

12.—Growth of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, 1925, 1930, 1935, and 1939.

Item.	1925.	1930.	1935.	1939.
High-voltage transmission lines.....miles	138	138	308	316
Distribution line....."	67	440	753	1,919
Indirect customers.....No.	11,561	14,590	17,155	18,987
Direct customers....."	1,129	3,720	7,247	15,184
Plant capacities.....h.p.	11,100	11,100	17,700	26,465
Power generated.....kwh.	15,500,000	28,000,000	41,139,600	59,000,000
Capital invested.....\$	3,780,000	4,264,000	7,087,000	9,280,000
Annual revenues.....\$	310,000	512,000	829,000	1,086,000

Quebec.—Quebec Streams Commission.—Created in 1910 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, the Commission 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 that hold water in large reservoirs during flood periods and enable it to be used to increase the flow at low-water periods.

From 1912 to 1925, storage reservoirs were built or acquired and operated by the Commission, charges being made to benefiting companies covering interest and amortization on the capital invested as well as the cost of operation. Since 1925, companies or persons have availed themselves of the latitude given them by R.S.Q. 1925, s. 6, c. 46, to build the necessary dams for impounding water in reservoirs, subject, however, to rules and conditions laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Such storages built since then have been transferred to and operated by the Commission, the cost of operation being charged annually to the interested companies or persons.

There were, in 1939, eighteen storage reservoirs in the Province of Quebec. The power development on the St. Maurice River amounted to 680,000 h.p., this total being made possible by its system of reservoirs. It is estimated that a further development of 350,000 h.p. is possible on this river. The flow of the St. Francis River is regulated by two storage reservoirs, one at Lake St. Francis and the other at Lake Aylmer. Water-power developments on this river amounted to 100,000 h.p., and further possible developments are 50,000 h.p. The Kenogami Reservoir is in the Lake St. John district and is drained into the Saguenay River through Au Sable and Chicoutimi Rivers. Water-power developments on the Chicoutimi River amounted to 41,400 h.p. and a further development of 14,300 h.p. is possible. On Au Sable River, 33,200 h.p. was installed with a further development of 2,000 h.p. in reserve.

Among storage reservoirs not controlled by the Commission are the Lake St. John Reservoir, with a huge drainage area of 30,000 square miles, and the Onatchiway Reservoir on the Shipshaw River. Power developments on the Saguenay River,