

reaching 121,855 kva. by Mar. 31, 1950. In the same period the number of power districts rose from 12 to 23. There was also a large increase in the line mileage in operation. Further expansion is contemplated during 1950.

In 1946 the Commission established a promotional rate structure designed to "permit and encourage the maximum use of power" as required by the Act. This rate structure has been extended as fast as increased plant capacity and distribution systems are installed to take care of the growth in load anticipated through its introduction. Promotional rates had by June, 1950, been adopted in 20 out of the 24 operating power districts.

The second phase of the Commission's main development on Vancouver Island—the John Hart plant—was inspected and officially declared completed by the Premier of British Columbia on Oct. 21, 1949. The capacity of this plant, designed for an ultimate capacity of over 200,000 h.p., is now 112,000 h.p. This plant supplies power to much of the territory north of Duncan over a 104-mile, 132,000-volt transmission line. This area will be enlarged when the Comox Valley, now being served through the purchase of 25-cycle power from the Canadian Collieries, Limited, plant at Puntledge, is converted to 60 cycles, which program is already underway. With the B.C. Electric Railway Company, Limited, contracting for a large block of this power for distribution in Victoria and environs, delivery to commence in the late summer of 1950, the John Hart Development will be serving all main portions of Vancouver Island. The development has brought two major industrial loads to the area.

On the mainland another major power project is being constructed. This is the Whatshan Development on the west side of Lower Arrow Lake. This plant is designed for an ultimate capacity of 66,000 h.p. The first of the two 33,000 h.p. stages is expected to be in operation by the end of 1950. Power from this plant will be transmitted 75 miles to Vernon in the Okanagan Valley over a 138 kv. line. As Vernon and Kamloops have already been connected by the Commission with a high voltage line a large area in the interior of the Province will be served by the Commission through water-power.

Table 22 shows the rapid progress achieved by the Commission from 1947 to 1950.

22.—Growth of the British Columbia Power Commission, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1947-50

Item	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number of customers.....	23,039	27,470	31,619	39,626
Installed plant capacity..... kva.	18,450	68,060	69,583	121,855
Miles of Line—				
Transmission (high voltage).....	181	285	285	365
Distribution primaries.....	905	1,131	1,389	1,958
Power Requirements—				
Generated..... kwh.	28,667,919	54,301,630	129,464,276	157,946,073
Purchased..... "	22,283,930	28,231,710	3,221,236	10,737,665
Totals, Power Requirements..... "	50,951,849	82,533,340	132,685,512	168,683,738
Annual revenue..... \$	1,411,834	2,146,689	2,550,263	3,267,469
Average revenue per kwh. sold..... cts.	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.3
Capital Investment—				
Generation plant..... \$	3,024,270	3,324,946	10,634,242	18,081,014
Transmission plant..... \$	800,769	821,182	4,733,438	5,484,615
Distribution and general plants..... \$	3,267,284	4,453,077	5,612,301	7,843,076
Totals, Capital Investment..... \$	7,092,323	8,599,205	20,979,981	31,408,705