



generating capability is expected to grow at the average rate of 14.5 p.c. a year in the forecast period compared with 17.1 p.c. in the period 1951-60, but hydro-electric capability is expected to increase at only 3.3 p.c. a year compared with 8.0 p.c. in the 1951-60 period.

Among the provinces, Quebec has the largest generating capability, followed by Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. Quebec also has the largest hydro-electric generating capability, followed by Ontario and British Columbia, but Ontario has the largest thermal capability, followed by Saskatchewan and Alberta. The first nuclear capability is scheduled for 1965.

The largest absolute growth in generating capability for the forecast years is indicated for Ontario, amounting to 2,135,000 kw., followed by Quebec 1,616,000 kw., British Columbia 582,000 kw., and Alberta 450,000 kw. Quebec will meet most of its increased generating capability by adding over 1,300,000 kw. in hydro capability and 200,000 kw. in thermal capability. Ontario will add 1,750,000 kw. thermal, including 200,000 kw. nuclear, and only 385,000 hydro; British Columbia plans to add 466,000 kw. thermal and 110,000 kw. hydro; and Alberta will add 150,000 kw. hydro and 300,000 kw. thermal. Thus, it is apparent that thermal capability is becoming of greater importance, partly because of decreasing availability of hydro resources in provinces such as Ontario and partly because technological advances have made possible much more efficient use of thermal fuels in the operation of thermal base load plants.

*Firm power peak load* is the measure of the maximum average net kilowatt demand of one-hour duration from all loads, including commercial, residential, farm and industrial consumers as well as the line losses. Such load demand increased at the rate of 7.0 p.c. a year from 1951 to 1960 but only 5.7 p.c. a year from 1958 to 1960; peak load demand is forecast to increase at the average rate of 6.2 p.c. a year in the period 1962-65. As a result