

On Mattawin river, St. Maurice District, a storage reservoir of 33 billions of cubic feet was built in 1930 at Taureau rapid, 80 miles from the mouth of the river, with a view to a better and more complete regulation of the flow of the St. Maurice river. This work was paid for by the Shawinigan Water and Power Co.

**Nova Scotia.**—The Nova Scotia Power Commission was created in 1919 with powers similar to those of the Ontario Commission. It is authorized to “generate, accumulate, transmit, distribute, supply and utilize electric energy and power in any part of the province of Nova Scotia, and do everything incidental thereto or deemed by the Commission necessary or expedient therefor”. Its main operations, however, are undertaken with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Commission has already constructed several important hydro-electric developments and is now operating the following systems: *St. Margaret's Bay*—sells power by wholesale in Halifax and vicinity; *Mushamush*—sells power by wholesale and retail in Lunenburg Co.; *Sheet Harbour*—sells power by wholesale in Pictou Co., supplies demands of a groundwood pulp-mill at Sheet Harbour, retails in Sheet Harbour and in Musquodoboit and Stewiacke valleys and serves the town of Truro through the Pictou County Power Board; *Mersey System*—supplies demands of pulp and paper-mill at Brooklyn, Queens Co.; *Markland System*—supplies town of Liverpool, Caledonia valley and places in vicinity, including woodworking factory and that of a gold mine; *Tusket System*—sells power by wholesale in Yarmouth, also supplies demands of Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd., at Yarmouth; *Roseway System*—sells power wholesale in Shelburne and wholesale and retail in the town of Lockeport and vicinity; *Antigonish System*—supplies Antigonish town, and other communities in Antigonish Co.

The total installed capacity at Sept. 30, 1933 was 62,955 h.p., and there were about 257 miles of main transmission lines and 161 miles of secondary transmission and distribution lines. The total capital expenditure to Sept. 30, 1933, was \$13,902,334 and the reserves were \$1,391,775.

**New Brunswick.**—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, incorporated under provincial legislation, carries on the generation and distribution of electrical power in southern New Brunswick. It operates an 11,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant at Musquash, twelve miles west of Saint John, and a 7,500 h.p. steam plant at Grand Lake, in the Minto coal area; 66,000-volt lines connect the two plants with each other and with the cities of Saint John and Moncton. A 33,000-volt line delivers power from the Grand Lake plant to Fredericton and Marysville.

Power is sold *en bloc* to the cities of Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton and to the town of Sussex, supplying 17,400 customers in these communities. Power is also distributed directly by the Commission to villages and rural districts, serving directly 5,250 customers. 235 miles of high voltage lines and 695 miles of distributing lines are in operation.

The Commission has under construction a 66,000-volt line from the Grand Lake plant to the Miramichi and is taking over the distribution services of the towns of Chatham and Newcastle on Dec. 31, 1934.

The Commission has a plant investment of \$6,285,000, and an annual revenue of \$800,000.

**Manitoba.**—The formation of the Manitoba Power Commission was authorized by the passage of the Electrical Power Transmission Act of 1919 (c. 30, also c. 61, Consolidated Amendments, 1924) which authorizes the Commission to make provi-