

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, and at the beginning of 1942, the Quebec Streams Commission completed the construction of a 48,000 h.p. (3 units) generating plant at Rapid 7 on the Upper Ottawa River, at a cost of \$9,600,000 including interest during construction. About 16,000 h.p. has been supplied to the Noranda Mines since Oct. 18, 1941. A fourth unit is to be installed when warranted and when the flow of the drainage area above Rapid 7 has been regulated. Act 4 Geo. VI, c. 22, conferring on the Quebec Streams Commission powers to undertake the direct production of electric power, was abolished in 1944, and same powers granted to the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission by 8 Geo. VI, c. 22. By the said Act, the administration of the Hydro-Electric Plant at Rapid 7, on the Upper Ottawa River, was entrusted to the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

From 1912 to 1925, 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. 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 28 storage reservoirs in 1944, 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, are: 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 Brûlé Reservoirs on Ste. Anne de Beaupré River, nine reservoirs on North River and one reservoir on Rivière-du-Loup (en bas).

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

The Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.—The Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission was established by Act 8 Geo. VI, c. 22 with the object of supplying power to the municipalities, industrial or commercial undertakings and citizens of the Province of Quebec at the lowest rates consistent with sound financial administration.

On Apr. 15, 1944, in accordance with the provisions of this enactment, the Commission took over: (a) the undertaking of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated for the generating and distributing of electricity; (b) the undertaking of Montreal Island Power Company for the generating and distributing of electricity;