5,000-kw diesel-electric plant was installed in 1970. In the same year a similar plant was installed at Faro, near the Vangorda Creek end of the 225-mile transmission line.

The two Snare River hydro-electric power developments, with a total generating capacity of 14,000 kw, commissioned in 1948 and 1960, respectively, supply power to the gold mines in the Yellowknife area, the city of Yellowknife, and the communities of Rae/Edzo. These two plants are operated by remote control from Yellowknife and have been supplemented by a 5,150-kw diesel-electric plant in Yellowknife, completed in 1970. The Taltson River hydro-electric plant is an 18,000-kw development supplying the lead-zinc mining and milling operation at Pine Point and the communities of Fort Smith, Pine Point and Fort Resolution, NWT. This plant is operated by remote control from Fort Smith. A 5,150-kw diesel-electric plant was completed in 1970 at Pine Point.

Diesel-electric power plants are operated by the Commission at Aklavik, Coppermine, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Norman, Fort Franklin, Cambridge Bay, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet, Gjoa Haven, Whale Cove, Spence Bay, Eskimo Point, Holman, Pelly Bay, Cape Dorset, Arctic Red River, Sach's Harbour, Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Broughton Island, Igloolik, Hall Beach, in the Northwest Territories, at Dawson in the Yukon Territory, and at Field in British Columbia. The Commission also operates and maintains utility plants comprising electric power, central heat and water and sewerage services at Inuvik, Frobisher Bay and Fort McPherson in the Northwest Territories and Moose Factory in Ontario; it operates the water and sewerage systems at Dawson in the Yukon Territory, and provides electric power and central heating services at Fort Simpson, NWT. A 5,150-kw diesel unit was added to the Inuvik station in 1971, raising the capacity of that station to more than 10,000 kw. The only other addition of consequence during the year was a 500-kw unit placed into service at Northland Utilities' Hay River plant.

Northland Utilities, an Alberta Power associate company, added two 1,200-kw generators to the Hay River plant in 1972 to replace the present mobile generators. Northern Canada Power's 69-kv transmission line connecting Tuktoyaktuk and Inuvik was completed in 1972.

13.3.10 Electric power statistics

Electric power statistics presented in this Section are based on reports of all electrical utilities and all industrial establishments that generate energy, regardless of whether or not any is sold, and therefore show the total production and distribution of electrical energy in Canada. Utilities are defined as companies, commissions, municipalities or individuals whose primary function is to sell most of the electrical energy that they have either generated or purchased. Industrial establishments are defined as companies or individuals that generate electricity mainly for use in their own plants.

The current series of electric power statistics dates back to 1956. Earlier reports, entitled *Central electric stations*, were concerned solely with the electrical utility industry and hence excluded statistics relating to power produced by industrial establishments for their own use, although power sold by such establishments was included. Figures appear in Tables 13.15-13.20.

Of the total power generation of 216,472,203,000 kwh in 1971, 74.4% was produced from hydraulic sources and 25.6% from thermal units. The proportions differed markedly from province to province, ranging from a high of 98.8% hydro and 1.2% thermal in Quebec to 100% thermal generation in Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland, with 93.9% hydro and 6.1% thermal, narrowly edged Manitoba with 93.7% and 6.3% and British Columbia with 91.8% and 8.2%, respectively. The Territories produced 75.5% of their power needs from hydro sources and 24.5% from thermal units. Ontario with 55.5% hydro and 44.5% thermal and Saskatchewan with 42.3% hydro and 57.7% thermal were closest of all the provinces to a balance between the two forms of energy source. In decreasing proportion of use of hydraulic sources came New Brunswick with 36.5% against 63.5% thermal; Nova Scotia, 19.0% and 81.0%; and Alberta with 10.8% and 89.2%. More detailed information will be found in Table 13.15.

Table 13.16 gives summary figures of power production and distribution classified by province, and Tables 13.17 and 13.18 give figures classified by type of production establishment. Total installed capacity in Canada amounted to 46,675,733 kw in 1971, an increase of 3,850,088 kw over 1970. Of the 1971 total, 41,369,224 kw were accounted for by utilities and the remainder by industrial establishments. During 1970 and 1971, total sales to