

The Commission has in operation a hydro-electric power development on the Snare River some 94 miles northwest of Yellowknife, N.W.T. Power has been supplied from this plant since the autumn of 1948 to the mines in the Yellowknife area and, in the summer of 1949, a transmission line connection was completed to augment the supply of power to the Town of Yellowknife.

A diesel-generating station and distribution system was put into operation at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in October 1950. This project supplies the various government establishments at Fort Smith, e.g., the Departments of Resources and Development, Transport, National Defence (R.C.C.S.), Health and Welfare, and Public Works as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and private commercial consumers and residents of the settlement.

In 1951, construction was commenced on a Commission-owned hydro-electric development on the Mayo River, approximately six miles north of Mayo Landing, Yukon Territory. It is expected that this plant will be delivering power to the Keno Hill and Galena Hill mining areas and to the settlement of Mayo Landing in the autumn of 1952.

The Commission conducts investigations throughout the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory wherever requests are made for power installations or where the Commission considers investigations should be made.

The total capital investment of the Commission as at Dec. 31, 1951, was approximately \$6,000,000.

Section 3.—Total Development of Electric Power from All Available Sources

In Section 1 of this Chapter total water-power resources are given with the proportion that, so far, has been developed. Table 3 of that Section analyses the hydraulic turbine installation by the proportions in central electric stations, in pulp and paper mills, and in other industries. This is useful material, but it does not take into account electric power developed in central electric stations or in other industries from sources other than hydraulic.

Section 2 covers the central electric station industry including stations under the public ownership of provincial and municipal governments and those under private ownership. Neither of these Sections, however, gives a complete presentation of the total electric power developed in Canada. All the hydraulic energy developed is not converted to electric power: there are a number of water wheels and water turbines used for direct drive that are not geared to electric generators. On the other hand, certain central electric stations in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces generate electricity from steam or internal combustion engines. It is the purpose of this Section to show the total electric power generated from all available sources. Most of the power comes, of course, from central electric stations, the figures having been given in Table 4 of Section 2, p. 546. The total kilowatt hours of electric power generated by central electric stations is divided into that generated from water power and that generated from thermal engines of all kinds

As shown in Table 26 total electric power generated by central electric stations in 1950 was 48,493,718,000 kwh. For a complete presentation, the power generated by manufacturing industries for their own use and the power generated by the