

In the most recent enterprise, completed in 1927 on the Gatineau river and resulting in the creation of a large storage reservoir (lake Baskatong), the province will own the Mercier dam and other storage works comprising the undertaking, though the entire cost of these was borne by the Gatineau Power Co., which must also pay their cost of operation and an annual rental of \$35,000 for 40 years. Up to date the Commission has spent on the completed works about \$9,000,000, on which the annual revenue now exceeds \$525,000.

Nova Scotia.—The Nova Scotia Power Commission was created in 1920 with powers similar to or even greater than those of the Ontario Commission. (See c. 130, R.S.N.S., 1923.) It is authorized to "generate, accumulate, transmit, distribute, supply and utilize electrical energy and power in any part of the province of Nova Scotia, and do everything incidental thereto or deemed by the Commission necessary or expedient therefor" Its main operations, however, are undertaken with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Commission has already constructed several important hydro-electric developments and is now operating three systems known as St. Margaret's Bay, Mushamush and Sheet Harbour, which supply power to Halifax, Lunenburg, Riverport, Pictou, Stellarton and other parts of the province. About \$4,500,000 has now been expended on five generating stations with a total installed capacity of 23,700 horse-power, and about 88 miles of main transmission lines.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was appointed in 1920 (10 Geo. V, c. 53 and amending Acts), with powers similar to those of the Ontario Commission. Since its formation it has examined and reported on a number of promising developments. It has developed a power site on the Musquash river with an installed capacity of 11,100 horse-power and built a 12 mile transmission line to St. John and an 88 mile transmission line from St. John to Moncton, with a 20 mile extension to Shediac, the power being sold in bulk for distribution in these cities and a number of neighbouring towns and villages. The Commission has also built a transmission line 37 miles in length to supply to Newcastle power bought in bulk from the Bathurst Company, Ltd. The total expenditure of the Commission to date is about \$4,000,000.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Power Commission dates from the passage of the Electrical Power Transmission Act of 1919 (c. 135), which authorizes the Commission to make provision for generating electrical energy, to enter into contracts for the purchase of power in bulk from generating agencies, and for its transmission and sale to municipalities and other corporations and individuals.

The Commission has built an extensive transmission system under the authority of this Act. The high tension lines extend from Winnipeg, where power is purchased from the Winnipeg municipal plant, to Portage la Prairie, and from Oakville south to Morden, with westerly extensions from a point near Roland to Glenboro and Pilot Mound. About 140 miles of low tension rural lines have also been constructed and it is expected that the entire southern part of Manitoba will be supplied by the Commission within a few years. The Commission has installed two small fuel-power plants to serve Virden and Minnedosa and has acquired a hydro-electric plant at Minnedosa.

British Columbia.—Water-powers in British Columbia are administered under the Water Act (c. 271, R.S.B.C., 1924) and amending Acts, under the Minister of Lands. Licenses for the use of water on a rental basis are issued by the Comptroller of Water Rights. The province has not adopted the policy of public ownership of power developments and the Water Act does not contemplate any such contingency.