

ating capability, followed by Ontario and British Columbia, but Ontario has the largest thermal capability, followed by Alberta and British Columbia. The first nuclear capability is scheduled in Ontario for late 1966.

The largest absolute growth in generating capability for the forecast years is indicated for Ontario amounting to 4,450,000 kw., followed by Quebec 3,269,000 kw., British Columbia 1,544,000 kw. and New Brunswick 621,000 kw. Ontario will meet most of its increased generating capability by adding 3,921,000 kw. in thermal capability and 529,000 kw. in hydro capability, the former including 700,000 kw. nuclear. Quebec will add 2,928,000 kw. hydro and 341,000 thermal and British Columbia 1,308,000 kw. hydro and 236,000 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 6.9 p.c. a year from 1955 to 1965 and 7.2 p.c. a year from 1961 to 1965; peak load demand is forecast to increase at the average rate of 7.6 p.c. a year in the period 1966-70. As a result of the rapid increase in generating capability and the somewhat slower but steady increase in the peak loads, together with the slight reduction in deliveries of firm power to the United States, the indicated reserve on net generating capability increased each year from 1955 to 1965, with the exception of 1961, 1963 and 1964. The forecast is for increases from 1966 to 1970 with the exception of 1966. The reserve ratio as a percentage of firm power peak load, which reached a high of 28.2 p.c. in 1960, is expected to decrease to 15.8 p.c. in 1970.

### 3.—Net Generating Capability, by Province, 1965

(Thousand kilowatts)

Province or Territory	Type of Generating Facility				Total
	Hydro-Electric	Thermal-Electric			
		Steam	Internal Combustion	Gas Turbine	
Newfoundland.....	446	45	11	—	502
Prince Edward Island.....	—	51	7	—	58
Nova Scotia.....	141	482	3	—	626
New Brunswick.....	260	310	7	—	577
Quebec.....	10,208	361	13	36	10,618
Ontario.....	5,548	2,835	7	74	8,514
Manitoba.....	1,056	291	9	—	1,356
Saskatchewan.....	300	535	35	41	920
Alberta.....	490	750	24	131	1,395
British Columbia.....	2,692	643	115	177	3,627
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	64	1	15	1	81
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>21,214</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>28,274</b>