

High-voltage transmission was increased from 646 miles in 1949 to 694 miles in 1951. Power is sold "en bloc" to the cities of Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton and to the town of Sussex.

The statistical information given in Table 16 shows the growth of the Commission's undertakings since 1924.

16.—Growth of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1924, 1945 and 1948-51

Item	1924	1945	1948	1949	1950	1951 ¹
High-voltage transmission line miles	138	348	476	566	646	694
Distribution line..... "	67	2,326	3,428	4,334	5,255	5,623
Indirect customers..... No.	11,561	—	—	—	—	40,393 ²
Direct customers..... "	1,129	24,166	38,908	44,822	52,255	53,777
Plant capacities..... h.p.	11,100	37,590	87,295	87,295	87,295	87,095
Power generated..... kwh.	15,500,000	122,508,320	195,878,655	222,951,910	242,302,755	114,373,065
Capital invested..... \$	3,780,000	11,509,962	22,286,778	27,175,441	31,357,828	33,857,407
Revenue..... \$	310,000	2,024,468	3,544,717	4,073,979	4,768,746	2,385,054

¹ Five months—Nov. 1, 1950, to Mar. 31, 1951—due to change in Commission's fiscal year-end from Oct. 31 to Mar. 31. ² Estimate.

Quebec.—*The Quebec Streams Commission.*—Created by S.Q. 1 Geo. V, c. 5, and given additional powers by 3 Geo. V, c. 6 (R.S.Q. 1925, c. 46) and 20 Geo. V, c. 34, the Quebec Streams Commission was 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. It has assisted companies engaged in such work by the systematic collection of data on the flow of the principal rivers and on meteorological conditions, by investigation of numerous water-power sites and determination of the longitudinal profile of a large number of rivers, but mainly by the regulation of the flow of the principal power streams through the construction of storage dams.

From 1912 to 1925, a number of storage reservoirs were built or acquired by the Commission, charges being made to benefiting companies to cover 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, c. 46, to build the necessary dams; such storages have been transferred to and are operated by the Commission, the cost of operation only being charged annually to the interested companies or persons. The Commission now controls and operates 28 storage-reservoirs in the Province.

Among the rivers controlled by the Commission, either by means of dams on the rivers or by controlling the outflow of lakes at the head-waters, are: the St. Maurice, now developing 1,110,550 h.p.; the Gatineau, 528,000 h.p.; the Lièvre, 274,000 h.p.; the St. Francis, 100,000 h.p.; the Chicoutimi, 41,400 h.p.; the Au Sable, 33,200 h.p.; and the Metis, 15,700 h.p. The Commission also operates nine reservoirs on Rivière du Nord, two in the watershed of the Ste. Anne-de-Beaupré River, and one at the outlet of Lake Morin, on Rivière-du-Loup (en bas).

Reservoirs not Controlled by the Quebec Streams Commission.—Among storage-reservoirs not controlled or operated by the Commission are: the Lake St. John, the Lake Manouane and Passe Dangereuse on the Peribonca River, and the Onatchiway on the Shipshaw River; the Témiscouata Lake on Madawaska River, controlled by the Gatineau Power Company; Memphremagog Lake on the Magog