

rated at 5,800 hp., was installed during the year and a similar unit will be added when required. The Northern British Columbia Power Company Limited doubled the capacity of its Falls River station by the installation of a 6,000-hp. turbine. Bralorne Pioneer Mines Limited reported the loss by fire of two hydro-electric plants located on the Hurley River; capacity of both plants was 2,580 hp. The British Columbia Power Commission had two hydro-electric developments in the planning stage—a 51,500-hp. installation on the Kokish River on Vancouver Island and the Pyramid Mountain-Murtle River development with an expected ultimate capacity of 172,000 hp. in four units. The Commission also had under study a small development of 1,000 hp. on Clayton Creek near Bella Coola.

Negotiations between Canada and the United States led, early in 1961, to the signing of a treaty relating to the development of the Columbia River in Canada. Ratification of the treaty would permit the commencement of work on the development of storage in Canada for the benefit of plants in the United States. Under the terms of the agreement, Canada would receive one-half of the power benefits accruing to the United States from the regulation of 15,500,000 acre-feet of storage, and one-half of the value of the estimated flood damage prevented in the United States through flood control operation of these projects. It is estimated that Canada's initial share of the power benefits will approximate 6,750,000,000 kwh. of annual energy from 1,300,000 kw. of dependable capacity.

In the field of thermal power generation, the British Columbia Electric Company continued construction of a large steam plant designed for an ultimate capacity of six units, each rated at 150,000 kw. The first unit is scheduled for operation early in 1962, the second in 1963, and the third and fourth in the period 1964-66. The fifth and sixth units will be installed when required. British Columbia Power Commission completed installation of a number of new tri-fuel internal combustion units, each rated at 3,000 kw. One of these was installed at the Commission's plant at Dawson Creek, two at Quesnel and three at Prince George; another is expected to be added at Prince George in 1961. Other capacities brought into service at Commission plants during 1960 included 1,100 kw. at Port Hardy, 800 kw. at Burns Lake, 2,100 kw. at Fort Nelson, and 385 kw. at Valemount. A 100-kw. unit was dismantled at Burns Lake. Installations planned for 1961 include 250 kw. at Hazelton, 800 kw. at Chetwynd, 1,200 kw. at Sandspit, and 200 kw. at Bamfield. The Northern Canada Power Commission installed a 100-kw. unit at its diesel plant at Field.

**Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.**—The Northern Canada Power Commission completed the installation of a single-unit 9,200-hp. development on the Snare River at Snare Falls, with provision made for the addition of a similar unit when required.

During the year, two diesel generating units with a total capacity of approximately 2,000 kw. were installed at Frobisher Bay. A single 1,000-kw. diesel unit was added at Inuvik and a similar unit at Fort Smith following which two units of 100 kw. and 150 kw., respectively, were removed from service. At Fort Simpson, a 300-kw. unit was installed replacing a smaller unit of 75 kw. The redundant units removed from Fort Smith and Fort Simpson were transferred to Fort Resolution and the three units with a total capacity of 325 kw. are expected to be in operation early in 1961. The installation of a 150-kw. diesel unit at Fort McPherson was completed by the end of 1960.

## Section 5.—Ownership and Regulation of Electrical Utilities\*

Power is generated in Canada by publicly and privately operated utilities and by industrial establishments. Table 9, p. 576, giving statistics by type of establishment, shows that 51 p.c. of the total electric power generated in 1959 was produced by publicly operated utilities, 28 p.c. by privately operated utilities and 21 p.c. by industrial establishments. However, ownership differs greatly in different areas of the country. Quebec output, for instance, is predominantly from privately owned plants since a large

\* Revised by the various provincial commissions or authorities concerned.