

in operation. The Winnipeg Electric Company has work in progress in regard to raising the head at its Seven Sisters plant, Winnipeg River, to the final limit of 66 ft. and the installation of a fourth unit of 37,500 h.p.; the present plant has three units rated at 20,000 h.p. under partial head but the ultimate capacity is six units of 37,500 h.p. each.

In Alberta, the Calgary Power Limited, completed its Barrier Development on the Kananaskis River and brought into operation its 13,500-h.p. single unit. In northern Saskatchewan, the Churchill River Power Company is proceeding with the installation of a sixth unit of 21,000 h.p. in the Island Falls plant, Churchill River.

British Columbia.—In 1947, British Columbia added 53,000 h.p. to the total hydraulic installation of the Province. The British Columbia Power Commission brought into operation the first unit of 28,000 h.p. in its new plant on the Campbell River, Vancouver Island, and construction is proceeding on a second similar unit. The Powell River Company completed the raising of the Scanlon Dam on the Lois River and installed a second generating unit of 25,000 h.p. in its Stillwater powerhouse. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company made good progress on its Bridge River plant, the first unit of 62,000 h.p. being expected to come into operation in the autumn of 1948. The city of Nelson is installing an additional unit of 6,750 h.p. in its plant on the Kootenay River.

The Northwest Territories.—In the Northwest Territories, favourable progress was made during 1947 on the construction of an 8,000-h.p. development on the Snare River about 90 miles northwest of the town of Yellowknife. This project has been undertaken as a Federal Government enterprise by the Department of Mines and Resources to assist and encourage development in the Yellowknife mining district, power to be supplied at cost to mines and other consumers in the area.

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, 1945 and 1946.—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.