour System is being augmented by a 20,000-kw. unit which is expected to start operations some time in 1955, and a 6,000-h.p. hydro development is scheduled to start operations in 1954.