Table 6 gives a regional listing of the number of thermal stations and generating units by type of plant, basic fuel used, and total generating capacity as at the end of 1958—the latest analysis of these data available.

6.—Capacity of Thermal Generating Equipment, by Type of Plant, as at Dec. 31, 19581

Province	Type of Plant and Basic Fuel Used	Stations	Gener- ating Units	Gener- ating Capacity
		No.	No.	kw.
Nfld	Steam turbine (oil)	2 4	3 8	20,000 4,350
P.E.I	Steam turbine (oil)	1 2	6 10	22,500 2,986
N.S	Steam turbine (coal)	9 4	29 12	292,805 3,250
N.B	Steam turbine (coal and oil)	10 4	36 11	166,750 7,666
Que	Steam turbine (coal and oil)	15 11	34 26	52,760 8,354
Ont	Steam turbine (coal and oil)	29 3 10	52 13 22	744,935 25,868 8,056
Man	Steam turbine (coal and oil)	4 3	12 7	181,000 3,753
Sask	Steam turbine (coal, oil and natural gas).  Internal combustion engine (oil and natural gas).  Combination internal combustion engine and gas turbine (natural gas).	8 11	29 49 5	386,700 29,141 29,000
Alta	Steam turbine (coal, oil and natural gas).	11	23	257,600
	Combination steam turbine and gas turbine (natural gas and oil). Internal combustion engine (oil and natural gas). Gas turbine (natural gas).	3 15 1	15 49 1	191,375 18,513 10,000
B.C	Steam turbine (oil and wood waste). Steam turbine—internal combustion engine (oil and wood waste) Internal combustion engine (oil and natural gas). Gas turbine (oil).	18 1 41 1	48 2 161 4	112,610 1,800 82,892 87,040
Yukon and N.W.T.	Steam turbine—internal combustion engine (oil)	1 6	4 19	1,500 2,841
Canada	Steam turbine Steam turbine—internal combustion engine Steam turbine—gas turbine Internal combustion engine Internal combustion engine—gas turbine Gas turbine.	107 5 3 111 1 2	272 19 15 374 5	2,237,660 29,168 191,375 171,802 29,000 97,040
	Grand Totals	229	690	2,756,045

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Prepared by the Fuels Division, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.

Table 7 gives the maximum size of steam-driven turbo-generator units in thermal stations and shows clearly the trend toward the installation of larger and more efficient generating facilities capable of producing lower cost electric energy from the mineral fuels—coal, oil and natural gas.