

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. Such storages have been transferred to and are operated by the Commission, the cost of operation only being charged annually to the interested companies or persons.

There were 17 storage reservoirs in 1943, which have been built and are controlled by the Commission in Quebec. 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 Métis Reservoir, the Savane River and Lake Brulé Reservoirs on Ste. Anne de Beaupré River and three small reservoirs on North River.

Among storage reservoirs not controlled or operated by the Commission, are the Lake St. John, the Lake Manouane and Passe Dangereuse on the Peribonka River, and the Onatchiway on the Shipshaw River. Power developments on the Saguenay River, benefiting from the Peribonka and Lake St. John Reservoirs will amount to over 1,500,000 h.p. when the Chute-à-Caron (Shipshaw) project is completed.

*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.

To meet the constantly expanding power demands of the undertaking, the Commission has constructed its own generating plants, and has acquired several privately owned generating plants. Of the 46 hydro-electric power plants operated by the Commission in 1942, the largest is the Queenston-Chippawa development on the Niagara River, which was constructed by the Commission and has a normal operating capacity of 500,000 h.p. Provision for present needs has been made—including existing plants and power under contract for present delivery—up to an aggregate of about 2,544,000 h.p., of which 62,500 will be discontinued after the War.

*Hydro-Electric Power Commission Statistics.*—The Annual Reports of the Commission present in great detail descriptions and statistics of operation, construction, municipal work and transmission and distribution. The Commission exercises supervisory functions over the electrical utilities owned and operated by the partner-municipalities.