

14.—Statistics Relating to Electrical Service in Rural Power Districts Operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, years ended Oct. 31, 1926-30.

Note.—*Re Rural Power District Legislation, consult the following Provincial Government publications: The Power Commission Act (R.S.O. 1927, ch. 57); The Rural Hydro-Electric Distribution Act (R.S.O. 1927, ch. 59); The Rural Power District Loans Act, 1930 (20 Geo. V, ch. 14), and The Rural District Service Charge Act, 1930 (20 Geo. V, ch. 15).*

Item.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Number of rural power districts.....	-	120	131	141	160
Number of townships served.....	-	211	233	266	297
Number of consumers.....	18,854	25,283	31,063	37,340	46,715
Miles of primary distribution lines.....	2,277	2,850	3,790	4,835	6,726
Horse-power supplied.....	7,434	13,273	16,980	21,138	26,782
Revenue from customers..... \$	743,133	1,032,558	1,342,625	1,694,455	1,998,252
Total expenses..... \$	604,931	830,940	1,290,590	1,495,928	1,864,823
Net surplus..... \$	138,202	143,618	52,125	188,527	133,428
Capital invested, totals..... \$	4,005,164	5,469,179	7,298,284	9,324,514	12,665,249
Provincial grants-in-aid, totals..... \$	1,985,580	2,715,727	3,628,146	4,636,195	6,297,954

Subsection 2.—Hydro-Electric and Power Commissions in Other Provinces.

Quebec.—The Quebec Streams Commission, originally created by 1 Geo. V, c. 5, and given additional powers by 3 Geo. V, c. 6 (see R.S.Q., 1925, c. 46) and by 20 Geo. V, c. 34, is authorized to ascertain the water resources of the province, to make recommendations regarding their control, and to construct certain storage dams and operate them so as to regulate the flow of streams.

The Commission has not undertaken the direct production of electric power, but has provided assistance to companies engaged in such work by a systematic collection of data on the flow of the principal rivers in the province and on the meteorological conditions prevailing, by investigation of numerous water-power sites and the determination of the longitudinal profile of a large number of rivers, but mostly by the regulation of the flow of the principal power streams, thereby increasing very materially the amount of power available. This regulation is obtained by the construction of storage dams by which water is held in large reservoirs during flood periods and is used to increase the flow at low-water periods.

The Commission has built storage reservoirs on the St. Maurice river, where the low-water flow has been increased from 6,000 second-feet to 17,000 second-feet, on the St. Francis, lake Kenogami, the Métis, the Ste. Anne de Beaupré and the North rivers. The entire cost to the Commission of the storage works on these rivers has been about \$9,000,000 and the annual revenue now derived from them exceeds \$750,000.

Other reservoirs have been built and paid for by the benefiting companies instead of being financed by the Commission, namely:—

In the Gatineau River watershed two large storage reservoirs, Baskatong and Cabonga, were completed in 1927 and 1929, and have a combined capacity of 140 billions of cubic feet, making it possible to increase the flow of the Gatineau river from 3,000 second-feet to 10,000 second-feet. This work was paid for by the Gatineau Power Company.

In 1930, on the Lièvre river, a storage reservoir of 18 billions of cubic feet has been completed at Cedar Rapid, one mile and a half above Notre-Dame-du-Laus and will be operated to maintain a regulated flow of 3,500 second-feet at High Falls. The cost of this dam was paid by the James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham.