

control, to construct certain storage dams and operate them so as to regulate the flow of streams, and to undertake the direct production of electric power. The Commission has assisted companies engaged in such work by the systematic collection of data on the flow of the principal rivers and on the meteorological conditions, by investigation of numerous water-power sites and determination of the longitudinal profile of a large number of rivers, but mainly by the regulation of the flow of the principal power streams through the construction of storage dams. In 1941 the Commission completed the 48,000 h.p. installation at Rapid No. 7, on the Upper Ottawa River, inaugurated by the former National Electricity Syndicate to augment the power supply of the northwestern Quebec mining areas.

From 1912 to 1925, such storage reservoirs were built or acquired and operated by the Commission, charges being made to benefiting companies to cover interest and amortization on the capital invested as well as the cost of operation. Since 1925, companies or persons have availed themselves of the latitude given them by R.S.Q., 1925, c. 46, s. 6, to build the necessary dams, subject, however, to rules and conditions laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Such storages have been transferred to and are operated by the Commission, the cost of operation being charged annually to the interested companies or persons.

There were 17 storage reservoirs in Quebec in 1941. Among the rivers controlled by the Commission either by means of dams on the rivers themselves or by controlling the outflow of lakes at their headwaters, together with the horse-power now developed, were: the St. Maurice, 1,026,050 h.p.; the Gatineau, 504,000 h.p.; the Lièvre, 274,000 h.p.; the St. Francis, 100,000 h.p.; the Chicoutimi, 41,400 h.p.; and the Au Sable, 33,200 h.p. Most of these developments are capable of being extended to produce more power than is now installed.

Other storage reservoirs operated by the Commission are the Lake Mitis Reservoir, the Savane River and Lake Brulé Reservoirs on St. Anne de Beaupré River and three small reservoirs on North River.

Among storage reservoirs not controlled by the Commission are the Lake St. John Reservoir, with a huge drainage area of 30,000 square miles, and the Onatchiway Reservoir on the Shipshaw River. Power developments on the Saguenay River, which benefit from the Lake St. John storage, amounted, in 1941, to 825,000 h.p.

*The Public Service Board.*—The Board is an arbitration, supervisory and controlling body for public services and public utility enterprises. In addition to its control over transportation and communication, its functions in the electrical field include the powers of the former Quebec Electricity Commission, viz., jurisdiction over the production, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in the Province of Quebec and wide powers respecting service, equipment, apparatus, means of protection, extensions of plant and systems, as well as control of rates and capitalization. The Board also has supervisory and advisory functions under the Electricity Municipalization Act, which enables municipal corporations to establish electricity systems. The Board may recommend subsidies of 50 p.c. of the capital cost of rural electrification systems, to be paid from provincial funds, and furthermore loans of 25 p.c. of such capital cost for a period of 30 years, with interest at 4 p.c.

*Ontario.*—*The Hydro-Electric Power Commission.*—An account of the inception and operations of the Commission is given at pp. 377-378 of the 1940 Year Book.