at Stewartville on the Madawaska River, construction was active on a development of 81,000 h.p.; and on the Aguasabon River in the Thunder Bay district construction was begun on a new 53,000-h.p. development. Preliminary work was also initiated on a large development at Des Joachims Rapids on the Ottawa River, present plans being for a capacity of 360,000 h.p.

In British Columbia, active construction was under way on a 50,000-h.p. development at Elk Falls on the Campbell River, Vancouver Island, by the British Columbia Power Commission. On the mainland, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company began construction on its Bridge River project, the first stage of which includes a diversion dam and other works and the installation of a 62,000-h.p. unit.

In the Northwest Territories, the Dominion Government, through the Department of Mines and Resources, initiated the construction of an 8,000-h.p. development on the Snare River to augment the supply of power to mines and other users in the Yellowknife area.

The Calgary Power Company, Limited, virtually completed the construction of a 13,500-h.p. development on the Kananaskis River near Seebe, Alberta, which will be linked with the Company's other plants on the Bow and Cascade Rivers serving a large part of Alberta from a transmission network.

In Manitoba, the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System added two new units of 12,000 h.p. each to the Slave Falls power station on the Winnipeg River.

In Quebec, the Lower St. Lawrence Power Company is building a new 6,000-h.p. hydro-electric development on Metis River, one mile below its present plant. The Gatineau Power Company proceeded with the installation of the fifth and final unit of 24,000 h.p. in its plant at Farmers Rapids on the Gatineau River. The Shawinigan Water and Power Company is undertaking an important addition to its installation at Shawinigan Falls by the construction of a new power house to contain three 65,000-h.p. units which will take at least two years to complete.

Section 2.—The Central Electric Station Industry

An article dealing with Government control of power in wartime is given at pp. 336-337 of the 1945 Canada Year Book.

Summary of Energy Generated by Type of Station, 1944 and 1945.—Central electric stations are companies, municipalities or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale. Stations are divided into two classes according to ownership, viz., (1) commercial—those privately owned and operated by companies or individuals, and (2) municipal—those owned and operated by municipalities or Provincial Governments. These are subdivided according to the kind of power used into (a) hydraulic, (b) fuel, and (c) non-generating. This last sub-class purchases practically all the power it resells; a few of these stations have generating equipment that is held for emergencies. The hydraulic stations contain water turbines and wheels with approximately 88 p.c. of the total capacity of hydraulic installations in all industries in Canada and the generators driven by this hydraulic equipment generate 98 p.c. of the total output of all central electric stations.