and the Company's Pinawa plant of 37,800 h.p. dismantled. Sherritt-Gordon Mines Limited was proceeding with the development of 7,000 h.p. on the Laurie River to serve the Lynn Lake area and operation of the two-unit plant was scheduled for the summer of 1952. During 1950 and 1951, the Manitoba Power Commission extended service to about 10,000 farms and to an additional 70 rural communities.

No new developments were made in Saskatchewan but, in Alberta, installed capacity of water-power plants was practically doubled in 1951 with the completion by Calgary Power Limited of the Spray Lakes storage and diversion scheme which involved three new plants: Three Sisters, 3,600 h.p.; Spray, 62,000 h.p.; and Rundle, 23,000 h.p. A new unit of 12,000 h.p. was also installed in the Kananaskis plant on the Bow River, as flow conditions were improved by Spray storage.

**British Columbia.**—The British Columbia Power Commission brought into operation a new development of 33,000 h.p. in two units under 710-foot head on the Whatshan River, provision being made for an ultimate capacity of 66,000 h.p. The Commission has under construction for operation in 1952 a plant of 4,000 h.p. on the Clowhom River, is extending its John Hart plant on the Campbell River for 1953 operation by two units, each of 28,000 h.p., and is planning a development on the Quesnel River. The British Columbia Electric Company Limited completed the installation of a third unit of 47,000 h.p. in its Ruskin plant and remodelled its Lake Buntzen No. 1 plant by replacing its seven old units with one new unit of 70,000 h.p., an increase of 41,800 h.p. The Company has under construction for operation in 1952 a new development of 82,000 h.p. in one unit under 2,000-foot head on Wahleach Lake, about 15 miles east of Chilliwack; it is also adding a fourth unit of 62,000 h.p. in its Bridge River plant for 1953 operation and is undertaking the modernization of its Jordan River plant, with an increase in capacity of about 4,000 h.p. The Aluminum Company of Canada in 1951 began preliminary construction on its Nechako-Kitimat development which involves the diversion of the head-waters of the Fraser River by tunnel through the coastal range; present plans call for an installation of 420,000 h.p. by 1954, with provision being made for a total installation of about 1,000,000 h.p. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited has commenced construction of a development of 205,000 h.p. in two units under 210-foot head on the Pend d'Oreille River, near its junction with the Columbia River; operation is scheduled for early 1954. The following smaller developments were completed: Mastodon Zinc Mines Limited, 1,000 h.p. on La Forme Creek near Revelstoke; Western Uranium-Cobalt Mines Limited, 800 h.p. on Juniper Creek near Skeena Crossing; Ashcroft Water and Electric Company, 325 h.p. on Bonaparte River; Gilley Brothers Limited, replacement of an old 500-h.p. water wheel by a 550-h.p. hydro-electric unit.

**Yukon Territory.**—In Yukon, the Northwest Territories Power Commission is constructing, for 1952 operation, a development of 3,000 h.p. on the Mayo River to serve the mines in the Keno Hill and Galena Hill areas.

## Section 2.—The Central Electric Station Industry

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