

unit of 62,000 h.p. to be installed in its Bridge River plant for 1954 operation; preliminary work has been undertaken to raise the level of the Lajoie Dam to provide increased storage.

The British Columbia Power Commission brought into operation its two-unit 4,000-h.p. Clowhom Falls plant; ultimate capacity is 12,000 h.p. In its John Hart plant on the Campbell River, installation is under way on two additional units, each of 28,000 h.p., with operation scheduled for early 1953, which will bring total capacity to 168,000 h.p. Surveys and investigations were made covering proposed small hydro-electric developments on the Kokish River on Vancouver Island and on the Spillimacheen River, near Golden.

The Aluminum Company of Canada made good progress on its great Nechako-Kitimat development and work was well up to schedule for anticipated 1954 initial operation. The Kenney Dam on the Nechako River at Grand Canyon has been completed and storage of water begun. About four miles of the 10-mile 25-foot-diameter tunnel through the Coastal Range and about one-half of the excavation for the underground power house have been completed. Ultimate capacity is estimated at more than 2,000,000 h.p., the present program comprises 420,000 h.p. in three equal units.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Limited made rapid progress on its Waneta development on the Pend d'Oreille River and it is now expected that the plant will be brought into service in 1953. Initial capacity will comprise two turbines, each of 105,000 h.p.; ultimate capacity is 420,000 h.p.

A minor addition of 50 h.p. was made by the Ashcroft Water, Electric and Improvement Company by unit replacement in its Bonaparte River plant. New undertakings planned for 1953 include 1,200 h.p. on Wilson Creek by Violamac Mines, and 3,200 h.p. at Port Alice by Alaska Pine and Cellulose Limited.

Yukon Territory.—In November, the Northwest Territories Power Commission brought into operation its Mayo River development of 3,000 h.p. to serve the Galena and Keno Hill mining areas. The project includes an earth-fill dam on the Mayo River and a storage dam on Mayo Lake.

The Yukon Hydro Company Limited is planning to increase, in 1953, the capacity of its Porter Creek plant near Whitehorse from 500 h.p. to 1,440 h.p.

Section 2.—The Central Electric Station Industry

Central electric stations are companies, municipalities or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale. Stations are divided into two classes according to ownership, viz., (1) commercial—those privately owned and operated by companies or individuals, and (2) municipal—those owned and operated by municipalities or provincial governments. These are subdivided according to the kind of power used into (a) hydraulic, (b) fuel, and (c) non-generating. This last sub-class purchases practically all the power it resells; a few of these stations have generating equipment that is held for emergencies. The hydraulic stations contain water turbines and wheels with approximately 88 p.c. of the total capacity of hydro installations in all industries in Canada. The generators driven by this hydraulic equipment generate 97 p.c. of the total output of all central electric stations.