

14.—Statistics Relating to Electrical Service in Rural Power Districts Operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, years ended Oct. 31, 1929-33.

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

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Numbers of rural power districts.....	141	160	167	172	171
Numbers of townships served.....	266	297	338	358	365
Numbers of consumers.....	37,340	46,715	55,600	59,534	61,845
Miles of primary distribution lines.....	4,835	6,726	8,197	8,918	9,174
Horse-power supplied.....	21,138	26,782	31,790	32,853	32,372
Revenues from customers..... \$	1,684,455	1,998,252	2,456,989	2,752,353	2,796,023
Total expenses..... \$	1,495,928	1,864,823	2,354,792	2,776,192	2,904,612
Net surpluses..... \$	188,527	133,428	102,197	-23,838	-108,589
Capital invested, totals..... \$	9,324,514	12,665,249	15,507,583	16,964,227	17,693,875
Provincial grants-in-aid, totals ¹ \$	4,636,195	6,297,954	7,677,842	8,393,308	8,752,993

¹ Included in previous item, "capital invested."

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 assisted companies engaged in such work by a systematic collection of data on the flow of the 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 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 constructing storage dams holding water in large reservoirs during flood periods and using it 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 18,000 second-feet, on lake Kenogami, the St. Francis, the Métis, the Ste. Anne de Beaupré and the North rivers. The entire cost to the Commission of these storage works has been about \$9,000,000 and the annual revenue exceeds \$750,000.

Other reservoirs which are the property of the Commission and are operated by that body 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, with 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 Co.

On the Lièvre river, a storage reservoir of 18 billions of cubic feet was completed in 1930 at Cedars Rapids, 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 Co., of Buckingham.