

The statistical information given in Table 16 shows the growth of the Commission's undertakings since 1950.

16.—Growth of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1950 and Mar. 31, 1951-54

Item	1950	1951 ¹	1952	1953	1954
High-voltage transmission line...miles	646	694	749	827	859
Distribution line..... "	5,255	5,623	5,938	6,245	6,681
Direct customers..... No.	52,255	53,777	57,016	61,054	64,181
Plant capacities..... h.p.	87,295	87,095	103,310	140,570	140,570
Power generated..... kwh.	242,302,755	114,373,065	282,405,310	321,232,150	379,369,500
Capital invested..... \$	31,357,828	33,857,407	38,286,374	48,120,336	52,077,662
Revenue..... \$	4,768,746	2,385,054	6,255,615	7,059,588	7,814,229

¹ Five months—Nov. 1, 1950 to Mar. 31, 1951. The Commission's fiscal year-end changed in 1951 from Oct. 31 to Mar. 31.

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 and operate certain storage dams 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.

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, under the R.S.Q. 1925, c. 46, built 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 regulating the outflow of lakes at the headwaters, are: the St. Maurice, now developing 1,538,150 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 Métis 15,700 h.p. The Commission also operates nine reservoirs on North River, two in the watershed of the Ste. Anne-de-Beaupré River, and one at the outlet of Lake Morin, on Rivière-du-Loup (lower).

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 River, controlled by the Dominion Textile Company; Ténéscamingue and Quinze Lakes on the Ottawa River, controlled by the Federal Department of Public Works; Kipawa Lake on the Ottawa River, controlled by the Gatineau Power Company; and Dozois Lake on the upper Ottawa River, controlled by the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

Power developments on the Saguenay River, benefiting from the Peribonca and Lake St. John reservoirs, have a total capacity of 1,950,000 h.p. now that the Chute-à-Caron (Shipshaw) project has been completed.

The Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.—The Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission was established by S.Q. 8 Geo. VI, c. 22, with the object of supplying power to the municipalities, to industrial and commercial undertakings and to citizens of the Province of Quebec at the lowest rates consistent with sound financial administration.