

Kitzault River by Torbrit Silver Mines, 800 h.p. added to the Goat River plant of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company and a new 250-h.p. plant on Trout Lake by the Harrison Hot Springs Hotel.

Northwest Territories.—The Northwest Territories Power Commission was established under authority of the Northwest Territories Power Commission Act, 1948 (11-12 George VI, c. 64). The purpose of the Act is to facilitate the construction and operation of electric power plants in the Northwest Territories for mining and other interests. Power from such plants is sold at as low a rate as possible, subject to them being on a self-sustaining basis from the standpoint of interest and amortization charges, operation, and maintenance. The Act permits the development of the electric power resources of the Northwest Territories promptly when the need arises, and makes it possible for mining companies to expedite production.

The Power Commission owns and operates under Federal Government auspices the hydro-electric plant on Snare River, some 90 miles north of Yellowknife, N.W.T. This project has an installed capacity of 8,350 h.p. and can generate as much as 9,000 h.p. Electric power is carried by a 90-mile transmission line from the generating plant on Snare River to the vicinity of Yellowknife, where it supplies power to the local mines and also the greater part of the requirement of the Yellowknife Power Company, which distributes and sells power to the Yellowknife Settlement.

The Commission is constructing a diesel generating plant at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and is investigating a similar type of plant for installation at Hay River, on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. The Commission is also undertaking investigations of a possible hydro-electric plant on the Mayo River, Yukon Territory, for the benefit of the silver-lead mines in the Mayo District. It keeps in touch with power needs in northern Canada, and is authorized under the Act to make investigations, construct power plants, and sell power either on a wholesale or retail basis.

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, 1946 and 1947.—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.