

## 4.—Volume of Sales of Alcoholic Beverages, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1964-66—concluded

Province or Territory	Beer			Totals		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.
Newfoundland.....	3,893	3,668	3,959	4,179	3,941	4,271
Prince Edward Island.....	622	696	796	756	853	956
Nova Scotia.....	6,625	6,875	7,506	7,609	7,884	8,592
New Brunswick.....	4,417	5,246	5,541	5,153	6,059	6,355
Quebec.....	80,635	85,317	85,544	87,013	90,631	92,967
Ontario.....	99,690	103,871	107,640	110,858	115,225	120,388
Manitoba.....	13,768	13,442	13,222	15,036	14,755	14,627
Saskatchewan.....	11,345	11,467	11,926	12,536	12,709	13,290
Alberta.....	18,451	18,679	19,193	20,405	20,732	21,539
British Columbia.....	24,049	24,406	23,950	27,292	27,995	28,471
Yukon Territory.....	264	266	464	308	307	514
Northwest Territories.....	243	263	278	279	302	326
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>264,002</b>	<b>274,196</b>	<b>280,019</b>	<b>291,424</b>	<b>301,393</b>	<b>312,296</b>

## Section 4.—Miscellaneous Aids or Controls

**The National Energy Board.**—The National Energy Board was established by the National Energy Board Act, 1959 (SC 1959, c. 46) for the broad purpose of assuring the best use of energy resources in Canada. The Board is responsible for the regulation in the public interest of the construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, the tolls charged for transmission by such pipelines, the export and import of gas, the export of electric power and the construction of those lines over which such power is exported. The Board is also required to study and keep under review all matters relating to energy within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada and to recommend such measures as it considers necessary or advisable in the public interest with regard to such matters. The Act also authorizes the extension of the export and import provisions to oil upon proclamation by the Governor in Council. Amendments made to the regulations in 1966 increased the quantities of electric power and energy that the Board may authorize by order to be exported, authorized the Board to handle applications for the exportation and importation of small quantities of gas where the size of the transaction does not justify the usual procedure, and empowers the Board to authorize the export power under emergency conditions. The Board, which reports to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and three other members.

The National Oil Policy, announced in 1961, had the initial objective of attaining certain target levels of oil production, including natural gas liquids. Production, which in 1960 had averaged only 544,000 bbl./day, averaged an estimated 1,012,000 bbl./day in 1966, an increase of about 90,000 bbl./day over 1965. Although both domestic and export markets contributed to the growth in 1966, demand for Canadian oil in the United States was particularly buoyant and large-scale shipments of propane started moving to Japan in the final quarter of the year. Two problems in this area received intensive study during 1966, the first relating to the rapid advance in Canada's petroleum resource base indicative of the need for expansion of markets for Canadian oil, and the other relating to the inadequate refinery capacity in Ontario west of the Ottawa Valley which, with the persistence of low prices and easy supply conditions on the world oil market, has resulted in continuing pressure to use foreign-origin products in that area.

The National Power Policy, announced in 1963, stressed the need for taking full advantage of evolutionary changes in the power industry for the provision of abundant electric energy at lowest possible cost and for a flexible export policy that would permit long-term export of large blocks of power to the United States to assist in the immediate development of large-scale Canadian power projects and the strengthening of Canada's