

balance-of-payments position. In pursuance of these aims, the Board co-operates with other agencies in the consideration of interprovincial and international interconnections of electric power systems.

During 1966, the work of the Board included the issuing of 769 certificates, licences and orders, compared with 629 in 1965. Following public hearings, three certificates were issued authorizing the construction of additional gas pipeline facilities; the licences and orders issued concerned the export of electric power and energy, the export of natural gas and butanes and the import of natural gas and exemption orders, the latter relating to the construction of pipelines or branches or extensions not exceeding 25 miles in length. The Board issued 521 orders relating to protection and safety in pipeline operations and carried out numerous field inspections concerning the pressure-testing of new gas and oil lines, the re-testing of existing pipelines, the internal sandblasting of portions of pipeline to effect a decrease in frictional resistance, and the testing of gas compression and oil-pumping facilities and other installations. The financial aspects of operations of pipeline companies under the Board's jurisdiction received continual scrutiny, and general surveillance was maintained over rates, tolls and tariffs. No requests for public hearings on rate matters were received during the year but studies were initiated relating to the development of rate regulatory procedures.

In the performance of its obligations in 1966, the Board carried out a number of special studies and maintained liaison with other responsible authorities. The development of the Canadian long-term energy forecast continued throughout the year and up-to-date estimates of reserves and producibility for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids were maintained. The Board co-operated in the study of the coal industry in Nova Scotia and a number of studies were continued or started during the year in the field of electric power, particularly with respect to the avoidance of large-scale power failures, the development of the Lower Nelson River, the possible development of the upper reaches of the St. John River in the State of Maine, and the interconnection of electric power systems in Canada. It acted in an advisory capacity in the work associated with the decision to install a thermal-electric generating unit at the Trenton Plant of the Nova Scotia Power Commission and with the installation of power cables on the Prince Edward Island-mainland causeway. The Board continued to co-operate in energy matters with the Canadian Standards Association in the preparation of standard codes for the design, construction and operation of pipelines, with the National Harbours Board and the Canadian Transport Commission in the design of specialized pipeline facilities for use on docks and in railyards, and with several departments of Government in the preparation of pipeline and electric power transmission maps. Research operations included the investigation and development of computer applications in the study of electric power systems.

Trade Standards.*—The Standards Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce consolidates under one Director the administration of the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act, the Precious Metals Marking Act, the Weights and Measures Act, the Electricity Inspection Act, and the Gas Inspection Act.

Commodity Standards.—On Nov. 26, 1949, Parliament passed the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act (RSC 1952, c. 191) which provides a framework for the development of the National Standard and true labelling in order to circumvent public deception in advertising. In brief, the use of the National Standard is voluntary and compliance with commodity standards affects only those manufacturers who desire to use the national trade mark. This is exemplified in the National Trade Mark Garment Sizing Regulations which were passed on Mar. 16, 1961. In addition, where manufacturers descriptively label any commodity or container, it must be labelled accurately to avoid public deception. The regulation applying to the labelling of fur garments, for example, has been established as a code of fair practice throughout the merchandising field.

* Revised by the Standards Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.