

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Limited develops hydro-electric power at two plants situated at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls with a total capacity of 59,900 h.p. The Company utilizes most of its hydro-electric power in the manufacture of pulp and paper and supplies light and power to the towns of Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, Botwood and adjacent communities.

The Newfoundland Light and Power Company Limited has seven plants that develop hydro-electric energy with a total installed capacity of 55,400 h.p. It distributes electricity to the city of St. John's and the town of Bell Island and the iron mining operations there.

The United Towns Electric Company Limited operates seven plants, of which five are located at Conception Bay and two on the Burin Peninsula. The Company sells light and power to communities on the Avalon and Burin Peninsula. It developed 28,089,415 kwh. during 1954. The West Coast Power Company, a subsidiary of the United Towns Electric Company, operates a plant on Lookout Brook, a tributary of Flat Bay Brook which flows into St. George's Bay. It generated 16,790,700 kwh. in 1954.

The Iron Ore Company of Canada operates a plant at Menihok Rapids on the Ashuanipi River in Labrador. The plant has an initial installation of 12,000 h.p. with provision for two additional units. It serves the new iron ore mining centre of the Iron Ore Company near Knob Lake.

Two small companies, the Clarenville Light and Power Company and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited, operate plants at Clarenville and Port Union, respectively.

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 being carried on in Nova Scotia by the Federal Government in close association with the Commission and the control of the water resources of the Province 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.

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, 1954 showed total fixed assets of \$39,485,348 including work in progress amounting to \$2,437,659. Current assets amounted to \$586,682. Liabilities are shown as follows: fixed \$32,584,340; current \$1,603,900; contingency and renewal reserves \$3,812,651; sinking fund reserves \$6,297,562; and general reserves and special reserves \$1,928,347.

The initial development of the Commission was an 800 h.p. 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, reaching 101,450 h.p. in hydraulic turbines, 3,177 h.p. in diesel units and 21,125 kw. in steam turbines by Nov. 30, 1954 with a total generation for that year of 449,872,318 kwh.